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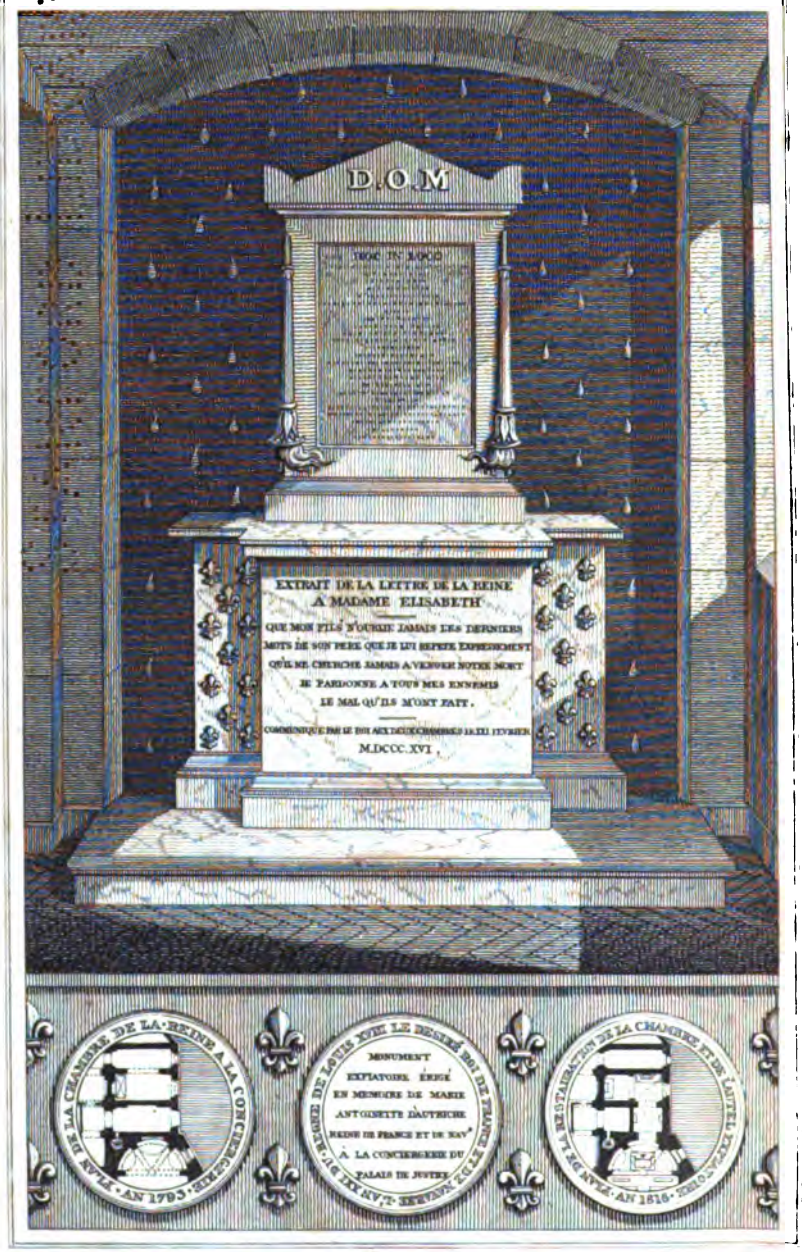

Jeanne Sculp.

See p. 9

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1820.

VOLUME XC.

(BEING THE THIRTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
25, *Parliament-street, Westminster;*
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID;
AND SOLD BY
JOHN HARRIS and SON (Successors to Mrs. NEWBERY),
at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street;*
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburgh.* 1820.

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TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS NINETIETH VOLUME.

LOUD roar'd the storm with fierce and wild career,
When Time, revolving swift, renewed the Year;
Deep fleecy snows o'erspread the frozen ground,
And Desolation held her reign around.
But while such scenes, terrific, meet the eye,
Sylvanus strives fresh pleasures to supply.
Tho' all the elements contend and rage,
What splendid treasures glisten on his page!

High on record, what fam'd events appear!
Within the circle of the fleeting year.

To taste the breath of *Devon's* tepid air,
On *Sidmouth's* banks; see *Kent* and suite repair.
Mysterious fate a winged arrow sped,
Which mingled *Edward* with th' illustrious dead.
And while his breathless corse lamented lies;
O! grief on grief! his Sire, our Monarch, dies.
Nigh sixty annual rounds *George* bore the sway,
Tho' fell disease assail'd his latter day.
The loud laments his virtues best proclaim,
And consecrate his Acts on rolls of fame.

The sun, with roses drest, brings in the day,
And gilds the gorgeous pageant with his ray.
The trumpets swell with animating sound,
With trappings fraught, the coursers paw the ground.
Princes, and Knights, and Barons, bend their way,
The sumptuous Heralds all their pomp display.
The polish'd sabres of the soldiery gleam;
And thro' the cavalcade rich banners stream.
Rejoicing multitudes encircle round;
Whose shouts and plaudits thro' the air resound.
The *London* citizens pour glad acclaims;
While *George the Fourth*, the Garter King proclaims.

Across the sea-green wave on *Gallia's* land
The miscreant *Louvel* rear'd his murd'rous hand.
In *Berri's* side deep plung'd the deadly knife;
The blood fast spouting ends the Prince's life.
What shouts of indignation widely spread,
While Justice, stern, lopp'd off th' assassin's head.

But miscreants too pollute *Britannia's* isle,
And *Cato-street* beheld their meetings vile.
There Fiends assembled in a close divan,
Foul treasons hatch, and horrid murders plan:
Arrested by the potent arm of State,
The halter closes their untimely fate.

Who but delights to read *Sylvanus'* page,
Recording deeds of this advent'rous age:
What time, that *Parry* with a gallant train,
Stemm'd the fierce torrents of the Northern main.
Than him no skilful Navigator yet,
Nearer the Pole, the gelid waters met.
In *Melville's* Bay, obscur'd from Heaven's bright view,
Fast frozen, pass'd the Winter, with his crew:
And when more genial days dissolved the sea,
Again to Westward plough'd his daring way.
But famine, arm'd with every horror great,
Forc'd the bold Chieftain homeward to retreat.

Of State affairs, the Muse forbears to sing,
Nor Councils at *Troppau* will forward bring.
Then, *Urban!* from thy vast and brilliant store
Of great events, will only note one more.
Elizabeth is born to *Brunswick's* Line,
May ev'ry blessing on the Princess shine!
And should she e'er the *British Sceptre* wield,
May not her splendid name to *Great Eliza's* yield!

Teversal Rectory, *Dec.* 30, 1820. WILLIAM RAWLINS.

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PREFACE.

THE completion of another Volume calls upon us to acknowledge with thanks the support which we have received from our Correspondents; and a few words concerning our own exertions will not perhaps be deemed superfluous. The prominent character of our labours has hitherto been that of pleasantly announcing and stating matters in business, literature, taste, and on all other subjects; in short, catching "the manners living as they rise:" and by this plan, we preserve and celebrate many things, which any other form of publication would fail to do. This we mention, because we sincerely believe that, were it not for the plan upon which we conduct our Publication, matters importantly connected with Science, abstracted from the grand concerns of Life, would meet with no notice whatever; for instance, Philology, Heraldry, Topography, Biography, various Arts, and articles of Criticism and polite Literature, are thus preserved, without requiring that painful attention which Journals (however meritorious they may be) conducted upon the principle of copying foreign periodical Works, and thus giving "Transactions of learned Societies," by no means include.

Though much has been already done towards illustrating the Local as well as the Biographical History of England, much remains to be performed: our circle in this department is by no means diffused, but we have endeavoured to convey the most remarkable information in a small compass, without attempting to embody local traditions, or substitute anecdotes, unsupported by authority, for facts. The lighter branches of Topography have been treated upon in our Miscellaneous Correspondence; and as it is our wish to render our MAGAZINE a Miscellany which may be valued in future years, we have generally brought forward such Communications as may be hereafter found of utility.

We have long kept an expectant eye to the period when England may boast of a complete system of Topography, and lament that several Counties still remain without an Historian: it is to be hoped, however, that they will not long lie under that imputation; the difficulty yearly decreases, materials are amassed with much greater facility than heretofore; and the most minute investigation may now detect "falsehood rendered venerable by prejudice." While, however, we state what we wish to be accomplished, let us not forget what has been done. The Historians of Leicestershire, Surrey, and Cheshire, have happily lived to see their Volumes most favourably received by the Publick. The Histories of the Counties of Hertford, Northampton, Durham, and York, are in a progressive state; Wiltshire will soon be in the Press; and will be followed, it is confidently hoped, by those of Oxford and Cambridge. The Visitations of Durham (an example which we wish to see followed elsewhere) have been given to the Publick; and the re-pub-

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re-publication of "Erdeswicke" has been of inestimable value to Staffordshire. Nor must we forget the Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, by Miss Gurney, although its circulation is but private; and in local Topography, the Histories of Gloucester, Lichfield, Worcester, Boston, Horncastle, St. Neot's, and Woburn; the four latter of which, as proceeding from Counties hitherto neglected, have our warmest commendations and wishes for their extension. Several separate Parishes in Middlesex have also been described, by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Faulkner, who are both (it is hoped) in further progress.

It has fallen to our lot to record the lives of several illustrious characters who have paid the debt of Nature within this year: His late Majesty, *amabile nomen!* the Duke of Kent, the Duchess of York; and to descend into private life (among other honourable names), a Mansel, a Bennet, a Banks, a Dollond, a Tooke, a Hayley, a Wolferstan, and the venerable Sir Hugh Inglis. Yet is the Literary force of this country not impaired; and it must surely redound to the scientific fame of England, if, when many of her brightest ornaments have passed away, her splendour is not diminished.

Inviolably attached, both by duty and inclination, to the soundest principles of Loyalty to the King, and veneration for the Laws and Constitution of our Country in Church and State; and abhorring even the tendency to Anarchy and Sedition; we glory in that temperate Liberty of the Press, which it shall still be, as it always has been, our zealous endeavour to preserve. In the unhappy conflicts which have recently convulsed the public mind, we have kept ourselves free from the disputation; and in a Work destined to instruct and amuse, it would be worse than useless for us to attempt to inflame; nor do our limits admit of it. We may be allowed, however, to express the satisfaction we experience at perceiving that a material reaction in public opinion has happily taken place; and a spirit of Loyalty to our beloved Sovereign has arisen in all parts of the United Kingdom; with a determination to uphold our venerable and admirable Constitution, as fixed by Magna Charta, and established at the glorious Revolution. This cannot but be highly gratifying to the feelings of SYLVANUS URBAN, who, during the eventful period of the last thirty years, has constantly laboured in his vocation, to support that glorious Constitution, which for so many centuries has been the pride of our own Country, and the admiration of the whole civilized world. *Esto perpetua!*

Dec. 30, 1820.

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Embellished with an accurate Representation of the Monument of the Queen of France; and a Perspective View of Ashington Manor House, co. Somerset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. L. in answer to X. Y. (part i. 414), says, "According to Dean Prideaux, 'the derivation of the Persian name Esther and its meaning are unknown.' In Taylor's Translation of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, the following is given as the meaning of the word, according to the Hebrew etymology: — 'Esther, אסתר —*Secret*; from סתר—Sather, or *that demolishes*; from the same, according to the Chaldee; otherwise *proof of Physic*. This word is thought to be Persian or Medish.' Certainly the Hebrew signification bears no allusion to Esther's beauty."

J. Linden, in reply to Cecill Mort, (part i. p. 230), says that "G. Wilcockson was born October 8, 1638. His father was William, second son of Mr. Thomas Wilcockson; and his mother's name was Maria Tyndall. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1660 he published three Sermons, dedicated to Joseph Watson, who patronized him at College. He died in 1666."

A Correspondent states, in reference to the article respecting Thomas Baron Chandos (part i. p. 412), that "Frances White, who was one of the daughters of Sir Charles Wyndham, died about 30 years ago, in the village of Hampreston, Dorset, leaving a considerable property to her next of kin, and for charitable purposes. Who the next of kin was, has never been ascertained, and the property is locked up still. The Parish went to law for their legacy, which they never have been able to get settled. Mrs. Frances White left an old servant who died in the village of Hampreston about a twelvemonth since. She had in her possession two full-length portraits of Sir Charles Wyndham, and one of a Lady Exeter (who was said to be aunt to Mrs. Frances White).—Mrs. Frances White was the widow of a Major White of Fern Hill, in the county of Hants; and a Monument or Inscription to his memory was set up in the parish Church of Milton, about five miles from Christ Church in Hampshire, where it is now to be seen." He then adds, "Perhaps all this may be of no service in producing information respecting the Brydges' family; but, perhaps, the Parish papers may afford it; as there was a law-suit to recover the property left for charitable purposes to that parish."

J. R. says, that "the Epitaph (part i. p. 407) is taken from 'An Epitaph on an Infant,' by Coleridge; and that the lines on 'Long and Short Life,' signed Titania, (p. 448) have been quoted as from Waller."

Veritas recommends the admirable Letter of Amator Patriæ (p. 519), to the consideration of all those whose stations in society enable them to forward the interests of Literature by their patronage of learned men. It is too true that the modest Scholar does not in this country always meet with his deserts; for, from the disinclination of the body of the people to classical studies, he is not appreciated as he ought to be.

Petrasham remarks, "The North-east window of Christ Church, Surrey, exhibits a *glaring* instance of entrusting the position of stained glass, &c. to the ignorance of workmen; the Arms of a late Bishop of Winchester are actually turned inside out! viz. the face or front towards the church-yard."

D. S. inquires for particulars respecting the under-mentioned Authors: Sacheverell Stevens, Gent. author of "Miscellaneous Remarks made on the Spot in a Seven Years Tour through France, Germany, Holland, and Italy, 8vo, 1756, dedicated to the Princess Dowager of Wales, mother of his late Majesty."—Stephen Robson, author of "The British Flora," 8vo, York, 1778.—Paul Young, B.D. formerly Lecturer of All Saints, Hertford, and author of some topographical Works. —Also a list of the Friday Evening Lecturers of St. Antholin's, Watling-street; and Sunday Evening Lecturers of St. Mildred's, Poultry, with particulars relative to that Lecture."

An Admirer of Hudibras observes, "Perhaps some one amongst your numerous Antiquarian Readers may be able to inform me in whose possession the manuscripts of Samuel Butler, the author of Hudibras, are now deposited? They were formerly in the possession of Dr. Farmer, and were purchased at his sale by the late Mr. Thane, but to whom the latter gentleman disposed of them I have been unable to ascertain."

A Gloucestrian inquires, "If the county, city, or any part of Gloucester, *was at any time* considered a part of Wales, and what were the boundaries?" He also inquires, "If an *illegitimate child* can bear any Arms?"

T. B. wishes to learn where the body of Edward the Martyr now reposes? as Abingdon, Wareham, and Shaftesbury are said to have been the places where he was buried.

A Constant Reader asks, "Did Edward Gorges, created Baron Dundalk in 1620, ever marry, and with whom? Did he leave any issue, or who became his heirs? He resided at Longford Castle, co. Wilts, and died about the year 1644."

Scriptor will see the Work he alludes to advertised on the Cover of our Magazines for April and the present Month. He will also see it noticed in our Review.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For JULY, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coronation.

THE ceremony of "Coronation" is a more solemn obligation on the part of a Prince than is generally conceived to be. The people of this Realm did not give themselves and their rights to their Princes in such manner that, notwithstanding any thing they may do, they shall not be liable to forfeiture. But the title of our Kings is founded on a proper mutual contract between themselves and their people, obliging them to govern as according to the Laws, and the people to a correspondence of obedience.

This is evident from the Coronation Oath taken by all our Kings; for, where there are mutual promises and engagements made by any persons relative to each others' advantage, there is certainly a compact: "*omnes actus aliis utiles extra mare beneficos contractuum nomine appellantur*," says Grotius.

It is objected, that our Kings succeeding by inheritance, are Kings, and legally exercise the Royal authority before their taking the Coronation Oath. But to this it may be answered, that from the beginning it was so; for of old, though a Prince was made choice of, or agreed to succeed the deceased King; yet he was not looked upon as King, nor had *right to the subject's allegiance till he was crowned;* and that not only before, but also since, the coming in of the Normans, the first seven Kings after William the Conqueror never being *owned or styled Kings till their Coronation;* and though upon the death of Henry the Third, Edward the First being then in the Holy Land, the estates of the realm assembled of their own accord, and caused an oath of fealty to be taken to him near two years before his arrival, and being crowned; yet what was done upon that extraordinary occasion was not practised for a long time after, even till the time of Henry V. when some noblemen, *out of a compliment*, did him homage *before his possession of the Crown*, which before that time had not been, as Grafton says, *quod benevolentiæ officium nulli priusquam Rex renunciatus esset prætitum constat;* and if, after this, the like compliment was made to his successors till it gave birth to the maxim objected, yet this could make no real alteration in the Constitution; for where any Prince succeeds, he must necessarily succeed only in the rights and upon the terms of his predecessors, and his taking upon him the Royal authority, is *ipso facto* a virtual obliging himself to perform all the duties and promises which were the grounds of it being conferred on his predecessors, just as subjects, by claiming and enjoying protection, are obliged to pay allegiance to their Princes, even before they have engaged themselves by oath so to do; whence it is said, *protectio trahit subjectionem.*—Coke's Reports, 7, p. 5. And as in the case of an estate which has certain conditions and services annexed to it, the very entrance on the estate is an engagement to the services, before any express promise made of them; and if this were not the case of the successor, no King could be obliged by his predecessors' laws, acts, or promises, till he had ratified them himself, and till such ratification, every successive King would be an absolute and unlimited Monarch.

But though the very assuming of the Royal authority be a virtual ratification of the original contract, yet *the people are so jealous lest Princes should forget themselves, and esteem their power absolute*, that it hath always been thought fit that there should be a formal renewal of the contract by the mutual stipulation of Prince

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Prince and People at every Coronation; the Prince engaging to perform his part, and the *people being asked to admit him as their King; at which time he swears to maintain the people's rights and privileges before the Crown is set on his head*, or any of the subjects do him homage; which is as solemn a representation as can be expected; *that he has no right to the Crown, or the homage of the people, but upon pre-supposal of these matters which he then swears to perform.*

The Coronation Oath, which is, by the Stat. of William and Mary*, to be administered to every King and Queen who shall succeed to the Imperial Crown of these realms, by one of the Archbishops or Bishops, *in the presence of all the people*, is to the following effect: "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same?" The King or Queen shall answer, "I will." "Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by Law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?" King or Queen—"All this I promise to do." After this, the King or Queen, laying his or her hand upon the holy Gospels, shall say, "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep—So help me God!" and then shall kiss the Book.

When the Sovereign is thus acknowledged and admitted to his office, as it becomes the interest no less of the people than of the King that his person and character be adorned with the highest honour that worldly pomp and the solemnities of Religion can afford, the Church receives him in its sanctuary, and its Ministers confirm and strengthen his authority with prayers and benedictions, accompanied by the most holy and awful rites: while, by the formal delivery of the Crown, the Sceptre, and the Sword, he is publicly invested with the powers and prerogatives of Royalty.

Since the first employment of the rites of Religion in the inauguration of Kings, the principal function in the performance of this ceremony hath devolved upon the dignified Ministers of the Church, it being generally attached, as of right, to the possessors of a particular episcopal see.

The right of consecrating the Sovereigns of England is attached to the Metropolitan or Patriarchal Chair of Canterbury, the Archbishops of which See have exercised it from the earliest ages of the Monarchy. In the reign of William I. this office is ascribed to them by a contemporary Historian as an acknowledged privilege of antient date; and we are told, that in the reign of Henry II. Pope Alexander III. interdicted the Archbishop of York and the Bishops who assisted him, because they had crowned Prince Henry at the persuasion of the King his father in the absence of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and without his licence. In later times this privilege of the Metropolitan See, though broken through at the accession of Elizabeth, has on all occasions been fully admitted.

The place of Coronation, after the union of the seven Crowns was at first the capital of the prevailing State—Winchester in the kingdom of Wessex. It was not, however, confined to that city; Kingston-on-Thames, Westminster, London, and some other towns occasionally partook of this honour; but in the reign of Edward the Confessor (who was himself crowned at Winchester) it was formally transferred to the new Monastery of Westminster, built by that pious Prince; and here the ceremony has from that time been always performed, except upon some few extraordinary occasions.

In Germany, according to the golden Bull, the Coronation of the Emperor should be performed at Aix-la-Chapelle, the city in which Charlemagne resided. The Archbishop of Cologne, as Archchaplain of the Chapel, erected by that Emperor, maintained for a long time the exclusive right of performing the act of consecration; but the Elector of Mentz, as Primate of Germany, contesting it with

* 1 W. and M. cap. 6.

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with him, an Act was passed in 1675, which directed that he of the two Prelates in whose diocese the Emperor is crowned, shall perform the ceremony, and that out of the two dioceses they shall do it alternately. The Russian Emperors are crowned by the Patriarch of Moscow, in that capital; the Kings of France, by the Archbishop of Rheims, at Rheims. The Kings of Spain have generally been crowned by the Archbishop of Toledo, in that city. The Kings of Sweden are crowned by the Archbishop of Upsal, at Upsal; those of Poland by the Archbishop of Gnezna, at Cracow; those of Hungary by the Archbishop of Gran, at Presburg. The Bishop of Pampeluna had the right of anointing the Kings of Navarre, and in his absence the Prior of Roncesvalles. The Kings of Scotland were originally crowned at Scone by the Bishop of St. Andrew's.

Our antient Kings, in the granting of lands to their vassals, not only consulted the maintenance of the Nation's power in the reservation of rent or service, but frequently the dignity and splendour of their court. In a Feast which always follows the Coronation, and which is now perhaps the most perfect model of antient courtly magnificence in the world, the various duties of the household are filled by hereditary grand Officers of the kingdom, who thus perform the services enjoined them by the tenures of their estates.

The Officers of State principally connected with the Coronation are, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal; to which may be added the hereditary Grand Almoner, the Chief Butler, the Sewer, the Grand Carver, the Cup Bearer, the Grand Panneter, the Chief Larderer, and the Napier. Some of these offices are now in abeyance by the extinction of the noble families in which they descended, or have been abolished by a change in the condition of tenure. The duties of such are, however, performed by some persons of rank appointed for the occasions which require them. The High Steward of England, by virtue of his office, was used to sit judicially in the White Hall of the King's Palace at Westminster, near the Chapel, to receive the petitions of State Officers, and of certain of the Nobility and Gentry who by the tenures of their respective estates are bound to perform services of different kinds at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England. These petitions, or claims, the Steward had power to examine, and if supported by documents and precedents, to allow them, or to reject, if wanting in the requisite proof: hence the tribunal is called the COURT OF CLAIMS.

Among the different conditions upon which lands were formerly granted by the Crown was that of performing some defined service by the person of the tenant to the person of the King. This service was sometimes a military one, but more commonly official; and the time of its performance was frequently the day of the Sovereign's Coronation, when he also received the homage and fealty of those other tenants who held their lands by these forms of submission. Tenure on the condition above defined was honourable from its certainty and from the required service being due to the Royal person alone: hence it was called *magnum servitium*, or grand sergeanty. Thus, if the Crown hath granted a manor or estate to any one on the condition that he shall carry a sword or a sceptre at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England, such estate is said to be holden in grand sergeanty by the service of carrying such Royal ensign. As another mark of the honour attributed to services of this kind, we find that they cannot be performed by any under the degree of knighthood (they are indeed a branch or mode of knight-service); nor by a minor, or a female tenant; for these a deputy of sufficient rank is appointed, with the Sovereign's licence. The Coronation of Richard II. affords the first record of the proceedings of the Court of Claims. It was then holden on the Thursday before the Festival, by John, King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster, High Steward of England.

The office of Great Chamberlain of England was long enjoyed by the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford. It was granted to them by Henry I.; but it is now attached to the ancient Barony of Willoughby d'Eresby.

The following is a curious document, exhibiting the right of claim, fees, &c. of the two claimants at the Coronation

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tion of William and Mary, with the Answer of the Commissioners *:

"*To perform the Office of* GREAT CHAMBERLAIN *at the Coronation and elsewhere; and as such, on the morning of the Coronation Day to enter the King's bed-chamber before he rises, and to give him his stockings, shirt, and drawers.*

"*And on the same day, the said Great Chamberlain and the Senior Chamberlain for the time being, to dress the King in all his Apparel.*

["N.B. The like as to the Queen when there is one.]

"*Claimant.*—ROBERT EARL of LINDSEY, Baron Willoughby, Beke, and Eresby.

"*Right of Claim.*—As Great Chamberlain of England in fee, and as appertiment to that office.

"*Fees.*—To have *Liberationes et hospitia Curiæ Domini Regis et Reginæ* at all times; and on the morning of the Coronation Day, to enter into the King and Queen's bed-chamber before they rise, and to bring to the said King and Queen their shirt and shift and drawers. That the said Earl, together with the first or Senior Chamberlain for the time being, should on that day dress the King and Queen in all their apparel, and to have all the fees, and profits, and advantages, to that office due, appendant, and appurtenant, as his ancestors theretofore have been used to have on Coronation Days: *i. e.* Forty yards of crimson velvet for the said Earl's robe on the Coronation Day, and when the King and Queen are dressed, and ready to issue out of their chamber on that day, then the said Earl is intituled to take and have the bed whereon the King and Queen lay the night before the Coronation, and all its furniture, with valonces and curtains, and all the cushions and cloths hung round the said chamber on that day, and the King and Queen's night gowns which they wore the night before their Coronation Day.

"*Answer.*—It appearing to the Commissioners that the Earl of Lindsey was then in possession of, and execution of, the office aforesaid, and that his grandfather Robert Earl of Lindsey, was put into possession of the said office by King Charles I. by the advice of Parliament; that the Claimant's father, Montague Earl of Lindsey, executed the office at the Coronation of King Charles II.; and that the present Claimant executed it at the Coronation of the late King James: therefore the claim was allowed. As to the service when done to the Queen, the Earl was to appoint such person as the Queen should approve of to perform the same; thereupon the Earl, with the Queen's approbation, appointed the Countess of Derby to perform the said service in his right, and she executed the same accordingly. As to the fees and allowances claimed, they were allowed. The Earl, previous to the Coronation, received the forty yards of velvet. At the Coronation he executed the office, and received his fees aforesaid in special.

"*Another Claimant.*—WILLIAM RICHARD EARL OF DERBY.

"*Right.*—As cousin and heir of Henry de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain of England; that is to say, son and heir of Charles Stanley, late Earl of Derby, who was son and heir of James Stanley late Earl of Derby and Elizabeth his wife, and which Elizabeth was daughter of Edward de Vere last Earl of Oxford and Chamberlain of England, and sister and heir to the said Henry Earl of Oxford, and which Henry was seized in fee of the said Office of Great Chamberlain of England, and being so seized died without leaving any issue of his Body. Whereby the petitioner, as cousin and heir as aforesaid to the said Henry Earl of Oxford, ought to have to him and his heirs the said office of Great Chamberlain of England.

"*Answer.*—The claim of the Earl of Derby disallowed, by reason that it was not allowed at the last or at any other Coronation; as also because the Earl of Lindsey's claim to the office of Great Chamberlain of England, had been already allowed by the present Lords Commissioners. Entry to be made accordingly. *Salvo jure*, &c."

It may be interesting to those who feel curious on the subject, to learn what quantity of Plate is given at the time of the Coronation, according to the Claims delivered in to the Lord High Chamberlain of England for that day.

1. The Lord High Almoner for the day, according to claim, two large gilt basons—305 oz.

2. To the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, claiming as Chief Butler of England, a gold cup of a wine quart—32 oz.

3. To the Lord Mayor of London, as assistant to the Chief Butler, and to serve the King with wine after dinner, a gold cup—50 oz.

4. To the Mayor of Oxford, as assistant to the Lord Mayor of London, a gilt cup, or potole, weighing about—110 oz.

5. To the Lord of the Manor of Great Wimondley, in Hertfordshire, as Chief Cupbearer, a silver gilt cup, weighing about—32 oz.

6. To the Champion of England, as Lord

* It is extracted from an interesting Pamphlet, announced for publication in our Literary Intelligence, p. 59.

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Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, now in the Dymock family, a gold cup, of Winchester pint—30 oz.

7. To the Barons of the Cinque Ports, for their claim of supporting the King and Queen's canopies, each by twelve silver staffs of eight feet in height, with bells to each staff, weighing 40 oz. The 24 staffs and bells weigh in all—960 oz.

8. The staff of the Lord High Constable of England is of silver, the ends gold enamelled with the King's arms, and his own, weighing about—12 oz.

9. The staff of the Earl Marshal of England is of gold, enamelled black at each end, and engraved with the King's arms and his own, in length 28 inches, and weighs about—15 oz.

10. The gold coronet for Garter King of Arms, weighing about—24 oz.

11. The sceptre or rod for Garter, part silver and part gold—8 oz. 19 dwts.

12. The gold chain and badge for Garter—8 oz.

13. The gilt Collar of S. S. with badges for Collar—30 oz.

14. The same for Lord Lyon, King of Arms for Scotland; in all—70 oz. 19 dwts.

15. The same for Bath King of Arms; in all—70 oz. 19 dwts.

16. The silver gilt coronet for Clarenceux King of Arms, about—18 oz.

17. The silver gilt Collar of S. S. for the badges of Portcullis only—20 oz.

18. The gold chain and badge—about 7 oz. 1 dwt. 17 gr.

19. The same for Norroy King of Arms; in all about—46 oz.

20. The Collar of S.S. partly gilt and partly white, for the six Heralds—120 oz.

21. The Collar of S.S. all plain silver, for the four Pursuivants—30 oz.

22. The Usher of the Black Rod for England, whose garniture is of gold lace, upon a fine black ebony stick or rod, weight about—5 oz. 6 dwts.

23. The Usher of the Green Rod for Scotland, whose garniture is of silver, part gilt upon a green ..... weighing about —20 oz. 15 dwts.

24. The wedges of gold which the King and Queen offer at the Altar, each two wedges, at 20 oz. each; in all gold—40 oz.

Anecdotes of their late Majesties.

We extract the following interesting Anecdotes from Letters from Mrs. Delany (widow of Dr. Patrick Delany) to Mrs. Frances Hamilton, from the year 1779 to the year 1788; comprising many unpublished and interesting Anecdotes of their late Majesties and the Royal Family:

"On Saturday, the 3d of this month, one of the Queen's messengers came and brought me the following Letter from her Majesty, written with her own hand:—

"'My dear Mrs. Delany will be glad to hear that I am charged by the King to summon her to her new abode at Windsor for Tuesday next, where she will find all the most essential parts of the house ready, excepting some little trifles, which it will be better for Mrs. Delany to direct herself in person, or by her little deputy, Miss Port. I need not, I hope, add, that I shall be extremely glad and happy to see so amiable an inhabitant in this our sweet retreat; and wish, very sincerely, that my dear Mrs. Delany may enjoy every blessing amongst us that her merits deserve. That we may long enjoy her amiable company, Amen. These are the *true* sentiments of

"'My dear Mrs. Delany's very affectionate Queen,

Charlotte.

"'*Queen's Lodge, Windsor, Sept.* 3, 1785.

"'P. S. I must also beg that Mrs. Delany will choose her own time of coming, as will best suit her own convenience.'"

"I received the Queen's Letter at dinner, and was obliged to answer it instantly, with my own hand, without seeing a letter I wrote. I thank God I had strength enough to obey the gracious summons on the day appointed. I arrived here about eight o'clock in the evening, and found his Majesty in the house ready to receive me. I threw myself at his feet, indeed unable to utter a word; he raised and saluted me, and said he meant not to stay longer than to desire I would order every thing that could make the house comfortable and agreeable to me, and then retired.—Truly I found nothing wanting, as it is as pleasant and commodious as I could wish it to be, with a very pretty garden, which joins to that of the Queen's Lodge. The next morning her Majesty sent one of her Ladies to know how I had rested, and how I was in health, and whether her coming would not be troublesome? You may be sure I accepted the honour, and she came about two o'clock. I was lame, and could not go down, as I ought to have done, to the door; but her Majesty came up stairs, and I received her on my knees. Our meeting was mutually affecting; she well knew the

the value of what I had lost; and it was some time after we were seated (for she always makes me sit down) before we could either of us speak. It is impossible for me to do justice to her condescension and tenderness, which were almost equal to what I had lost. She repeated, in the strongest terms, her wish and the King's, that I should be as happy as they could possibly make me; that they waved all ceremony, and desired to come to me like *friends*. The Queen delivered me a paper from the King, which contained the first quarter of 300*l.* per annum, which his Majesty allows me out of his Privy Purse. Their Majesties have drank tea with me five times, and the Princesses three. They generally stay two hours or longer. In short, I have either seen or heard from them every day. I have not yet been at the Queen's Lodge, though they have expressed an impatience for me to come."

In a subsequent Letter, we are told that—

"The daily marks of *Royal* favour (which, indeed, should rather be termed *friendly*) cannot be arranged in a sheet of paper; they are bestowed most graciously, and received most gratefully, and with such consideration as to banish that awe which otherwise would be painful to me; and my sensations, when I am in their company, are respect, admiration, and affection. I have been several evenings at the Queen's Lodge, with no other company but their own most lovely family. They sit round a large table, on which are books, work, pencils, and paper. The Queen has the goodness to make me sit down next to her; and delights me with her conversation, which is informing, elegant, and pleasing beyond description, whilst the younger part of the family are drawing and working, &c. &c. the beautiful babe, Princess Amelia, bearing her part in the entertainment; sometimes in one of her sister's laps—sometimes playing with the King on the carpet; which, altogether, exhibits such a delightful scene, as would require an Addison's pen, or a Vandyke's pencil, to do justice to. In the next room is the band of music, who play from eight o'clock till ten. The King generally directs them what pieces of music to play, chiefly Handel's." * * * *

"It is impossible for me to enumerate the daily instances I receive from my Royal friends; who seem unwearied in the pursuit of making me as happy as they can. I am sure you must be very sensible how thankful I am to Providence for the late wonderful escape of his Majesty from the stroke of assassination; indeed, the horror that there was a possibility that such an attempt would be made, shocked me so much at first, that I could hardly enjoy the blessing of such a preservation. The King would not suffer any body to inform the Queen of that event, till he could show himself in person to her. He returned to Windsor as soon as the Council was over. When his Majesty entered the Queen's dressing-room, he found her with the two eldest Princesses; and entering in an animated manner, said, "Here I am, safe and well!" The Queen suspected from this saying, that some accident had happened, on which he informed her of the whole affair. The Queen stood struck and motionless for some time, till the Princesses burst into tears, in which she immediately found relief by joining with them. Joy soon succeeded this agitation of mind, on the assurance that the person was insane that had the boldness to make the attack, which took off all aggravating suspicion; and it has been the means of showing the whole kingdom, that the King has the hearts of his subjects. I must tell you a particular gracious attention to me on the occasion: their Majesties sent immediately to my house to give orders I should not be told of it till the next morning, for fear the agitation should give me a bad night. Dowager Lady Spencer was in the house with me, and went with me to early prayers, next morning at eight o'clock; and after Chapel was over she separated herself from me, and had a long conference with the King and Queen, as they stopped to speak to her on our coming out of Chapel. When we returned to breakfast, I taxed her with her having robbed me of an opportunity of hearing what their Majesties said to her, by standing at such a distance. She told me, it was secret; but she had now their permission to tell me what it was, and then informed me of the whole affair."

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Mr.

Mr. Urban, *June* 30.

HAVING in the month of September last seen the faded glories of *Versailles* and *Trianon*, I was induced to visit the *cachot* or dungeon of Queen Marie Antoinette, the last miserable abode of that illustrious Princess. To obtain admittance I was desired to state my request in writing to the *Préfecture de Police*; an order for that purpose was immediately granted by his Excellency.

Attended by a conductor through a long narrow passage, dimly lighted, we entered the Chapel of the Prison: behind the Altar a small ante-room, containing, on the left, a marble tablet and medallion of Louis XVI., leads immediately into the cell: opposite the entrance, near a window of painted glass, stands the expiatory Monument.

The chamber is an oblong square, about twenty feet by twelve: at the end of the room, facing the window, stood the Queen's bed; near which a door, now closed up, opened into the adjoining apartment, where the attending *gens d'armes* were stationed. Three pictures, but indifferently executed, occupy one end and opposite sides of the chamber; they represent full-lengths of the Queen in her cell, in the act of devotion; the separation from her daughter and the Princess Elizabeth; and receiving the Communion, the night previous to her execution, administered by a Priest, who was admitted into the prison disguised as one of the National Guards, concealing his vestments, Sacramental cup, &c.

The Cell is painted black, and strewed with yellow spots, the symbols of tears.

The annexed Engraving (*see the Frontispiece to the Volume*) is copied from a scarce Lithographic Print by Engelmann, 20½ by 14 inches.

Yours, &c. C.

Inscription on the Monument.

"D. O. M.
Hoc in Loco
Maria Antonia Josepha Joanna Austriaca
Ludovici XVI. Vidua
Conjuge trucidato
Liberis ereptis
In carcerem conjecta
Per dies LXXI ærumnis luctu et squalore
Sed [adfecta
Propria virtute innixa
Ut in solio et in vinculis
Majorem fortuna se præbuit
A scelestissimis denique hominibus
Capite damnata
Morte jam imminente
Æternum pietatis fortitudinis omniumque [virtutum
Monumentum hic scripsit
Die XVI Octobris MDCCXCIII
Restituto tandem Regno
Carcer in sacrárium conversus
Deo dicatus est
A. D. MDCCCXVI
Ludovici XVIII regnantis anno XXII
Comite de Cazas a securitate publica [Regis Ministro
Præfectis ædilibusque curantibus
Quisquis hic ades
Adora admirare precare."

On the Base of the Monument.

"Extrait de la Lettre de la Reine a Madame Elizabeth.

Que mon Fils n'oublie jamais les derniers
Mots de son Pere que je lui repete [expressement
Qu'il ne cherche jamais a venger notre [mort
Je pardonne a tous mes Ennemis
Le mal qu'ils m'ont fait.

Communiqué par le Roi aux deux Chambres le XXI Fevrier, MDCCCXVI."

Mr. Urban, *Blandford, June* 2.

PERMIT me once more, through the medium of your widely-extended Miscellany, to endeavour to draw the attention of the Legislature to a subject on which I addressed you last year. If, on the former occasion, I have failed to obtain the notice of those who might have it in their power to lend a hand in the suppression of those destructive machines, let me once more supply an article from the public Journals, respecting the Swings so thoughtlessly and mischievously employed, as one great source of amusement in Fairs. That it may meet the eye of some philanthropic Member of the British Parliament, and by that means obtain the suppression of these fatal contrivances, is the earnest wish by which I am prompted to this communication. I trust it will be acknowledged that it is no party question, but one in which the feelings of humanity alone are concerned, and as such it should pass *nemine contradicente*.

"A shocking accident took place on Saturday

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Saturday at Bow Fair. A woman who imprudently stood up in one of the *ups-and-downs*, notwithstanding advice to the contrary, when at its height, fell out, broke both her legs and one arm, and was otherwise much injured. She was taken to the London Hospital, where she expired in less than an hour!" — *Star Newspaper, May* 30.

Surely this paragraph, coupled with that relating to Tothill Fields Fair, in your last year's Magazine, Part i. p. 604, needs no comment.

A Friend to Humanity.

Mr. Urban, *June* 6.

I WAS glad to see one of your Correspondents had taken up his pen on Juvenile Depravity. It is an awfully-serious consideration, and I hope every Philanthropist will turn his thoughts to it. We are surrounded with the rising generation; and it behoves every one, high and low, to endeavour by all the means in their power, by gentle persuasion, remonstrances, or threats, or punishments, to stop the torrent. No one can pass the streets either in town or country, but must observe and experience the audacity of children, which of course must increase with their years. The parents are undoubtedly in fault. It is one reason for establishing Schools, to teach children the difference of right and wrong; their duty to God and man. Their parents wanting capacity or time to teach them; or what is still worse, of bad habits themselves. What are the remedies? The masters and mistresses of Schools do teach them, will be the reply; nor can they watch their conduct out of school.

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, to suggest a hint or two. Let the inhabitants of the place, who, if of the higher class, probably subscribe to the School; and probably assist the parents when in distress, take notice of any child, boy, or girl, who misbehaves in any manner; the inferior class can reprove them, or acquaint their parents, or the managers of the School. The point is, in such large Schools as the national ones, who take in two or three villages, perhaps, in the country, or several streets in town; how is it possible to *know* them *individually*? I complained to a parent once of what I deemed the beginning of theft. "How do you know it was my child?" was the answer. This reply could not have been made, if the child had had a number; so that it might make the parents more attentive to their behaviour. The Sunday Schools cannot, perhaps, conveniently have numbers affixed to them; but the Minister or Curate of the Established Church, or the Churchwardens, or the Minister or Elders, or Deacons of the Meetings, might know them individually, or whoever patronizes them, their names at least might be set down, and their parents' names, with their employment. People are too apt to say *it is a childish action*, they will know better as they grow up. Alas! the evil augments with their strength. Another good custom has been left off; children were formerly taught to reverence their superiors, particularly in the country; I do not pretend to say *all* the higher classes are charitable; but want of charity is not the sin of our land. Who pays for their education? Who assists their parents in various ways, in employment, if not absolute charity? Should not Gratitude dictate to the parents to impress on their children a due respect to their elders, in every degree of life? I have been shocked to see a poor old man or woman pushed off the pavement, or treated with derision.

I wish our good Catechism was more attended to in our Churches; the mere repetition of it is only writing on the sand; but if it was sometimes explained in the way of a lecture, or questioning the child whether he understands the answer he has just repeated; and whether he does not think it his duty to act according to it, it might dwell in his memory, and be as seed sown. The parents and others who attend the Church, might edify, from their being reminded of what they had learned in their youth; and the comments a serious Clergyman might make upon it in his lecture, or sermon, would, I trust, be useful to all hearers; and would draw many to Church to *hear*. No Clergyman that can make a sermon at all, can possibly find any difficulty in it.

Yours, &c. Eusebia.

COMPENDIUM

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COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDITIONS TO DORSETSHIRE. VOL. LXXXVII. PART I. p. 80.

Here simple Nature reigns; and every view
Diffusive spreads the pure Dorsetian downs
In boundless prospect, yonder shagg'd with wood,
Here rich with harvest, and there white with flocks.
Thomson's Autumn.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

Roman Stations. Anicetis, Stourminster-Newton; Aranus, Sherbourne.

Antiquities. Earth-works at Abbotsbury, Badbury-rings, Bunbury, Bullbarrow or Rawlsbury Rings, Catstock, Chilcomb Camp, Cranborn, Crawford, Dudsbury, Duntishe, Eggerdon Hill, Flower's Barrow, Grime's Ditch, Hameldon Hill, Hodd Rings, Kingston Russel, Knowlton, Lambert's Castle, Milbourn-Stileham, Melcomb-Horsey, Pilleadon Pen, Shaftesbury, Spettisbury Rings, Toller-Fratrum, Woodbury Hill. Maze on Leigh common. (The Maze at Pimpern was destroyed by the plough about 1730.) Figure of a giant armed with a club, cut in the turf on Trendle Hill. West Woodyates Barrows, and British remains. Gorwell Druidical circle and Kistvaen.—Milton Abbey Church, Beminster Forum Chapel, Bradford-Abbas Church-tower, Affpiddle pulpit, Whitchurch font, Sherbourne Castle, Abbey-house, and Alms-houses; John of Gaunt's kitchen at Great Canford.

In Abbotsbury Abbey were buried its founders, Orcus, Steward of the Palace to Canute, and his wife Thola.

Cerne Abbey is said to have been founded by Augustin, the Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons. In it was buried St. Edwold, brother of St. Edmund the Martyr, King of East Anglia, 871. Cardinal Morton was a Monk here.

In Corfe Castle, King John kept his Regalia.

Milton Abbey was founded by Athelstan in 940.

Shaftesbury Nunnery was built by Alfred, 888. In it were imprisoned, in 1313, Elizabeth the wife, and Margery the daughter, of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

In Sherbourne Abbey had sepulture Ethelbald, King of England, 860; Ethelbert, his brother and successor, 866; and Asser, Bishop of Sherbourne, biographer of Alfred, 910.

In Tarent Crawford Abbey were entombed its founder Ralph de Kahaines, in the reign of Richard I.; Joan, wife to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and natural daughter of King John, 1236; the heart of its native Richard Poore, Bp. of Durham, and founder of Salisbury Cathedral, who died here in 1237; and Joan, Queen of Alexander II. of Scotland, and daughter of King John, 1238.

At Wareham was buried Brithric or Beorhtric, the last King of Westsex, during the Heptarchy, 802; his body was afterwards removed to Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. Edward the Martyr was buried here in 978, but removed to Shaftesbury in 980. In Wareham Castle was confined, from 1114 till his death, Robert de Belesme, Earl of Montgomery, "the greatest, richest, and wickedest man of his age."

Wimbourne-Minster Nunnery was founded in 713, by St. Cuthburga and St. Quinburga, sisters of Ina King of Wessex; they were both interred here.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Breedy, Bride, Byle-brook, Cerne, Corfe, Cornsbrook, Devilsbrook, Ewern, Fleet, Holbrook, Hook or Owke, Ladden, Milbourne, Newelle, Osmeresyate, Parret, Shrene-water, Sherford, Seate, Sturthill or Sturkill, Sydling, Symsbury, Tarent, Terrig, and Trill.

Eminences and Views. Arne Beacon, Babylon Hill, Badbury Rings, Bere-Regis Camp (Fair held here from Sept. 18 to Sept. 23), Black-down, Bullbarrow Hill, Dogbury Hill, Duncliff or Dunkley Hill, Frampton Beacon, High-Stoy Hill, Hodd Hill, Horner Hill, Lichet Beacon, Longbear Down, or Stockland Hill, Penbury Hill, Puncknoll, Ridgway Hill, Shaftesbury Castle-

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Castle-green, Shipton Hill, Strangeways Castle, Warren Hill, and Wolland Beacon.

Natural Curiosities. Chalybeate springs at Aylwood and Faringdon; sulphureous at Nottington, Sherbourne, and Sherford; saline at Chilcombe; petrifying at Bothen-wood and Sherbourne.—Cranbourne Chase, Blakemore or White Hart, and Gillingham Forests.—This County is particularly rich in extraneous fossils and antediluvian remains.

Public Edifices. Beminster Forum Alms-houses and School.—Bradford Forum Almshouses, bridge, pump, Church, finished 1739, cost 3200*l.*—Bridport Pier finished 1742, Reynolds engineer; Market-house built 1786—Crawford Bridge—Dorchester Shire-hall, Hardwick architect; County Gaol, Blackburn architect, finished 1795, cost 16,179*l.*; Barrack, 610 feet long, Fentiman architect, cost 24,000*l.*; Town Hall—Gillingham School—Lyme Regis Quay; Cobb, 680 feet long; Custom House; Public Rooms; Town Hall—Melcomb Regis Assembly Rooms; Theatre—Netherbury School—Poole Town Hall, built 1572; School, 1628; Town House, 1727; Work-house, 1739; Market House, 1761; Custom House; Quay, 192 feet.—Portland Castle.—Sherbourne Town Hall.—Wareham Quay; Barrack, cost 26,000*l.*; Bridge finished 1779, cost 2932*l.*; Alms-houses.—Weymouth Bridge, built 1770, Donowell architect.

Seats. Athelhampston, Sir James Long.
Barton Hill, Shaftesbury, W. Bryant, esq.
Bellvue, C. Bowles, esq.
Berwick, ——— Gallop, esq.
Bradford, Rev. W. Philips.
Castle Hill, Shaftesbury, late E. Ogden, esq.
Chantmarle, Sir W. Oglander, bart.
Charborough, R. D. Grosvenor, esq.
Charlston, Sir Wm. Knighton, M.D.
Charminster, John Meech, esq.
Cranbourne Lodge, His Majesty.
——— Manor house, Marquis of Salisbury.
Duntishe Court, Samuel Shore, esq.
Fleet House, George Gould, esq.
Great Canford, Edward Arrowsmith, esq.
Great Mintern, Admiral Digby.
Hanford, Henry Seymer, esq.
Herringstone, Edward Williams, esq.
High Hall, H. W. Fitch, esq.
Lewesion, Robert Gordon, esq.
Loders, Sir Evan Nepean, bart.
Melcomb Horsey, Lord Rivers.
Milbourn St. Andrew, E. M. Pleydel, esq.
Rempstone Hall, John Calcraft, esq.
Sherbourne House, Wm. Towgood, esq.
Spettisbury, Joseph Jekyll, esq.
Stinsford, Earl of Ilchester.
Tincleton, Humphrey Sturt, esq.
Wild Court, late Visc. Bridport.
Wolveton, John Trenchard, esq.
Wotton Glanvill, James Dale, esq.

Peerage. Blandford Forum Marquessate to Spencer, Duke of Marlborough; Bridport Irish Barony to Hood; Cranbourne Viscounty to Cecil Marquis of Salisbury; Dorset Dukedom and Earldom to Germaine; Portland Dukedom and Earldom to Bentinck; Shaftesbury Earldom to Cooper, who is also Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles; Weymouth Viscounty to Thynne Marquess of Bath; Woodford-Strangeways Barony to Fox-Strangeways Earl of Ilchester.

Produce. Potters clay; cider; oxen; mackarel, oysters, herrings, salmon.

Manufactures. Silk, woollen cloths, sacking, tarpaulins, bags, oil.

POPULATION.

Places having not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Portland (isle)	382	2079	Marnhull	166	1070
Gillingham	384	1992	Whitchurch Canonicorum	195	1065
Chardstock	214	1151	Stockland	202	1045

Total: Places 6; Houses 1543; Inhabitants 8402.

HISTORY.

837. In Portland, indecisive battle between the Danes and the men of Dorset, under Duke Æthelhelm who was slain.

876. Wareham taken, and the Castle and Nunnery burnt by the Danes, who were shortly afterwards compelled by Alfred to abandon it.

877. Off Peverel Point Danish fleet defeated by Alfred, and in a storm 120 of their vessels wrecked.

901. Wimbourne, on the death of Alfred, seized by Ethelward, who claimed the Crown in right of his father Ethelbert; but he was quickly driven thence, and the town taken by Edward the Elder.

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982. Portland plundered by the Danes.
998. Near Wareham Danes landed and ravaged the country.
1003. Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and Clifton, destroyed by Sueno, King of Denmark, to revenge the massacre of the Danes by Ethelred.
1015. Cerne Abbey plundered by Canute.
1052. Portland plundered by Earl Godwin.
1138. Wareham town and castle seized by Robert de Lincoln for the Empress Maud.
1139. Sherborne Castle seized by Stephen; Corfe Castle seized by Baldwin de Redvers with a body of Normans. Stephen attempted to retake it, but without success.
1142. From Wareham Robert Earl of Gloucester sailed to solicit succours from the Earl of Anjou, and in his absence Stephen burnt the town and surprised the Castle, defended by William, the Earl's eldest son. The Castle, after an obstinate defence, under Hubert de Laci, was retaken by the Earl of Gloucester, who made Hubert de Lincoln Governor for the Empress; and the Earl also took the Castles of Lullworth, and Bow and Arrow in Portland.
1146. At Wareham Henry Fitz-Empress, afterwards Henry II. embarked for Anjou.
1205. At Wareham King John landed from France.
1404. At Portland a body of French landed, but were repulsed and driven back to their ships.
1483. Near Poole the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. approached in a vessel from St. Malos, but, finding the shore lined with armed men, and distrusting their intentions, he sailed back to France.
1565. Shrievalty of this county disjoined from that of Somerset.
1588. Off Portland Bill (July) the Spanish Armada defeated by the Earl of Effingham, Lord High Admiral.
1642. Sherbourne Castle (Sept.) successfully defended by the Marquis of Hertford against the Earl of Bedford and the Parliamentarians.
1643. At Poole (Feb. 20) Royalists, under the Earl of Crawford, repulsed in an attack on the town.—Dorchester (Aug. 2) taken possession of by the Earl of Caernarvon, for the King.—Weymouth and Portland Castle (Aug. 9) surrendered by the Parliamentarians to the Earl of Caernarvon.—Wareham (Nov. 23) surprised, plundered, and 200 Royalists made prisoners by the Parliamentarian garrison of Poole.
1644. Near Poole (Feb. 18) Lord Inchiquin's Irish regiment defeated, and two pieces of ordnance taken by the Parliamentarian garrisons of Poole and Wareham.—Near Dorchester (Feb. 20) convoy sent by Prince Rupert defeated, 100 horse and 3000*l.* in money taken by the garrison of Poole.—At Holme Bridge (Feb. 27) Parliamentarians from Wareham, under Capt. Sydenham, defeated, and 40 men slain, by Capt. Purdon, of Lord Inchiquin's regiment.—At Hemiock Castle (March) Parliamentarians, under Colonel Ware, defeated, and 200 prisoners taken in Lyme Regis by Lord Paulet and Sir John Berkeley.—Near Poole (March 22) a detachment of Parliamentarian horse defeated and chased into the town by Sir Thomas Aston.—Wareham (April) taken from the Parliamentarians, 39 slain, 150 made prisoners, with 13 pieces of ordnance, by Colonel Ashburnham.—At Winterborn Whitchurch (April) Sir John Miller and 100 Royalists taken prisoners by a detachment from Sir William Waller's army.—Between Poole and Blandford 16 of the Queen's regiment killed, 40 made prisoners, and 100 horse taken by the Parliamentarians of Poole.—Weymouth (June 15), with 80 pieces of ordnance, much ammunition, and many vessels taken, by the Parliamentarians under Sir William Balfour.—Blandford Forum (July) plundered by the Parliamentarians under Major Sydenham.—Between Dorchester and Wareham, Lord Inchiquin and the Royalists defeated by Colonel Sydenham, 12 men slain, and 160 taken prisoners, of whom 7 Irishmen were afterwards hanged.—Wareham (Aug. 10) taken by the Parliamentarians under Colonel Sydenham and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Chancellor.—At Abbotsbury, (Nov.) after a gallant resistance, Colonel Strangeways and his regiment of Royalists taken prisoners by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.

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1645. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis successfully defended for 18 days against the Royalists, under General Goring and Sir Lewis Dives. Siege raised Feb. 26.—Wareham (April) surprised by the Royalists.—At Shaftesbury (Aug. 2) 50 of the leaders of the Club-men taken prisoners by Gen. Fleetwood; and on Hamildon Hill (Aug. 4) 4000 of the Club-men defeated and dispersed by Cromwell, 60 slain, 400 prisoners and 12 colours taken.

1646. Corfe Castle, under Colonel Anketil, taken by Colonel Bingham and the Parliamentarians.—Portland (April 9) surrendered by Colonel Gollop to Vice-admiral Batten and the Parliamentarians.

1672. Off Lyme the English fleet worsted by the Dutch.

1685. At Lyme Regis the Duke of Monmouth, who had landed, June 11, with about 100 men, remained recruiting 'till the 15th, when he marched thence with an army of 2000 foot.—On the 13th, Lord Grey, with a detachment of 300 men from Lyme, surprised Bridport; but falling to plunder, the King's forces, which lay in a wood near the town, compelled them to retire with loss.—Of the 67 persons executed for this rebellion in this county, 12 suffered at Bridport, 13 at Dorchester, 13 at Lyme Regis, 12 at Sherbourne, 5 at Wareham, 2 at Weymouth, and the remainder at Poole, Shaftesbury, and Wimbourn Minster. John Tutchin, author of the "Observator," was sentenced by Jefferies to be whipped through every town in the county, to be imprisoned 7 years, and pay a fine of 100 marks. He petitioned to be hanged and was pardoned.

1747. At Poole (Oct. 7) the Custom House broken open about 12 o'clock in the day, by about 60 armed smugglers, who carried off 4200 lbs. of tea. Many of the gang were afterwards taken and executed.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Ashley, Sir Anthony, first brought cabbages into England from Holland, (died 1628.)
Barker, Henry, divine, (died 1645.)
Bingham, George, divine, answerer of Lindsay, Melcomb Bingham, 1715.
Bingham, Robert, Bp. of Salisbury, Melcomb Bingham, (died 1246.)
Blandford, Walter, Bp. of Worcester, Melbury Abbas, 1619.
Chafin, William, divine, anecdotist of Cranbourne Chase, Chettle, 1733.
Coker, John, author of "Survey of Dorsetshire," Mapouder, (died 1655.)
Corfe, William de, Provost of Oriel, Deputy at Council of Constance, Corfe Castle.
D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, antiquary, author of "Parliaments of Eliz." Coxden, 1602
Erle, Sir Walter, Colonel, Parliamentarian, Charborough (died 1665.)
Frampton, Robert, Bp. of Gloucester, Pimpern, 1622.
Frampton, Tregonwell, "father of the turf," Moreton, 1641.
Freke, Sir Thomas, benefactor, rebuilt the church, Ewern Courtney, 1563.
Gibbon, Nicholas, divine, loyalist, Poole, 1605.
Gower, Humphrey, divine and scholar, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, Dorchester, 1637.
Gregory, Arthur, assistant to Secretary Walsingham, Lyme Regis (died about 1604.)
Gundry, Nathaniel, Judge, Lyme Regis (died 1754.)
Jane, Thomas, Bp. of Norwich, Milton Abbas, (died 1500)
Jolyff, George, physician, discovered the Vasa Lymphatica, East Stour, (died 1655.)
Jordan, Ignatius, merchant, moral legislator, Lyme Regis, 1561.
Laurence, Thomas, scholastic divine, Master of Baliol, Oxford (died 1657.)
Laurence, William, lawyer, author on Marriage and Primogeniture, Wraxhall, 1611.
Maltravers, Sir John, cruel keeper of Edward II. Litchet Maltravers (died 1364)
Martin, Thomas, civilian, Cerne Abbas, (died 1589.)
Mew, Peter, Bp. of Winchester, Purse Candel, 1618.
Mockett, Richard, divine, author of "De Politia Ecclesiæ," Dorchester, 1577.
Napier, Sir Robert, Chief Baron in Ireland, Puncknoll, (died 1615.)
Oram, Samuel Marsh, poet, Shaftesbury.
Pikes, William, Roman Catholic martyr, Dorchester, (suffered 1591.)
Pitt, Robert, physician, author of "Frauds of Physic," Blandford Forum, 1652.
Poore, Richard, Bp. of Durham, founder of Salisbury Cathedral, Tarent Crawford, 1237.
Riccard, Sir Andrew, merchant, President of the East India and Turkey Companies, Portisham, 1604.
Rogers, Robert, benefactor, founder of Alms-houses, Poole, (died 1601.)
Ryves, John, divine, Blandford Forum, (died 1665.)
Saywell, William, divine, Master of Jesus College, Oxford, Pentridge (died 1701.)

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Snee, William, loyal divine, Wimborne Minster, 1610.
Strangeways, Giles, Colonel, loyalist, Melbury Sampford, 1615.
Sydenham, William, colonel, Parliamentarian, Winford Eagle, 1615.
Thompson, Sir Peter, antiquary and collector, Poole, 1698.
Thornton, William, divine, Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, Sherbourne, (died 1707.)
Treachard, Sir John, Secretary of State to William III. Litchet Maltravers, 1648.
Treachard, Sir Thomas, entertained Philip, King of Castile, Litchet Maltravers.
Turberville, George, poet, Winterborn Whitchurch (flor. 15th cent.)
Walker, Clement, author of "Hist. of Independency," Tincleton (died 1651.)
Watson, William, divine, lawyer, and physician, West Stone, 1665.
Willis, John, writing-master, Child Ockford, 1698.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Sutton Coldfield, June* 22.

THE "Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome," by Dr. Marsh, now Bishop of Peterborough, is a work so valuable, on account of the documents it contains, the general soundness and acuteness of its reasoning, and the importance of the conclusions which it establishes, that I am anxious to see it as free as possible from every thing which may be deemed a defect, and diminish in the slightest degree the effect of its argument. It is with this view alone, that I beg to point out an oversight which occurs in page 237, of the 2d edition of this excellent work. "Dr. Delahogue," he writes, "in quoting the third canon of the fourth Lateran Council, inserts in a parenthesis after the words *Hæreticis exterminatis*, the explanation *id est, vi vocis expulsis*. Now the extermination of heretics by the force of *words*, is a task too difficult even for the Church of *Rome*." On turning to the Lecturer of Maynooth's Tract, "De Ecclesia Christi," p. 263, the passage will be found to be printed thus—"*exterminatis* (id est ex vi vocis *expulsis*.)" The author evidently meant to explain the word *exterminatis* by the word *expulsis*, supposing some advantage to be derived from that explanation; and the sentence might be translated "*exterminatis*, that is, agreeably to the force of the word *expulsis*." Dr. Marsh inadvertently (as there cannot be the smallest doubt) dropped the word *ex*, and then his own meaning, in a grammatical view, became admissible.

There is another point upon which I beg to submit some remarks. In the account of the Oath taken by Romish Bishops at their Consecration, the author has attempted an explanation of the sentence occurring in it —*salvo meo ordine*—and interprets *ordine* by the epithet *monastico*. "In taking therefore," he adds, "an oath of obedience to the Pope, it was deemed necessary to stipulate, that such obedience should not prejudice the privileges of his *own Order*," p. 236. The best criticism in these cases is such as is founded on the history of the affair. The rudiments of the episcopal oath are to be found in Decretal. Greg. IX. lib. 2, cap. 24, sect. 4. This oath was first imposed by a Pope Gregory; and modern critics, Barrow, and the Romish Annotator on the Pontifical, Cataleni, agree in supposing him to be the seventh of the name. The date is therefore about A.D. 1076. The gloss, or interpretation on the place, in the edition of the Decretals, printed at Venice, 1486, is "*secundum quod pertinet ad meum honorem: quia non cum armis.*" This is simply a stipulation not to serve in war, a very necessary one at the time; although the phrase acquired a new and alarming meaning in future times, and under other circumstances. If, however, Dr. Marsh erred in the true interpretation of the sentence, those adherents of Popery have erred far more inexcusably in every respect, who have interpreted it as a reservation in favour of Protestant Rulers: and "to pretend," as the learned writer justly concludes, "that the clause was inserted for the purpose of saving allegiance to the Kings of England, is so absurd, that we may justly wonder it could ever obtain credit." J. M.

Mr. Urban, *Killington, June* 14.

IN answer to the inquiry of M. H. part i. p. 290, give me leave to state, that the copy of verses, entitled "To-Morrow," was copied from the Tyne Mercury, *verbatim et literatim*, with the exception of one Stanza, which, as not being thought equal

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to the rest, was omitted. The son of the late Mr. Mitchel, the respectable and able conductor of that Newspaper, says, that his late father was last year employed in the South of England in collecting materials for a volume of Fugitive Poetry, and that this copy of verses was given him by a lady as the production of Miss Susan Blamire (not Blamil, as printed p. 290), of Thackwood-nook, near Carlisle, and which authority he never doubting, in consequence printed them as such. I have not, at present, at hand the additional Stanza, otherwise I should have sent it you, as it might, perhaps, lead to a discovery of who was the original author of those beautiful lines. I have it in my power to procure a few more of the poetical compositions of Miss B. which, should this seem to afford any pleasure to the generality of your readers, I shall have equal pleasure in communicating.

Take the following as a specimen.

SONG,

On being advised to go abroad for change of air.

Tune—"Rose-bud still in bearing."

Oh! urge me not to wander,
Or quit my pleasant native shore,
But let me still meander,
On these sweet banks I lov'd before.
The heart o'ercharg'd with sorrow,
Can find no joy in change of scene,
Nor can that cheat "To-morrow"
Be aught but what "To-day" has been.
If pleasure e'er o'ertakes me,
'Tis when I tread the wonted round,
Where former joy awakes me,
And strews its reliques o'er the ground.
There 's not a shrub or flower,
But tells some much-lov'd tale to me,
Or paints some happy hour,
Which I, alas! no more must see.

I cannot quit M. H. without returning my grateful thanks to her for the sincere pleasure which I received from the perusal of her elegant little volume, "Affection's Gift." With Mr. Urban's permission, I shall transcribe a few observations with which I felt particularly gratified.

"Seriously reflect, my beloved child, before we can enjoy happiness, the mind must be prepared to receive it,—that there is no transmuting power in death,—that unless we habituate the soul to virtue, and to piety *here*, and endeavour to attain a relish for those enjoyments we are promised in Heaven, even *there* happiness would be unknown to us."

"Ever recollect that the aggregate of our happiness is made up of little pleasures, continually repeated: that human misery consists of petty inconveniences constantly recurring."

Speaking of Prayer, M. H. observes,

"That Prayer is the high privilege of frail and weak beings, *that* only can calm when the tumults of thought arise within, *that* only can bid the soul be still, and rest upon its God."

"Recollect how desirable, how essential it is to become better as you become wiser: that, while by study and reflection you improve your understanding, you must also zealously endeavour to improve your heart."

"The mind cannot endure a vacuum: and if not filled with laudable pursuits, will have recourse to trifles to fill up the void. Hence the passions of envy and vanity, the frivolities of dress, the rivalship of beauty, which agitate successively the bosoms of those unemployed beings. These tormentors of peace can never find place in the heart of a girl, who has learned to place delight in the performance of domestic duty and intellectual pursuits."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Boughton, Malherb, July* 6.

THE following is a copy of an inscription on a marble tablet in the Parish Church of Boughton Malherb, in the county of Kent.

Nere this lyeth Dr. Leonell Sharpe, an old and constant preacher for 40 yeares and upward of the free saveing grace of Jesus Christ, by which grace he dyed assured of the pardon of his sinnes and of his coheritage with Christ Jesus.

Hee was Chaplaine first to the Earle of Essex, and after his death to Queene *Elizabeth*, by her own choyse, after her to *Prince Henery*, and lastly to *King James*. Briefly, he preached fruitfully, hee lived chearefully, and he dyed ioyfully the first day of January, anno domini 1630, ætatis suæ 71:

Fui Sharpius & parte mei meliori sum & totus ero quia caro mea requiescit in spe una cum humanâ naturâ angelicâ claritate fruitura.

The above appears to me to afford a strong corroboration of the truth of the generally-received opinion of Queen Elizabeth's attachment to the memory of the unfortunate Earl of Essex.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to refer me to some of the histories of the times in which this curious fact is mentioned.

Yours, &c. C. B.

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Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

THE Parish of Ashington, in the County of Somerset, is situated at nearly equal distances (about four miles) from the Towns of Yeovil and Ilchester, in a finely-wooded and fertile country, rising gently from the River Yeo, which bounds it on the East and North; and, looking over a rich and extensive vale, at unequal distances is terminated by a bold and beautiful range of hills from the South-east to the North-west.

The Manor was one of the many which William the Conqueror bestowed upon Roger de Curcelle; it is written in Domesday *Essentone*, and in modern records *Astington*, *Athenden*, and *Ashington*. Soon afterwards the Estate was in the possession of the family of Fitzwilliam; for Robert of that name died seised of it in Henry II.; from which family, in the reign of King John, it passed by inheritance to that of de Furnellis, or Furneaux; and from the latter to the St. Barbes * about the year 1408. The last possessor of that name, Sir John St. Barbe, bart. who died in 1713, bequeathed it to Humphrey Sydenham, esq. of Combe, in this county, and it is now the property of Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonwell, esq. of Cranborne Lodge, in Dorsetshire, by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of the late St. Barbe Sydenham, esq. of Priory, Devon, and Combe, Somerset, by whom he had issue, St. Barbe Tregonwell, born Aug. 6, 1782; helen Ellery, born Dec. 1, 1783, married to Capt. John Duff Markland, R.N. March 18, 1814; Catherine, born June 11, 1786, died Jan. 1788.

The Manor House, situate near the Church, is an antient stone edifice, erected by the St. Barbes, apparently in the sixteenth century; their armorial crest, *a Wyvern*, remains on one of the shields over the porch, and also upon the buttress at the Western end, as shewn in the plate; but the House having been long appropriated to the use of the tenant renting the estate, various internal alterations have been made in it, particularly in the old Hall; and some parts of the original building have been taken down: the annexed view (*see Plate II.*) shews the principal or South front, as it appeared in 1817.

Yours, &c. C. S. B.

(To be continued.)

* Charles St. Barbe, esq. of Lymington, in Hampshire, is the representative of the family, being the tenth in lineal descent from Richard St. Barbe, the first possessor of Ashington; a record of which is to be found at the College of Arms.

POEMS OF LUCRETIUS, POPE, &c. WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 15.

IN a former Essay the attention was directed to the subjects of Epic Poems. It may now not be uninteresting perhaps to advance a few speculations upon the subjects of performances of a nature somewhat different in their Literary pretensions, ranking, in many respects, equally high in the view of Criticism, as works of genius, but possessing characteristics which, in their form and aspect, are referable to another species of writing.

In the extended and variegated fields of poetry, the diversity of genius and of taste, which is always more or less conspicuous, has frequently been the subject of conjectures on the nature and causes of this variety of talents, of tastes, and of dispositions. It is evident that in almost every civilized age, poetical endowment and capacity has shone forth in a thousand forms, all connected, in some shape or other, with the power of administering pleasure to the human mind, and all, sooner or later, finding their proportion of readers, who can enjoy and appreciate the varying features and dispositions which give birth to those respectively peculiar productions which designate the æras of poetry.

Strength of mind, vigour, and comprehensiveness of thought, have, we find, been occasionally made the powerful instruments of pleasure, and have been known to create astonishment in the breast of every reader, by the singular boldness and grandeur in which their scenes of imagination have been conceived. It has, however, been far more common to witness these endowments or emanations of mind assuming a milder form, exhibiting the pungency and brilliancy of wit, and clothed in all the graces and decorations of style and expression.

As, therefore, the award of Criticism has assigned to the latter an inferior rank

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rank in the lucubrations of genius, so experience has proved that periods of associated intellectual life, and brightening in every liberal accomplishment, seem almost spontaneously to generate the one,—whereas the former, proudly pre-eminent in the range and flow of its conceptions, marshalled in the dignity of Epic numbers, and inspiring the mind with sentiments of a more than usually sublime tone and character, press upon our notice only at comparatively long intervals from each other,—are, in point of number, the scant productions of Nature, as though she designed that mankind, from their infrequency, should pay their peculiar homage at their actual appearance.

But though the Epic, which, with the Critics, is always allowed, in point of rank, and perhaps justly, to take precedence of all other descriptions of poetry, and, when possessing the high and adequate stamp of genius, is certainly noble in its structure, and engenders the finest passions which are implanted and folded up in our nature, there is another class which perhaps has not, in its literary pretensions, been sufficiently defined and appropriated. This may be termed the Philosophical,—and if the Epopee, in order to be generally and permanently admired, should exhibit, through its various parts, great sentiments, unbounded imagination, clothed in sonorous diction, and measured by an uninterrupted dignity of numbers as essential requisites,—the Philosophical, in an equally high degree, involves a requisition of great and uncommon poetical powers in their authors, in order to add dignity, animation, and interest, to discussions which we are at first sight ready to conclude are utterly opposed to any thing which can please in such a shape,—and to sustain its high character in poetry, while it inculcates the principles of philosophy. Their characteristics are, however, totally different in species. The basis of the first is Imagination and Invention, which dresses out the facts, or the supposed facts, upon which the fable is constructed, in all the fascination of elevated manners, diction, and sentiment, and imparts to it the fervid glow of feeling or of description which distends the reader with sublime emotions, or recreates him with scenes of pathos and tenderness. The last have comparatively little to do with Imagination, but are treatises or dissertations of a poetical kind, equally capable, perhaps, of receiving the polish of taste, the decorations of thought and of language, and the corrections of judgment, but occasionally soaring to speculations, and widening to a comprehensive range of thought and of ideas which may be said to be seldom, if ever attained, even in the regions of Epic or Tragic poetry. The former, by the distinctions which obtain in literature and the rules by which genius is bounded and regulated, exhibit all the machinery of great personages who have their various parts allotted them, "their exits and their entrances," incidents, passions, sentiment, and characteristic manners,—the latter cannot, from their nature, possess any thing of all this, but delivers abstract moral, or metaphysical arguments in a pure and elevated form of debate; it seems, so to speak, to be exalted above the reach of fiction, to look down upon all meaner things, as at a distance,—to preserve a calm and equable dignity of discussion, which fills and exalts the mind, not by the arts of fiction, but by the powers and the force of reason addressed to the understanding.

It has been but comparatively rare that subjects of this nature have found a place among the ornamental and well-wrought discussions of the poet. It has, on the other hand, been thought, and with some appearance of reason, by the Critics, that abstract disquisitions on the various departments of human science neither belong to metrical composition, or are capable by any stretch or ingenuity of resource, of being made generally pleasing to the great miscellaneous class of readers. It is thought that when the poet, whose proper sphere seems to lie in the passions, the foibles, or the sentiments which diversify and distinguish human life,—in agreeable fictions of fancy, or well-delineated images of things,—enters the rigid precincts of abstract discussion, he steps beyond the boundaries which nature prescribes to his art. That he attempts to blend things which are naturally opposed, and if they have no intrinsic repugnancy to each other, yet demand a quite different

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ferent exertion of the mental or perceptive powers,—to transplant the Muses, with all their glowing and redundant fires, into regions too cold to cherish and support, or to suffer them to expand in native vigour and beauty.

That this theory does not exactly square with experience, will, however, sometimes appear, and the lucubrator of ordinary research will be sensible that specimens eminently successful have not been wanting, either among the antients or the moderns, which prove that the impassioned strains of the poet are not absolutely incompatible with subjects which have purely a relation to the truths of science; that the graces, and even the imaginative excursions of this noble art, may occasionally illustrate the force of metaphysical argument with striking effect.

The *De Rerum Naturâ* of Lucretius, the Essay on Man of our Pope, and the *De Immortalitate Animi* of Hawkins Browne, although poems possessing their respective, perhaps dissimilar, characteristics, may be styled among the most eminent in this species of composition; as the poem on Astronomy of Manilius in the antient world, and the Night Thoughts, and Pleasures of Imagination (which last, although written under different auspices, and with different designs, yet comes under the general class of Philosophical,) do not so strictly and absolutely come under this description. An intelligent and judicious Critic on the first principles of genius, and the various shades by which it is diversified,—whilst analytically defining its laws and its indications,—pronounces that species which animates the effusions of the poet, and raises his ideas to enthusiasm, to consist in brightness or exuberance of fancy. He has, on the other hand, denominated that species by which the discoveries in philosophy are effected, by which right illations are discerned and abstract truths developed, penetration of intellect. They each, according to him, imply a great extent and compass of imagination, or great vigour of the associating principles, but they imply different sorts of compass and vigour. Penetration implies such a force of imagination as leads to the comprehension and explication of a subject. Brightness of fancy fits a man for adorning his subject. A penetrating mind emits the rays by which truth is discovered,—a bright fancy supplies the colours by which beauty is produced.

The elevations of Genius, by which, whilst reading poetry, our susceptibilities are wont to be irresistibly caught, and hurried forwards, doubtless, eminently associate the powers of invention, memory and imagination,—but penetration of intellect, a mental endowment involving other and quite different associations, may not be supposed capable of materially aiding our poetical enjoyments or perceptions of pleasure; indeed it is not saying too much to affirm that, with most critical authorities, this faculty, although essential to discovery, and equally constituting genius and bespeaking invention, is of so cold, naked, and ungenial a complexion, that when conjointly lending its influences in the empire of the Muses, it damps the ardour, and paralyzes those fine and glowing impressions which brightness of fancy was calculated to create.

In what may properly be denominated Philosophical Poems, however, and especially in the Essay on Man, the *De Rerum Naturâ*, and the *De Immortalitate Animi*, the cast or complexion which governs and pervades the whole is strictly, and professedly argumentative, designed to discuss abstract truths in science, and through the medium of fair argument, to arrive at certain conclusions, or elicit discoveries before unknown. The flights of imagination, and the creations of fancy, therefore, are evidently foreign to the requisites and general character of this species of composition. Partaking neither of the characteristics of Epic, Tragic, Lyric, Moral, or Descriptive departments in poetry, the delightful machinery which, in the Epic, adds such dignity, splendour, and proportion to its various parts, would be utterly incongruous and out of place, if brought to illustrate the postulates of science, or the recondite truths which it is the province of Philosophy to discuss and clear from that obscurity which, until removed by some luminous arrangement, is apt to shade them.

At the same time it may be perceived that the glow, animation, and ardour which must always more or

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less distinguish him when employed upon subjects congenial with his temper and capacity, diversify and elevate the subjects and the speculations of each of the eminent poets whom we have here quoted, accompanies them often into the recesses of those abstruse questions on which Lucretius especially has adventured his Muse; and proclaims them to have possessed a genius peculiarly adapted to the sphere of poetical lucubration in which they adventured.

In the selection, order, and proper division of their respective poems, each of the eminent writers we have named, have evinced a propriety and felicity of judgment which argue them to have well viewed and digested the various great questions in philosophy which can, in any shape, be brought under human investigation. Animated by the enthusiasm of poets who have arranged their ideas, imbibed a tone of thinking, and flow of ideas, through a medium which peculiarly attaches to minds of this stamp and texture; they disdained the subordinate details of scientific investigation, and comprehended within their plan questions of the highest importance,—which involve the common curiosity of mankind, and have given rise in the great speculative theatre in which they have been introduced, to the most subtle exercise of thought.

As the weight and momentous nature of the topics which they respectively chose as the vehicle, at once for their display of eloquence, their dignity of sentiment, and their force of argument, is prominently a feature in the meed of their fame as Didactic or Philosophical Poets, the subjects, (not the *fable*,) upon which they embarked their adventurous Muse, to sing, not in strains of Miltonic pomp and grandeur, the prowess or individual adventures of great personages, or the scenes of well-wrought fiction, but the high, fixed, and universal laws which rule this world and all created beings, may not improperly be made the source of some further animadversion and illustration. That intense severity of thought, which is generally supposed to characterize the mind that makes discoveries in the abstract regions of science, though they may be judged in unequal ratios, to have guided the thinking of the present writers, certainly in each struck out from the kindling sparks of their genius, a generous flame which sometimes bespeaks enthusiasm and tenderness, mingled and tempered with closeness of argument, and patience of investigation.

The subject of Lucretius was great,—no less than a general comprehensive enquiry into the whole system, Moral and Physiological, of Nature's laws,—which afforded him ample scope and opportunity to relieve the various parts of his poem, and to diversify his thoughts so as pre-eminently to add interest and beauty to the whole. He may be said to be the first who sung in polished, graceful, and dignified numbers, things intrinsically of this high compass and philosophical importance. Hesiod and Theocritus had before his time unfolded, in glowing language, the charms of rural scenery, and the occupations of a country life. Euripides had written performances, of which it has been said, that every line formed a moral precept,—but their subjects, taken generally, offered nothing analogous to those which awakened and invigorated the genius of the Roman poet. He eminently struck out a channel of poetical speculation exclusively his own, and the originality, greatness, and majestic nature of the topics upon which he expatiates, demands, and has generally obtained, a high tribute of respect from the reader.

That he treated these topics on all occasions with profound and penetrating sagacity will not be asserted,—as when the boldness of his aspirations would fain expatiate upon points in philosophy, round which darkness as yet held her profound empire, he discovers that obscurity of idea, and that imbecility which characterized the philosophers of his own, and all other sects in those infant days of science.

Melksham. E. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Greenhithe, Feb.* 24.

IN vol. LXXXIX. p. 313, "Oxoniensis" begins thus:

"Your Correspondents Sigismund, S.T.B. &c. have clearly shown that *the graduated Clergy* ought to wear *silk tippets or scarfs*, and also their respective *hoods*. One of the reasons assigned for their so doing is, that

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that they would thereby be effectually distinguished from those Clergy who have not had an University education, often termed *Northern Lights*, many of them having been born in the North parts of England. I beg leave, therefore, to send you the following quotation from a Letter to the late Bishop Watson, published in 1783, by which the propriety of the above-mentioned distinction will be further evinced and illustrated."

Though I highly respect the outward habiliments of these Graduates during the actual performance of their sacred functions; yet, I am clearly of opinion, that the exhibition of these robes every day in a country parish would only create gaping and staring in the lower orders, and ridicule in the higher; for I must tell "Oxoniensis" that there are many country gentlemen on whom it is not so easy to pawn the shadow for the substance. Besides, perhaps, this fondness for outside show might occasion a subject for a village song, or for some coarse epigram; and, consequently, might isolate the shepherd from his flock, instead of amalgamating him with his parishioners, *a consummation so devoutly to be wished in a Parish Priest.* In the Church of Rome mummery and external splendour have great influence, but I trust we of the Church of England shall always despise such flimsy expedients.

"Oxoniensis" then proceeds:

"The Northern counties abound in Free Schools, where the children of the peasantry are instructed gratis in the dead languages. It is a prospect flattering to the vanity of a poor country-fellow to have his son provided for in an order, which *seems*" (O excellent!) "to place him in the rank of a gentleman. One son is of course destined for the Ministry: the youth is puffed up with this idea; he has a right, or obtains one, to be admitted into this Seminary: the attendance required there does not interrupt his manual labours: in the season when they are most requisite, he attends alternately the school and the plough."

Now, Mr. Urban, with respect to the three great Schools* in the North of England, if the above assertion be not a *wilful*, it is most certainly a *palpable*, falsehood: but to proceed,

"And after a novitiate performed with the barefoot mortification of an antient pilgrimage," (wanderings of the noddle.) "with the addition of a new coat and the present of Grotius de Veritate and the four Gospels in Greek, a sham title and testimonial from persons who never heard of him before, our candidate starts up completely equipped for the office of an instructor of mankind; though for any essential qualification your Lordship might as well ordain any boys out of our common Charity Schools."

O how fine! Now, from whence, Mr. Urban, come these titles and testimonials? The answer is one of the severest lashes, which "Oxoniensis" could possibly throw upon the beneficed Clergy. But the fact is, they are as common amongst *Graduates*, as these *Northern Lights*. I am also of opinion, that few boys out of the common Charity Schools would be able to construe Grotius into good English, or the four Greek Gospels into classical Latin; because we have known some of these *Graduates*, at an Ordination, not able to perform the task! For the edification of "Oxoniensis" (who sneers at petty ushers), I will relate an anecdote of a *petty* usher of Appleby School, Westmoreland (though by the bye, there is never more than *one* in these Schools). When Mr. Usher Bracken was of age to take orders, he went to the Ordination at York. The Archbishop perceiving from whence he came, seemed determined to try the literary powers of this young candidate; for after he had gone through the usual exercises, he was required to translate one of the 39 Articles into Greek, which he did so much to the satisfaction of the Archbishop, that his Grace sent a complimentary Letter to the Master of Appleby School, on the occasion.

To settle the spleen of "Oxoniensis," I will, with your permission, Mr. Urban, relate an anecdote of a young student of a minor School,—that of Banton in Westmoreland. The Free School of Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Wilson, a Graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, but the gift not being in any of the Colleges, there was an open competition: a day was appointed for the examination of candidates, and the Rev. Dr. Burn, author of the "Justice," &c. the examiner. Two Graduates entered the lists for fame, as did also the scholar from Banton. Homer, Horace, and Virgil, were first given into the hands of the Graduates, but their stumblings and

* Appleby, St. Bees, and Sedbergh.

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and stoppings were manifest, whilst the *Northern Light* ambled over his ground as over a bowling-green. The last book given to the competitors was Clarke's Introduction. It was opened at *Bellum antiquissimum cujus occurrit mentio*: but in this war of the Argonauts the College heroes were entirely defeated; neither hoods, scarfs, nor tippets, were, under Dr. Burn, even a dust upon the balance: nothing but sterling merit preponderated, and, consequently, the Graduates retired crest-fallen, whilst the Banton stripling, about 20 years of age (Mr. Holmes), was declared victor, amidst the cheers and applause of an admiring assembly.

SUPERBIÆ CASTIGATOR,
PROBITATISQUE VINDEX.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from Part i. p. 592.)

HAVING endeavoured to show that all SCIENCE (which makes one of the three divisions in Lord Bacon's scheme above mentioned) is reducible to his first, an historical process; it remains to show that the other division is the same:—to show that Poetry is, either literal history, or in the nature of history.

We take Poetry here in the most extensive signification: as synonymous to Composition, in all the fine arts. In which sense it comprehends even numerous prose—Music, and picturesque gardening. Any harmonious, and ordinate composition, of human contrivance, whatever mediums are employed, whether language, colours, or wood, metals, or marble—whether the things themselves, or the imitation of them only: nay, any thing that addresses itself to the faculty of Taste—not only where man, but even Nature is the artist—we shall here consider as Poetry.

It has been well observed that "the writers among the ancients abounded in matter—were rich in FACTS: and that they have more seeming invention and originality, precisely because they wrote first." They may be said to have had the gathering of the first fruits of nature. "All the ideas conducive to the advantage, pleasure, and real use, of man, were the first known: in all ages they have been the bond of society." This applies to the liberal, as well as the useful, arts. The first poet and the first historian remain, to this day, the best: while the Scripture, which preceded them both, excels them in the authenticity, the utility, and beauty of its writings, in the same ratio, that it does by its priority. Revelation, the first and most interesting truth, is also the simplest and most rational. To obtain universal assent, it needs only to be—universally proclaimed.

Taking, therefore, the widest basis for our speculation, we shall here enumerate the subjects of Taste, its qualities, its laws, and standard: and having succeeded in defining it, thence arrive at its true principle, which will appear to be, in every sense of the word, historical.

But let us enumerate the subjects of taste—and afterwards notice, categorically, its modes, qualities, and circumstances—in order to arrive at its standard, its real archetype, and governing principle. Its subjects are—the living models in real Nature, corporeal and mental: Nature inanimate, and with it the sentient, though irrational—these, I suppose, well-formed or struck off; also well preserved, and judiciously presented to view. But of these models I should name as first and chiefest, the human form—the human voice, where the organ is well framed—the tones of passion—tones of melody—and all instrumental sounds, whether simple, or combined in their mathematical proportions: the order of society—the human character, rank, station, the symbols of power and dignity—rituals, pomp, and ceremonies, the universals of costume—architecture, elegant forms of utensils—composition in all the works of art, but principally language, the elements of which are to be found in the *antique*: elegant conversation, propriety, congruity, sympathy (with reference ever to climate, manners, age, sex, station)—harmony in the selection of the private social circles: urbanity, politeness, address, grace in manners (the mere *genteel* is but the stamp of condition): personal dignity as distinguished from that of station—the art of pleasing (including, of course, that of avoiding to give offence: the tact here depends on having sensi-

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bility of heart, and a discreet marshalling of others):—lastly, variety in the plan of life, subject to uniformity: which mixture is not only conducive to the happiness of the person concerned, but is also most agreeable to the spectator.

We must separate from the exercise of this faculty called taste, all gratification of appetite; confining it to the pleasures of the eye and ear only. So the relation of utility (called the beauty of utility) may coalesce with it, but is specifically distinguishable from it. And with regard to associations, national modes and customs, the UNIVERSALS only of these can be admitted into our definition—of which the ANTIQUE is either the expression, or what approaches nearest to it. The universals, or science, of any thing, we have already in a former section endeavoured to show, are purely an historical operation.

The Theatre is not the tribunal of taste, any more than the hustings at an election are the tribunal of public virtue and eloquence. Neither is it the *palæstra* of morals; but merely of the exercise of an illusive sympathy. To this, ADAM SMITH would reduce the principle of Morals: by which rule, NERO would turn out a man of virtue. For he wept at a tragedy. If we wish to see, what, in modern Europe, expounds and pronounces the law in this matter, we should read the *Cortegiano* of CASTIGLIANO. The rule of manners, dress, orthoepy, &c. are given by a virtuous and enlightened court, in a large, mixed, and, of course, free monarchy.

The stage is but a feeble and very faulty echo of this.

Whenever we say, that "there is no disputing about tastes," we mean only that the laws leave this matter to ourselves. What ethics are to jurisprudence, taste is to ethics; and of this latter there is much, that the laws do not intermeddle with in the way of coercion, even by theoretical expression and prohibition. The analogy of the divine and human government, do, besides, admit of a great variety of taste. There is a good final cause for this. It is, however, still a variety *in the midst of uniformity* that is desirable: and this serves the more to prove that what is most beautiful in itself is ever most pleasing to the greater number. But that there is a standard is implied by the constant appeal to right and wrong in these matters: of which the very persons are conscious, at the very instant of declaring that there is no disputing about tastes. The only real question is, what makes that standard? The determinations are nice, and the expressions difficult and unsatisfactory: that there is a standard is unquestionable.

Sometimes we mean by this maxim, that a thing is beyond all dispute; as we say in matters of honourable feeling; upon which, if any mind entertains the least doubt, or indecision, it is useless to dispute. It cannot understand the appeal, for the want of, or disease in, the appropriate organ.

We have a common nature, invariable in all ages and countries; a conception of what is pleasing in Nature's models, of what is irregular, disorderly, imperfect, monstrous, ridiculous, and absurd. A latitude is allowed, and must be; for we all differ by excess, defect, or wrong direction in some one respect or other, as to stature, features, proportions, &c. But as these differences are above, beside, or below, the standard, they thus preserve it by still ever referring, and pointing, to it, as a centre, though they miss their aim. And those who persist in saying, "that we must not dispute about tastes," are still secretly (and sometimes openly) anxious to prove, to themselves, as well as to others, that they are conformable to that standard.

The aspect, and voice, of Nature, are directly pleasing to man:—and of course any medium which excites the recollection, or ideal presence, of them in our minds, is interesting. It unavoidably and instinctively is gratifying to our curiosity. We are not now speaking of it as a phenomenon, or standing fact; carrying the imagination to some event past or to come. But the bare aspect of Nature, of its colours, forms, &c. are pleasing to us, antecedent to all association or speculation. The great and the only artist, of the original models, whether in the external or human creation, is the Deity. We can cultivate and preserve these models, but we can do nothing more. And we can no more account for HIS works thus affecting our taste, than we

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we can for any other historical phenomenon, truth, or experience, affecting, as they do, our understanding, affections, and appetites. We are made so—is the amount of our whole philosophy.

By comparing, however, a number of cases together, the mind classes them by some common principle of agreement, difference, or contrast: these again, by a simpler common principle, until it reaches the first elements. Some of these we shall notice presently—and these only are the proper subject of philosophical analysis. This process of the mind is nothing more than what it performs in putting together the arts and sciences. The historical process it employs in discovering, and framing together, the objects of the mechanical arts, superadds another notion to taste, the *beauty of utility*:—as that part of history (called the circumstances of a fact) suggests the *beauty of association*. The whole process is called the philosophy of criticism—(that is, the judgments of taste as an art, reduced to first principles in the elements of science)—while it is clearly nothing more than a registered act: every step of it is an historical observation. The harmonious proportions of figure, colour, complexion, of movement, of sound, are so many coincidences, and historical systems—invented by an arithmetical, or mathematical process—the result takes the name of beauty or harmony. And thus is our taste informed, disciplined, and instructed, as any other faculty, art, or science.

The models of beauty are all in Nature: in artificial compositions, the productions of all taste and genius—the very journal of their progress, is the degree in which they stand conformable to truth and nature—or are imitative—in other words—historical. It is to the overlooking this obvious truth, we may attribute that long-agitated question: "Is poetry an imitative art?" It is, cumulatively, so: it is imitative in its materials, medium, process, prototype, and subject or theme. The three unities of time, place, and action, are, obviously, historical. The historical truth of HOMER (besides that there is internal evidence of the ILIAD having been founded on a particular story, or matter of fact) forms the commanding interest of his work. The same may be said of SHAKSPEARE and MILTON. Nor is any poetry, novel, or romaunt, good, but as it is history, or in the nature of history. The same principle runs through not only painting and sculpture with picturesque gardening, but even architecture. All the fine arts are imitative—even music—whether that of Haydn, in the oratorio of the Creation—or any other. Nay, even the mechanical and useful arts, are but collected systems of *hints taken from some process in nature*, discovered by historical observation. Every one of the arts, liberal or mechanical, every science, and every language, are nothing but parts illustrative of, or operations subservient to, and after the model of religious, moral, or natural history. We are only successful imitators—mere plagiarists, from the works of the Deity. We can CREATE nothing.

YORICK.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-square, Bloomsbury, July* 14.

THE following anecdotes of Frances the first Queen of Henry IV. of France, may deserve insertion in your Miscellany.

Margaret de Valois, first wife of Henry IV. was possessed of every noble and endearing quality: "She was," says Mezeray, "a true descendant of the Valois; a liberal refuge to men of letters, always had some at her table, and so improved by their conversation, as to write and speak better than any woman in her time. Part of the day she used to spend in her bed, on each side of which stood beautiful singing-boys." "When she was at Toulouse," says President Laroche, "she received the Parliament's compliments in a very rich white damask bed, at the feet of which stood little choristers, singing and playing on the lute. Don John of Aumis, Governor of the Low Countries, rode post, *incognito*, from Brussels to Paris, purely to be present at a ball where she was to dance."

Her conjugal obsequiousness and good-nature appears from what she relates

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relates in her Memoirs concerning one of her Husband's Mistresses: "She lay in the Maids of Honours' Chamber; and her pains coming on, at day-break, she sent for my physician, and begged of him immediately to acquaint the King, my husband, with her condition, which he did. It was our custom to lie in different beds, though in the same room. This news made him very uneasy, being at a loss what to do; at length he determined to own the whole matter to me, and to beg of me to assist her, being pretty sure that, notwithstanding what had happened, he would always find me ready to comply with any thing that was agreeable to him. He drew my curtain, and said to me, 'Honey, I have concealed something from you, which now I must acquaint you with; excuse me, I desire you, and forget whatever I have said to you on this head; but oblige me so far as to get up immediately to assist *Fosseuse*, who is very ill. You know the love I have for her; I beg you would oblige me.' I answered, 'that I would; and take as much care of her as if she was my own daughter; in the mean time, it would be advisable for him to go a hunting, and take all his attendants with him, that it might be the better hushed up.'

"I had her quickly put into a bye-room, recommending to my Physician, and some women, to be very careful of her. The child proved a daughter, and that still-born.

"The King, finding, on his return, that I was gone to bed again, as indeed I was extremely tired with rising so early, and the pains I had taken about *Fosseuse*, desired me to get up again, and go and see her: I told him all was happily over; and that if I went to her, it would rather tend to discover than to conceal the matter.' He seemed extremely angry; and this also vexed me not a little, as what I had done in the morning seemed to deserve a very different return."

Another passage in the Princess's Memoirs gives a lively description of the horrors attending the Massacre at Paris: "When in a very sound sleep," says she, "I was suddenly awakened by a knocking at the door, and calling out *Navarre! Navarre!* My Nurse, thinking it was the King my husband, hastened to the door; it was a gentleman named *De Tejan*, bleeding very much, being wounded in two places, and with four Yeomen of the Guard at his heels, who forced their way after him into my bed-room. He ran to my bed, as a sanctuary: I leaped out and he after me, clasping me round the body by the bed-side. We both cried out, one being no less frightened than the other. At length the Captain of the Guards came, and finding me in such a condition, though there was no call for pity, fell a laughing, as at something droll.—In the Louvre, in the King's sister's chambers, even on her very bed, gentlemen are butchered, contrary to oaths and treaties! and *Maniac*, who had the character of one of the worthiest men at Court, laughs at the sight! He laughs in this horrible juncture! on this so execrable day he could laugh!

"Having shifted my linen (adds the Princess) because I was all over blood, and throwing a night-gown over me, I went to the apartment of Madame de Lorraine. I was no sooner in her ante-chamber, than a gentleman, flying from the Yeomen of the Guard, was struck dead with a halbert close by me. Five or six days after, the authors of these doings having failed in their principal scope, they went another way to work, persuading the Queen, my mother, to get me unmarried, who first made me swear to speak the truth; then asked me some extraordinary questions relating to the King, and then said, 'there was a way to unmarry me.' I begged of her to believe that I did not understand what she asked me; but, as she had married me, I was for continuing so."

Henry IV. having no children by her, an overture was made to her, in his name, for annulling the marriage; she assented to it in a manner equally noble, modest, and disinterested; requiring only the discharge of her debts, and a decent allowance.

Yours, &c. W. R.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

For the entertainment of the curious, and the observations of your more serious Readers, I send you a copy of a Card, now in circulation

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culation from some modern Sibyl, who has taken this public way of proclaiming her profound knowledge in the Divine Art of Foretelling Future Events, and the cheap method by which information of so much consequence may be obtained.

"Mrs. S. W. respectfully begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she practises the Art of Discovering Future Events incidental to either Sex, in a friendly way. Letters, post paid, attended to. Hours from 10 in the morning till 9 at night. [*We omit the Residence.*] Fine Powder sold."

It was not without astonishment that I perused this novelty in Divination; and I could not help reverting in thought to those unenlightened ages, when, favoured by the ignorance and blind superstition, of which they were the encouragers, and which swayed the minds of the wisest of men; with no other pretensions to divine influence than a horrid distortion of feature and body, too shocking even for modern practisers to imitate, the primogenitors of this designing woman, by a few ambiguous answers, and incoherent expressions, left for the interpretation of interest or artifice, could strike terrors into hearts before invincible, and make cowards, that bowed to them as slaves, exult over them as victors. I revolved this in my mind, Mr. Urban, and returned my grateful thanks for the abundant knowledge and truth enjoyed by the present race of men at this enlightened period, to that Being who alone can unveil the paths of futurity, and in whose breast alone things past, and to come, are together recorded.

Yours, &c. Ja. G——s.

Mr. Urban, *June* 5.

THE false philanthrophy which would convert our Prisons into comfortable Hotels, and that morbid sensibility which cannot bear to see or hear of the infliction of pain or ignominious punishment upon a criminal, are, I am satisfied, among the prime causes of the increase of petty offenders. With respect to young Culprits, I am convinced that nothing would so much diminish their numbers as severe corporal chastisement, and that summarily inflicted, upon proof of the offence before a Magistrate, and without previous or subsequent imprisonment. If this power be thought too great to intrust to a Magistrate (which is necessarily intrusted to every School-master, high and low, in the Kingdom) let him form a Jury of the by-standers (four or five would be enough) and take their verdict before he passes sentence. If the Culprit be under sixteen years of age, let the punishment be inflicted in the same manner, and with the same implements, as are used at our Public Schools; and most of our Legislators, past, present, and to come, Whigs, Tories, Rats, or Radicals, will feelingly attest the efficacy of it. If he be above sixteen let him, for decency sake, be honoured with a cat upon his shoulders; and after the punishment, let him be restored to his parents or friends, if he has any that will receive him; and if not, let him be sent to some place of refuge, to be provided by Government for the purpose, till he can be placed in some way of getting an honest livelihood; the Magistrate should in such cases take the depositions of the witnesses in writing, as well for as against the Prisoner, and should transmit them, together with his judgment, to the Clerk of the Peace, to be filed of record for his own justification.

With respect to the Ladies, Mr. Urban, I hope I shall not shock you or your Readers by professing the barbarous opinion, in opposition to the gallant, and let me add gallant General who advocated their cause so successfully in the last Parliament that a proper measure of the same discipline, applied discreetly, and not publicly, by persons of their own sex, to the very young and depraved part of them, if it did not produce a reformation in their morals, would at least be a check to some of those disgusting exhibitions of indecency which we see in our streets, sometimes even at noon-day. Corrector.

Mr. Urban, *June* 21.

WILL some of your Correspondents, learned in the Law take the trouble to afford me information upon a question arising out of a statement, which was some time ago made in the public newspapers relative to a proceeding at a Country Quarter Sessions. The case alluded to is that of a depraved youth, who being

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being convicted of picking pockets, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to be whipped. Upon hearing his punishment, the offender, in a transport of rage, took off his shoe, which is related to have had an iron heel, and hurled it *at the Chairman*, between whom and one of his Brother Magistrate it passed, however, without striking either of them. The report proceeds, that the Bench, after a short consultation, made *an alteration* in their former sentence; viz. that the party should be imprisoned two years, instead of six months, and be whipped three times, instead of once: the first flagellation being thereupon immediately inflicted.

What I wish to know is, whether this sentence is to be considered as a punishment of the offence of picking pockets, or of his conduct in Court? If the latter, whether the Court is constitutionally empowered to inflict such punishment summarily and without trial, and to what extent and degree their authority legally reaches? I am aware that, in the case of a Libeller, convicted and brought up for Judgment before the Court of King's Bench, the Attorney-General of the day implored the Court to visit his conduct in Court (the bringing forward matter, which, in the opinion of that officer, was an aggravation of his original offence) with an augmentation of punishment: but I cannot believe that any attention was paid to the request. The Libeller was punished justly, and no doubt in due measure for the offence of which he had been tried and found guilty, *by a Jury*: but the Jury being the proper judges of the fact, and of the *quo animo*, it seems (I speak it with great deference) as if their decision ought to *precede* the adjudication and apportionment of all punishments whatsoever.

The offence of insulting Magistrates in the discharge of their duty is undoubtedly very heinous; but let it be remembered, that the more heinous an offence, the more necessary it is to establish *proof of the fact, and of the intention*—neither of which, I presume, can be legally done but by bringing the matter before a Jury in the usual manner. I can suppose a Culprit standing at the bar of a Court of Justice, at the awful moment of receiving his sentence, so transported and afflicted by it, as to be for the time deprived of his proper senses, and of all command of himself. I can conceive that such an one might be guilty of the utmost violation of decency and decorum, indeed I remember a case in point: but I presume that either due allowance should be made, as was done in the instance to which I have just alluded, by a very humane and merciful Judge, now no more; or that, if the circumstances of the affair were extremely atrocious, they ought to be made a separate, distinct, and future cause for consideration:—when all passion and all personal feelings might have subsided, and when it would be impossible that an otherwise perhaps, lenient sentence should be attributed to any thing like *resentment* or *irritation*.

Every body knows that all Courts of Justice must be constitutionally authorized to maintain and enforce their own dignity, and to punish contempts. But I think it may be fairly questioned whether a sentence once pronounced should either be mitigated or aggravated in consequence of the *after-conduct* of the party sentenced. Would not such a practice be an infringement of the rights of Jurors, and of course of the British subject? Without the most distant intention to defend or extenuate the atrocity of such an attack on the Magistrates before alluded to, it may not be amiss to agitate the general question, whether the proceedings were quite regular in the above instance, in order to discover the grounds on which rests that great axiom of British Jurisprudence, that proof is necessary to constitute guilt. I say we have *no proof* at *all* that the man was not as mad as Peg Nicholson; and I believe that nobody ever thought of proposing a flagellation for that lady, however shocking and detestable the attempt which brought her into public notoriety. Perhaps there may have been some error or misstatement in the reported account of the proceedings; and if so, your widely circulating pages will afford an opportunity to the parties to correct it, and to remove the doubts which have occasioned the present intrusion of

A Knutsford Man.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have read in the newspapers an account of the sentence of 18 months impri-

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imprisonment, changed into that of seven years transportation, by a Judge, to whom an offender, *after sentence, but before it was recorded*, had been impertinent. I forbear to make any remark on this statement; of the correctness or incorrectness of which I know nothing but by the report of the press; but it induces me the more earnestly to desire to know *the law* on a subject so important to the rights of an Englishman. To what extent might not such a discretion be sometimes extended?

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(Continued from p. 581.)

LETTER VII.

Paris, Aug. 13, 1818.

YESTERDAY morning we met in the street —— and ——. We walked along with them to the Pantheon. The Pont Neuf, which we crossed in our way, is not new, but is the oldest bridge in Paris; on this bridge, before the Revolution, stood the statue of Henry IV. who laid the first stone of it; this statue, which had stood 200 years, was pulled down in 1792, and entirely demolished; a new one in place of it has been prepared by public subscription, and this was the day which the news-papers had announced for the fixing it, when there was to be a grand military procession: the statue was to be drawn by oxen with gilded horns, &c. but unfortunately for us, it is not quite ready, and the ceremony is postponed for a few days. In the Place Louis XV. which I mentioned before, there was a statue of that King, which was also destroyed in Sept. 1792, and in its place the Goddess of Liberty was set up, and in front of her a guillotine; and this was the chief scene of the butchery which attended the Revolution. Here Louis XVI. was beheaded. This statue, as well as the other, is to be restored. After all that has been said, and truly, of the horrors of the French Revolution and its pernicious consequences, I seriously think that its ultimate consequences are already proving less pernicious than we could ever have expected; and greatly less so than those of our English Revolution in the 17th century, which apparently was not half so horrible. But the men who murdered Charles I. were professedly saints; they had the Bibles always in their pockets, were seeking the Lord, and thought they were doing God service in killing the King; and hence for a whole century afterwards, any thing like serious religion fell under contempt; a very dead era succeeded, which continued till about the middle of the last century. Now the actors in the French Revolution were professed Atheists, and therefore nothing which they did could be considered out of character, however wicked. They proceeded to such lengths as disgusted the rest of mankind. The same abhorrence of the principles of the actors has been the result, which followed in the case of Cromwell and the Puritans; and now we see a general spirit stirred up of spreading the Bible, and of educating the rising generation in Christian principles: this is the case as to education at least in France, as well as in England. A large church in Paris is open twice every Sunday, in which the service of the Church of England, and Sermons are given in English; it is very near the Louvre; the Rev. Mr. Forster is the Minister. A Bible Society is about to be established in Paris, with the consent of the Government. The Church of St. Genevieve was built by Louis XV.: it is an uniform Grecian building with a large dome; and the vanity of the French leads them to compare it to St. Peter's at Rome, though not half the size; it is, however, handsome. The Revolutionists converted this into a PANTHEON, a place of sepulture and monumental fame for their clan. If I had expected any gratification from seeing their monuments, I should have been disappointed; the whole interior is empty, not a statue or monument, or furniture of any kind is to be seen. You are then conducted into the vaults below, where they shew two ugly wooden tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau, a statue of the former, and the burial places of some of Buonaparte's Generals, who are not honoured even with monuments. Over the entrance into the Pantheon, the following revolutionary inscriptions are still suffered to remain uneffaced, "*Unité et Indivisibilité de la Republique.*" "*Liberté, Egalité, ou la Mort.*" "*La Loi est l'expression de la volonté générale.*" The Commissary, who shews the

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the building, attributed the unfinished state of the Pantheon to the poverty of the French King, but the French King will know better how to employ his money than in garnishing the sepulchres of Rousseau and Voltaire. From the Pantheon we proceeded to the Luxemburg Palace, which is large and handsome, and has very extensive gardens in excellent order, though open to the public. In the palace we found some good statues, but all the valuable paintings which composed the Luxemburg Gallery have been taken to the Louvre. In this palace is the Chamber of Peers, a handsome room, though small compared to our House of Lords; here Marshal Ney was tried: adjoining it is the Royal Chamber of Audience, with the King's throne, on which he receives the homage of the Peers. In returning through the front of the Thuilleries Palace, I noticed a subterranean passage from the Palace, which emerges into one of the walks at some distance; this, it seems, was made by Buonaparte, who did not choose to pass through the thoroughfare in the immediate front of the Palace, and made this road for privacy. The walk to which it leads is surrounded by pallisadoes, and capable of excluding the public when desired, which of course was done when the Emperor chose to walk. When he issued from the subterranean passage, the Parisians used to say that the Lion was coming out of his den. This made him very angry.—All the Charities in Paris, if they may be so called, are Institutions maintained and directed by Government: there is no voluntary subscription from private individuals, nor have they any controul. As there are no poor laws, there are several hospitals in which the old, infirm, sick, mad, vagabonds, and others who are in danger of perishing, are placed; but whether they are sufficiently spacious or numerous for receiving all objects, I should doubt. The principal of these hodge-pot hospitals (or hospices as the French call them, for they confine the word hospital to a place for the sick) is the Bicêtre, a sort of house of correction for men; and the Salpetriere, a similar place for women: the Bicêtre stands about two miles from Paris, the Salpetriere at the S. W. extremity of the town. In the general rummage which took place at the Revolution in 1792, it was found that both these institutions were in a wretched state of mismanagement: there was no classification, no employment, no attention to morals, none to cleanliness or health; the different cases were then classed, order and regularity introduced, an attention to the wholesomeness of the diet began to be paid, and all, of whatever sex, in both establishments who were able to work were compelled to do so. There are about 6000 women and girls in the Salpetriere, and between 2 and 3000 men in the Bicêtre. What is the exact proportion of male lunatics in the latter I have not ascertained, but the female lunatics in the former are about 600; Dr. Pinel is the Physician. The male lunatics in the Bicêtre are said to be in a damp unwholesome part of that building, and only 100 of them have separate beds. Not having much time left, I thought it more material, instead of visiting either of these Institutions, to make inquiry after another upon a different plan, appropriated entirely for lunatics, and in which no paupers are admitted. This is the Royal House of Health at Charenton, a village about three miles from the barriers of Paris, and about six from the middle of the town. Immediately on returning from the Luxemburg Palace yesterday afternoon, I took a hackney coach, which in something less than an hour and a half brought me to the place. Charenton is a pleasant village, situated on the river Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. The situation reminded me a little of that of the Asylum at Nottingham. The house stands near the foot of a hill, with a large garden behind it, extending nearly to the summit. The house is a very irregular pile of building, and seems to have been added to at different times; it was originally a small lunatic institution founded by monks, but in 1797 the Government put it on its present footing. I was introduced to Mr. Goven, pupil to the second Physician, who is employed as an assistant; he has not yet graduated; he is an intelligent young man, and has translated into French a medical work by Dr. Thomas, of Salisbury: he told me I could not possibly be allowed

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allowed to see the patients, there being a rule that prohibited it, as it was considered that the friends of patients, or themselves, if restored to sanity, might dislike their being shewn; in fact, that it was a private mad-house, though under the management of government. We walked into the garden, which is extremely pleasant, and he gave me the following particulars: there are 430 patients; 280 men, and 150 women, who are in distinct parts of the building; they are admitted at the rate of payment adequate to their circumstances; persons who can pay nothing are sent to the Bicêtre or Salpetriere. The establishment costs government nothing; the payments of the patients being adequate to the salaries and expences. The highest payments of patients is 1300 francs or 54*l.* sterling; the lowest is half that sum. The 1st physician, Mr. Roger Collard, has a salary of 6000 francs or 250*l.* a year; he resides in Paris. The 2nd physician lives in the house, and has a salary of 2500 francs or 105*l.* There is a Superintendant or Director whom I saw; I did not inquire his salary, but should suppose it not more than half that of the 2nd physician: there is also an Apothecary. I saw two or three Clerks in the Director's Office who seemed fully employed in keeping accounts, making out bills, &c. The establishment provides servants: there are 40 at present: they reckon one to ten patients. A patient may have his own servant by paying extra. Each sex of patients is attended by servants of the same. The rules are voluminous, but are not in print; they are approved by the Minister of the Interior. The patients are classed as their cases may be; the furious, the composed, and the convalescent, are kept separate; all have separate beds. Chains have not been used in any of the three Lunatic Establishments of Paris for 20 years; the patients are confined by strait waistcoats and straps. Patients play at cards and other games; some of them are employed in different kinds of work. They are taken into the garden daily, and take exercise; there are no airing Courts; and only one garden, which is laid out with shrubs and flowers, and is in such a stile of neatness, that it is evident the patients are never for a moment left to themselves. The males and females are brought out at different parts of the day. A Priest lives in the house and performs religious offices to the convalescent patients, and others capable of attending; the number of these is about 60. The rules prohibit the servants from punishing or ill-treating patients. The Physicians take no fees from the patients' friends, but there is no rule against it. Visitors appointed by government come four times a year, at fixed periods. The other two Lunatic Establishments, Mr. Goven believes are not visited at all. The number of servants in proportion to patients in those is fewer, but Mr. Goven has not heard of any want of attention to cleanliness. At the Maison de Sante, escapes seldom happen, as the patients are always under the eye of the servants; yet the walls of the building and garden are not high, and it does not present the appearance of a place of confinement. There have been no suicides amongst the patients, but four or five deaths by suffocation in eating; one was choked by a mutton bone, and when Mr. Goven opened the body he found another bone had entered the lungs of the same man. Mr. Goven had not heard of the Quaker's Retreat, or of the existence of such a religious Society as Quakers. He was extremely attentive, and spoke English as well as he could, in order to assist in giving me information. On my road to Charenton, I passed within about a mile of the famous old gothic Castle and Tower or Dunjon of St. Vincennes, the place where Buonaparte murdered the Duke D'Enghien; I had a distinct and full view of it; I had not, however, time to visit it, for I had engaged to dine with —— at five at a Restaurateurs, and when I got back from Charenton it was past seven, and they began to think me lost. Having been prevailed on to postpone our departure to-day, and to accompany —— in a visit to Versailles, I am just returned from thence. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

THE Regalia of Scotland are:— The *Crown*, *Sword*, and *Sceptre*: these were constantly kept by the Keiths,

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Keiths, Lord Keith and Altrie, hereditary Earls or Great Marshals of Scotland and heritable keepers of the Regalia, which for their safe custody were usually lodged in the castle of *Edinburgh*. At the time of the grand Rebellion against Charles I. they were for security conveyed from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Castle of *Dunotter*; but the latter being besieged by the Rebels, some trusty persons, previous to its surrender, privately conveyed from thence the aforesaid Regalia, and in order to prevent them falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwell and his adherents, deposited them under-ground in the Church of *King Kenneth*, commonly called *Kineff*, about four miles distant. At the same time Sir John Keith, third son of William then Earl Marshal, went abroad, and from thence, as had been concerted, wrote a letter to his friends in Scotland, acquainting them that he was safely arrived with the *Regalia*. This letter was industriously suffered to fall into the hands of the Oliverians, who thereupon gave over all hopes of finding them.

Upon the Restoration, King Charles the Second, in consideration of the services done by Sir William Keith, and as a reward for his singular loyalty, created him *Knight Marshal*, and entailed that dignity upon his family, with a pension suitable thereunto. At the same time granting him an augmentation of arms to his paternal coat*. Afterwards, on the 26th of June 1677, his Majesty called him to his council, and honoured him with the title of Earl of *Kintoir*, Lord *Keith* of *Inverarie and Keithhall*. In 1682 he was one of the Privy Council, and made Lord Treasurer depute, in which office he continued till the Treasury was turned into a Commission, sometime after King James the Second's accession to the throne. W. R.

Mr. Urban, *Harcourt-street, Dublin, July 6.*

FIVE years have nearly elapsed since I addressed to you a letter, containing a prospectus of a topographical work on Ireland, (see vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 197.)

Since that time I have been occupied in the business of compilation and arrangement, and have likewise printed one volume in quarto, intituled, "The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin; with Biographical Memoirs of its Deans." This volume is offered as a specimen of the work, and as a sample of the sort of materials which I have collected, and which I propose to give to the world, provided that the public shall deem it worthy of their encouragement.

The portion now published is not intended to occupy the station of a first volume when the work shall be completed; it is only presented first, because, from the concurrence of a variety of circumstances it was the soonest ready for publication. Having, however, commenced with the History of Cathedrals, I think it expedient to finish that part of my task before I proceed to any other; the next part will therefore comprise the History of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Dublin. These two portions, comprehending the History of the Cathedrals of the Metropolis of Ireland, will form one volume of the Work. Pursuant to the plan originally proposed, each Part will form within itself a distinct and perfect Work.

The Volume which is now before the publick, will perhaps be judged disproportioned in size:—where so many pages are dedicated to the History of one Cathedral, some will be apt to question the possibility of keeping up a conformity in all its parts, without extending the Work to an extravagant size. To these objections the answer is; first, that it is not intended to treat so fully of the topography of places, or history of establishments which are not of the Metropolis; and secondly, the greater portion of the present volume is occupied with the Life of Swift, whose private history is so identified with the political interests of Ireland during the age in which he lived, that it may be doubted whether the public events of that nation could be more properly related in any other place.—To eradicate all the erroneous conceptions which the world have entertained relative to the character of that great man seemed to the Author

* Gules, a scepter and sword saltyrways, with an imperial crown in chief, all proper, within an orle of eight thistles Or.

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Author a matter of no small importance; this could not be done in any way so satisfactorily, as by explaining the particular interests of this country, to which the conduct of Swift was strictly conformable.—The Author is not conscious of having introduced any irrelevant matter into this memoir; whether those transactions are more properly related here, in the Life of Swift, or elsewhere in some other part of the work, is perhaps the only question; they are illustrative of the History of Ireland, and the developement of which is one of the chief objects of the present work.

Yours, &c. W. Monck Mason.

Mr. Urban, *May* 13.

THE following account of the creation of Anne Bullen to the dignity of a Marchioness* by Hen. VIII. (which took place at Windsor, on Sunday, 1st of Sept. 1532, in the 24th year of his reign,) is extracted from a curious old MS. and which probably you will judge of sufficient interest to insert in your widely circulated Magazine.

"The King being set in his Chair of State in the Presence Chamber, and attended by most of his chief Nobility, the said Anne was thither conducted with a great train of Courtiers, both men and women. The Heralds went foremost; then Garter with the Charter; after whom the Lady Mary, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, upon her left arm carried a robe of estate of crimson velvet, furred with ermines, and in her right hand a coronet of gold. Then the said Anne, with her hair loose hanging about her shoulders, attired in her inward garment, or surcoat of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, also with straight sleeves going to the middest, between Elizabeth Countess of Rutland on her right hand, and Dorothy Countess of Sussex on her left; whom many noble ladies followed. But she being brought towards the King, thrice made her obeysance, and coming unto him, fell down on her knees. The King gave the Charter, before delivered unto him, unto the Bishop of Winchester, his Secretary, to be read, which as he was reading aloud, at these words *Mantella inductionem*, the King put upon Anne the Marchioness, the robe of estate delivered to him by Lady Mary; and at the words *Circuli aurei in Capite, &c.* put also on her head a coronet of gold. At length the Charter being read, the King gave unto her two Charters, one of her creation of a Marchioness, and to the heirs male of her body, the other for receiving a 1000 *pounds yearly* † for the maintenance of that dignity;—all which performed, she gave the King most humble thanks, and so having on her the robe of estate, and a coronet upon her head, with the trumpets aloud sounding, departed. W. R.

COPY of Quene Anne Bullen's Letter to King Henrie the Eighth, found amongst the Lord Cromwell's papers.

"Sir,—Your Grace's displeasure, and my imprisonment, are thinges soe strange unto mee, as what to write or what to express, I am altogether ignorant.

"Whereas you send unto mee, (willinge mee to express a truth, and soe to obtayne your favour) by such a one whome you knowe to bee my antient professed enemye, I noe sooner received this messuage, when I rightlie conceived your meaning; and if, as you say, confesseing a truth, indeed may procure my saftie, I shall, with all willingness, and dutie, performe your command; but lett not your Grace ever imagine that your poore wife will ever bee brought to acknowledge a faulte, where not so much as a thought ever proceeded; and to speake truthe never prince had wife more loyall in all dutie, and in all true affection, then you have ever found in Anne Bullen, with what name and place I should willinglie have contented myselfe, if God, and your Grace's pleasure, had soe been pleased; neither did I at any time forget my selfe, in exaltation or reverenced Queenneshipp, but that I always lookt for such an alteration as now I find; for the ground of my preferment being on noe sure foundation, when your Grace's fancie

* She was created Marchioness of Pembroke. *Rapin's History of England.*

† Payable out of the Revenues of the Bishopric of Durham. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.*

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the least alteration whereof I know was fitt and sufficient to draw that fancie to somme other favourite; you have chosen me from a lowe estate to bee your Queenne and compañion, farr beyond my deserte or desire; if then you find mee worthie of such honour, would your Grace lett not my light fancie, or bad councell of my enemyes draw your princely favourfrom mee, neither lett that staine, that unworthie staine of a disloyall harte towards your good Grace, ever cast soe foule a blotte on your most dutifull wife, and the infant princesse your daughter: *Try mee, good Kinge, but lett mee have a lawful Tryall, and lett not my sworne enemyes sit as my accusers and judges; you lett mee receive an open tryall, for my truth shall feare noe open shame*, then shall you see either my innocence cleared, your suspicion and conscience satisfied, the ignominie and the slander of the world stopped, or my guilte openly declared, soe that whatsoever God or you may determyne of mee your Grace may bee free from an open censure, and my offence being soe lawfullie proved, your Grace is at libertie, both before God and man, not only to execute worthie punishment on mee, as an unfaithfull wife, but to follow your affection already settled on that partie for whose sake I am not as I am, whose name I would somme good while since have poynted unto your Grace, being not ignorant of my suspicion therein, but if you have already determyned of mee, and that not onely my death, but an infamous slander must bring them the enioying of your desired happiness, then I desire of God, that hee will pardon your sinns therein, and likewise my enemeys the instrumente thereof, and that hee will not call you to a strickt accompt for your unprincely and cruel usage of mee at his general judgment seate, where both you and my selfe must shortlie appeare, and in whose iust judgment I doubt not, whatsower the world may think of mee, my innocence shall bee openly known and sufficientlie cleared. My last, and onely request shall bee, that my selfe may bare the burthen of your grave displeasure, and that it may not touch the innocent soules of those poore gentlemen, whom (as I understand) are likewise in straighte imprisonment for my sake; if ever I have found favour in your sight, if ever the name of Anne Bullen have been pleasing in your eares, lett me obtayne this last request, and I will forebeare to trouble your Grace any further, with my earnest prayers to the Trynitie to have your Grace in his good keepinge, and to direct you in all your actions.

"From my doleful prison in the Tower, this sixth of May; Your most loyall and faithfull wife,

"Anne Bullen."

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.
from Valerius Maximus,
by Dr. Carey, *West Square.*
(Continued from p. 519.)

BUT first, Mr. Urban, allow me to say a few words in reply to your Correspondent, "Both Sides," (part i. p. 424) who wishes me to notice the variations occurring in the narratives of other authors, who have related the same facts. I am (as he obligingly supposes) not unapprised of the existence of those different statements: and, if I were, I could derive the necessary information from the marginal references in *Kappe's* edition, from which I edited the pocket volume of *Valerius*, lately published, and which I still use in making these extracts for the Gentleman's Magazine. But, granting this, I still claim a little indulgence.—If, with a view to either profit or fame, I were to publish "*a just volume*" of "*Ancient Anecdotes*," the reader would undoubtedly have a right to expect that I should have noticed the variations of the different narrators. But, in the present case, I have simply undertaken to give *extracts* from *Valerius alone*: and, as these, and any other communications of mine to any periodic publication, are all *gratuitous*; it were perhaps not unreasonable in me to expect, that those readers who derive any gratification from the perusal of these anecdotes, should rather be satisfied with what little I have done, than displeased at my leaving any thing undone.—And now to the Anecdotes themselves.

The poet Euripides showed a bold contempt of public opinion, which few modern Dramatists would ven-

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ture to imitate. During the performance of one of his tragedies, the audience expressed their disapprobation of a certain passage, and desired that it should be expunged. But the Poet, stepping forward on the stage, declared aloud, that he composed his pieces for the purpose of giving, not of receiving, instruction.—*Lib.* 3, 7, 1 *Extern.*

On another occasion, that Bard happening to mention to a contemporary dramatist, that, during three days of laborious study, he had not been able to produce more than three lines; the other, in a tone of exultation, observed that he himself had, with perfect ease, written a hundred verses in the same space. "But," replied Euripides, "there is this material difference between your verses and mine, that yours will not live above three days, whereas mine will live for ever:" which confident prediction we may consider as verified; since so many of his pieces, after having survived the lapse of two-and-twenty centuries, are now, by the aid of typography, placed beyond the reach of destruction, while the productions of that more ready writer are all extinct and forgotten.—*Ibid.*

Antigenidas, an eminent performer on the flute, having introduced one of his disciples to play in the public theatre at Athens, the latter, though a good proficient in his art, was unsuccessful in his first efforts to please the audience. The master, however, disregarding the expression of their displeasure, boldly stepped forward, to encourage his pupil, and, addressing him aloud, "*Play on*," said he, "*to me and the Muses.*"—*Lib.* 3, 7, 2 *Extern.*

When Zeuxis had finished his celebrated portrait of Helen, he felt so conscious of its superior excellence, that, without waiting for the public opinion on his performance, he added to the picture those lines from the third book of the Iliad, which Pope has thus translated, or paraphrased:

—— "No wonder, such celestial charms
For nine long years have set the world in arms.
What winning graces! what majestic mien!
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen:"

(on which, by the bye, it may not be amiss to observe to the English reader, that this *anticlimax*, from the *goddess* to the *queen*, does not appear in the text of Homer, where, instead of the latter couplet, we find the single idea, that, "in countenance, she bears a strong [or wonderful] likeness to the immortal goddesses.")—*Lib.* 3, 7, 3 *Extern.*

A lame Spartan, joining the ranks of his countrymen to march against the enemy, and being ridiculed by some bystander for going to battle under that disadvantage, replied, that his intention was, to fight, not to run away.—*Lib.* 3, 7, 8 *Ext.*

Another Spartan, going to oppose the Persians, and hearing some person observe that the showers of their arrows were sufficient to darken the light of the sun, replied: "I am glad to hear it. We shall fight the more comfortably in the shade."—*Ibid.*

(To be continued.)

Of Homer.

Mr. Urban, *Queen's Sq. Bloomsbury.*

ALEXANDER the Great having found a rich little coffer among Darius's spoils, gave orders that it should be reserved for him to keep his Homer in, saying, that "he was the best and most faithful counsellor he had in his military affairs;" for the same reason Cleomenes, the son of Anaxandridas, said, that "he was the Lacedæmonian Poet, because he was the best master for the discipline of war."

This singular and particular commendation is also left of him in the judgment of Plutarch, that "he is the only author in the world that never glutted his readers, presenting himself always in different lights, and always flourishing in somenew grace."

The merry droll Alcibiades, having asked one who pretended to learning, for a book of Homer, gave him a box on the ear because he had none, which he thought as scandalous as we should for one of our priest's robe without a breviary*.

Zenophanes complained one day to Hiero, the tyrant of Syracuse, that "he was so poor, that he had not wherewithal to maintain two servants." The tyrant replied, "Homer, who was much poorer than you are, keeps above ten thousand now he is dead." W. R.

* Plutarch, in his Life of Alcibiades, chap 3

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Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following is a copy of the opinion of Clarencieux King of Arms, as to whom the Pulpit Cloth at solemn funerals belongs; and as the right to this cloth is at the present day often disputed, perhaps you will give this Opinion a place in your Magazine, for the information of all whom it may concern. W. R.

"To all and singular Magistrates and Ministers, ecclesiastical and civil, whom this case may concern, or in anywise appertains, or before whom these presents may come, to be seen, heard, or read, and to every of them greeting:—Know ye, that by means of a late controversy grown between a Parson of a Church in London, and his Parish Clerk, to whom the Pulpit Cath should or ought to belong or appertain at solemn funerals, the Church or any part thereof being garnished with black, the said controversie resting as yet undecided (although in question before the Ordinary), for the avoiding of all such further question or strife which might grow, touching the premises; I, Robert Cooke, alias Clarencieux principal Herald and King of Arms of the East, West, and South parts of this realm of England, from the river of Trent Southwards, being earnestly requested and desired of the said Parish Clerks of the City of London, to shew myne opinion and knowledge unto whom justly the said Pulpit Cloth doth belong and appertaine at all solemn funerals; at whose request I the said Clarencieux King of Arms, do give therein my definitie sentence, both by authentic and knowledge, that at any funeral of any estate whatsoever, the Pulpit Cloth doth belong and rightly appertaineth unto the Parish Clerk, without any manner of exception, whither the Pulpit stand in the Quayre or body of the Church; all whiche to justifie for truth, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the xvth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1589, and in the XXI year of the reign of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"ROBERT COOKE, alias
CLARENCIEUX ROY D'ARMES."

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

I AM tempted in my old age once more to renew my correspondence with you. Having had occasion lately to look over my papers, I laid my hand upon the one which I herewith send you. It may be deemed worthy of preservation in your valuable miscellaneous Repository, as a curious piece of information to those at least whom it may concern. The history of it is this:

In the year 1793 I had been, for some years, in expectation of the fulfilment of a promise from the Minister for some preferment, that should be tenable with what I then held. I was advised to ascertain what livings of that nature were in his gift; to look out for any vacancy occurring therein; and to make, as soon as possible, my application for it. Accordingly, I drew out for this purpose, from "Bateman's Royal Ecclesiastical Gazetteer," a list of such livings. But finding one amongst them rated in the King's Book *exactly* at 20*l.* and understanding that it was a matter of doubt whether the Minister or the Lord Chancellor had the right to present to the Livings so rated, I procured access to the Church Book, in the Secretary of State's Office, for the purpose of a search as to what had been the practice. This report, if it may be so called, was the result; a copy of which was sent to the Secretary of the Minister.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS PRIMUS.

***Report upon an Examination into the Right and Practice of Presentation to Ecclesiastical Benefices by the Minister, and by the Lord Chancellor, for the Time being. Nov.* 1793.**

THE RIGHT OF PRESENTATION IN THE CROWN.

1. "The King is Patron paramount of all Benefices in England. In virtue of which the right and care of filling all such Churches as are not regularly filled by other patrons, belongs to the Crown." Gibson, 803.

2. "The King hath right to present to all dignities and benefices of the advowson of archbishoprics and bishoprics, during the vacation of the sees." Ibid.

3. "Upon promotion of any person to a bishopric, the King hath right to present to such benefices or dignities as the person was possessed of before such promotion. This right of presenting upon promotion by the King, as making the avoidance which would not otherwise happen, is now an uncontested right of the Crown." Ibid.

THE RIGHT OF PRESENTATION BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

"The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, for the time being, hath the privilege of presenting to the King's Benefices *under* the yearly value of 20 marks,

marks, in the King's Books. The Year Book, 38 E. III. 3, 8, 9. Bro. quare impedit 65. But as I take it at this day, the use is for the Chancellor to present to Livings *under* the yearly value of 20*l.*"—Watson, 4th edit. chap. 9. p. 75. See also Rolls of Parl. 1 Hen. VI. 24. vol. IV. p. 174.

"Yet the King may present to any of his *undervalued* Livings, if he please." Watson, chap. 9. p. 75.

So the Lord Chancellor's right to present is only a matter of favour, say the Lawyers, and not enforceable by common law.

"The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, for the time being, hath right to present to benefices appertaining to the King *under* a certain yearly value, in the King's Books. This privilege extended only to benefices of 20 marks, or under; but was enlarged probably about the time of the new valuation in the reign of Hen. VIII. to all benefices of 20*l.* or under." Gibson, 803, 4.

"But whereas it hath been said (Watson, chap. 9. p. 75) that the King, if he please, may present to *such Livings under* the value of 20*l.* &c." Gibson, 804.

This last sentence is quoted to show that Livings *under* the value of 20*l.* are meant all along by Gibson, agreeably to the old rule, viz. "*under* a certain yearly value;" and not, as seems carelessly expressed by him in declaring the new rule,—"Livings *of* 20*l. or* under."

And "Benefices appertaining to the King" cannot mean those benefices which were to become void by the neglect of others, or by promotion of the persons possessed of them at the time of such promotion; for such benefices did not appertain to the King at the time of granting this favour of presentation to the Lord Chancellor.

All that is here quoted from Gibson is repeated by Burn, 4th edit. 1 vol. p. 126, 7, 8, 9, and 30.

"The Lord Chancellor became patron of all the King's Livings *under* the value of 20*l.* per annum in the King's Books." Blackstone, 1st edit. vol. III. p. 47.

In the 11th edit. vol. III. p. 48, this right is more fully declared, as follows: "The Lord Chancellor became patron of all the King's Livings *under* the value of 20 *marks* per annum, in the King's Books." And in a note upon the word *marks*, is subjoined, "38 E. III. 3. F. n. B. 35. though Hobart (214) extends this value to 20 *pounds*" [still *under*].

Blackstone is supported by the following authorities; viz. 2 Roll Abridg. 354; 3d Inst. 156; Co. Lit. 186; 2d Nelson Abridg. 1288 and 90; Lit. 351.

This appears to be the Law; the practice has been as follows: Now in order to discover what this was, in filling vacancies made by lapse or promotion of Livings rated *under* 20*l.* and of those made by death or cession, rated exactly at 20*l.* I made a search in the Church Book in the Secretary of State's Office, from the Revolution downwards; and the following presentations are there found; viz.:

1689. St. Michael's R. in Gloucester, void by lapse, rated *under* 20*l.* Patron the King.

1712. Charles Church V. in Plymouth, void by lapse, rated *under* 20*l.* Patrons, the Corporation.

1757. St. Bennet's R. united with St. Peter's R. Paul's Wharf, London, void by promotion of the incumbent, both rated *under* 20*l.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

1787. St. Austin's R. united with St. Faith's R. London, void by promotion of the incumbent; one rated *under* 20*l.*; the other above. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

In the first of these cases, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, the usual patron, according to the rule, lost his right of presentation, because of the lapse.

In the second case, though the Living is rated *under* 20*l.* it was not considered as having "appertained to the King," and as devolving, on that account, to the Lord Chancellor to present.

In the two last cases it may be said, that the rated sums of the united Churches, taken together, amount to more than 20*l.*; but, it may be answered, that the Lord Chancellor now actually presents to *ten* united Churches in the City of London, the rated sums of both which Churches, taken together, amount to more than 20*l.* So this principle ought to apply in *all* such cases, or in *none*. The presumption is, that the *cause* of the vacancy makes the rule, namely, *promotion*.

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On the other hand it must be noted, that there is a presentation in the Church Book before-mentioned, to the Rectory of Hadstock in Essex, void by promotion of the incumbent; and on the margin of the warrant of presentation are these words: "This warrant not executed, being in the gift of my Lord Chancellor." The Living is rated at 19*l.*; patron, the Bishop.

This exception to the general rule may have arisen from the forbearance of the rightful patron; as, probably, has arisen the exception of the vicarage of Buckland Brewer, in Devonshire, to which there are several presentations by the Minister, in the same book, though it is rated *under* 20*l.*

And the Deanery of St. Burien, in Cornwall, which is rated *under* 20*l.* is uniformly presented to by the Minister; though the deanery of Middleham in Yorkshire, also rated *under* 20*l.* is presented by the Lord Chancellor.

Of Livings rated *exactly* at 20*l.* there are but five, *in the King's gift*, and these are,

Boxford Rectory, in Suffolk.
Ottery Vicarage, in Devonshire.
St. Mary's Vicarage, in Warwick.
Shrivenham Vicarage, in Berkshire.
West Tilbury Rectory, in Essex.

The Vicarage of St. Mary's in Warwick seems to have been always presented to by the Minister; for six presentations to it are found in the Church Book, in the years 1705-6, 1724, 1739, 1750, 1767, and 1778, void each time by death or cession.

And a presentation to the Rectory of Boxford, in the year 1735, which became void by death, is also found in the same book.

Two other instances are found in this Church Book, of presentations, by the Minister, to Livings rated *exactly* at 20*l.* viz.:

Of the Rectory of St. Mary's, Berkhampstead, in the year 1693, void by *death*. Patron, the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

And of the Rectory of Averham, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1792, void by the promotion of Dr. Sutton to Norwich. Patron, G. Sutton, esq.

Upon a consideration of the whole, it seems clear, that the rule at present is, that the Lord Chancellor hath a right, and that by favour only, not enforceable by common law, to present to all the King's Livings which are rated *under* 20*l.* a year in the King's Books; but that this rule does not apply to vacancies made by lapse, or promotion; and that he hath no right *whatever*, *in any case* of vacancy, to present to Livings which are rated *exactly* at 20*l.* per annum in the King's Books.

To the foregoing may be added, that in the year 1793, the Bishop of Rochester died; and the Living of Suodland, in his diocese and patronage, and rated *exactly* at 20*l.* being vacant, lapsed. A warrant of presentation, as having lapsed to the Crown, was ordered and made out, in the Church Book; but was not carried through, being claimed by the Lord Chancellor, and given up by the Minister. In the mean time, the new Bishop stepped in, and claimed the presentation. The matter was settled by a presentation of the Bishop's to a friend of the Minister.

In the year 1795, the Living of West Tilbury in Essex became vacant by death; the Lord Chancellor claimed to present, and did present. The Living of West Tilbury is rated *exactly* at 20*l.*; patron, the King.—It may be added, that in the first of the last two cases, the person presented by the Minister declined, as I was informed, the trouble and expence, of maintaining his presentation, which the Minister would have supported. In the last case, I myself offered the Minister to be at the trouble and expence of maintaining his presentation, if he could present me; but this he declined, out of accommodation, perhaps, to the Lord Chancellor.

Metropolitan Architecture.

THE progress of metropolitan Architecture must be dated from the great Fire of London. It was a little previous to that awful event that Inigo Jones gave the first adumbrations of elegant improvement; especially in his design for Whitehall Palace, which, had it been completed, would have left us nothing to envy at the Louvre, or the Thuilleries. On the rebuilding of London, Sir Christopher Wren was the Crown Architect, and the vast extent of his professional talents is sufficiently displayed in the multitude of his public works; in Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals,

Hospitals, Bow Church, St. Stephen's Wallbrook, and most of the restored or rebuilt parish churches, in the Royal Exchange, but above all, in St. Paul's Cathedral, a work which, though inferior in magnitude and grandeur to St. Peter's at Rome, and also in classic taste, to the more ancient models, is yet, altogether, the strongest evidence of merit, considering it as the production of a single artist. Wren was probably the best mathematician and geometrician who ever practised as an Architect. But his ornaments were heavy, profuse, and often in bad taste. In fact, he had far too much on his hands to enable him to do all well. It was natural for him, in the then change of taste, to dislike the Gothic, and to show, as he has done at Westminster Abbey, very indifferent talents in repairing or imitating it. Sir John Vanbrugh followed (an author and a wit); but who endeavoured to combine with a massive and rather fantastic style a pictorial or scenic effect. His best success in this way is at Blenheim, which, with all its faults, is yet a rich picturesque cluster, the merits of which were first brought to notice by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his Lectures. Kent, afterwards, was much employed; and in London, at the King's Mews, the Horse Guards, and other places. Ripley has left a disgusting memento of his style in the Admiralty. Talman was the dull designer of Chatsworth. The elder Dance dignified his exertions by the clumsy construction of the Mansion House. Lord Burlington, about this period, shone beyond professional men, in reviving the taste of Palladio, at Burlington House, Chiswick, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden: but the taste of the noble Artist did not prevail. To James Gibbs (a Scotsman) we are indebted for the quadrangle of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the New Church in the Strand, and St. Martin's in the Fields, which boasts the finest Corinthian portico in London. Sir Robert Taylor then came into practice. He designed the two high houses on the South side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and many other ungraceful piles: his best effort was the interior of the old offices in the Bank, which possess great architectural merit, unequalled by the modern enlargements and alterations. After the commencement of the late reign, the chief competitors for patronage and fame were Sir William Chambers and Robert Adam; each of whom aimed at classical examples, though their styles were extremely different. Sir W. Chambers was patronized by the King. He built Melbourne House (now the Albany), the Excise Office, &c. But his chief work was Somerset House, which yet, under a lavish public expenditure, remains, disgracefully, unfinished. Chambers did not copy from the Greek; but from the Roman and Italian. His principles are contained in his Treatise on Civil Architecture. Somerset House is a grand design; its terrace is the most noble modern one in Europe, and it comprises many beautiful specimens of the art taken separately. But, for the sake, perhaps, of the façade of the terrace, the finest effect has been neglected. One passes along the Strand, without stopping to look at this costly structure; whereas, had there been a central opening between the buildings, admitting a view across the Thames, it would have commanded the admiration of all who passed it. It is strange that Chambers should have missed this advantage. It is a main source of the open splendour of Greenwich Hospital. It was the free censure of this exclusion of picturesque scenery, by the celebrated Barry, in his Lectures, that occasioned those unpleasant circumstances in the Royal Academy, which compelled the late King to interpose. Chambers studied Vitruvius, Buonarotti, Bramante, and Palladio.

Robert Adam, a Scotsman, of fertile genius, invigorated his mind by inspecting the Roman remains, and drew a beautiful restoration of the baths of Dioclesian. In fancy he was superior to any modern architect: but in his passion for beautiful outlines, and profuse embellishments, he often lost sight of simple grandeur. He hated every thing that is heavy. To him, however, infinitely more is owing than is generally known. He destroyed the fashion of clumsiness. He introduced that pleasing lightness of style, and those delightful varieties of decoration (particularly in the interior), which, with improvements by chastening hands, still maintain their sway. There was nothing connected with the more elegant abodes of man, however

however apparently insignificant, that the pencil of this man of genius did not design. Yet he was equal to the highest scientific attempts. His works are numerous. In London, the Adelphi is the chief public one. In his native capital (Edinburgh), the Register Office, the College, and much of the New Town attest his merits. Glasgow too affords fine specimens of his talents. His folios of engraved designs display him to the highest advantage.

Since those great artists, we have had Milne (another Scotsman), who merits praise for Blackfriars Bridge; and the late Wyatt, who resembled Adam much, except in his profuse enrichments. Wyatt was peculiarly favoured—none so highly since Wren. The country is full of his designs. He flourished eminently in the manner of the modern Grecian, and evinced his fine taste in the Pantheon, which fire unhappily consumed to ashes. Latterly he fell into the revived fashion of the Gothic; and nothing was done at Oxford, Cambridge, or Windsor, without him. So it was in the provincial Cathedrals, and in the numerous mansions of the nobility, wherein he has endeavoured to connect ancient grandeur with modern accommodation.

The progress that Architecture has been making recently is no doubt favourable. The disposition to study the antient schools, and the increased knowledge of the principles of the Greeks, have produced great benefits. Our present principal Artists are, Smirke, Jeffery Wyatt, Nash, and Soane. Smirke is entirely attic, even almost to excess. His imitations are correct at Covent-garden Theatre; but good taste forsook him, when he gave to the front of a modern playhouse the solemn grandeur of the portico of the Parthenon. His "United Service Club House," in the Regent's-street, is too chaste for the uses of the building, and does not associate with the adjacent architecture. His is still the purest style of the day. Jeffery Wyatt is in a richer taste, in the interior of Drury-lane: we understand he is to adorn Chatsworth, and to erect the palace of the Duke of Wellington. Nash, who has built several villas, and manages the Regent's-street, &c. is not so much a designer as a selector of designs, and he takes them from all schools, more for their variety than for their beauty. On the new Chapel erecting above Waterloo-place he is placing a turret, evidently copied from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the lantern of Demosthenes; not over a Greek, but over a Roman Doric portico, copied from Chambers's book; and he is adorning a Christian Chapel with the ox skulls, which most probably referred to the sacrifices of the heathen temples. He has no settled principles of taste. Soane is the great Professor at the Academy, and descants on the proprieties of his art. But it would be difficult to show on what antient authority he loads his edifices with heavy scrolls, and bundles of escalop shells and honeysuckles, in the manner he has adopted at the Bank.

We know of no mode so likely to be advantageous in the improvement of this art as the promotion of emulation by competition. Nothing else will so greatly encourage merit; and this will lead the designers to send their productions to the annual exhibition at Somerset House.

Harrow School Speeches.

THE annual Exhibition of juvenile proficiency in Classical Learning, for which Harrow School has long been noted, took place on July 6, before a most numerous and splendid assemblage of rank and fashion. About one, the Great Room was opened for the visitants. The majority of the company consisted of elegant females; and the whole amounted nearly to 600. Among these were, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl and Countess of Enniskillen, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Northwick, Lord Palmerston, Sir W. Grant, Sir J. Yorke, Sir T. Acland, Hon. R. Gordon, Sir H. and Lady Carr, Lady Dallas, Lady Copley, Rev. Dr. Parr, Dr. Valpy, Dr. Beecher, &c.

Two species of novelties on this occasion, contributed to attract a company so uncommonly numerous. The first was, the opening of a magnificent new School-room. The next was the establishment of three prizes, two Poems in Latin, and one in Greek. This admirable plan has originated with the Rev. Dr. Butler, the Head Master; and the Prizes are a donation

tion from himself.—The following were the subjects:

1. *Amplicata loci specics, populique voluptas.*—Ausonius.
2. *Non erimus Regno indecores, nec nostra feretur*
Fama levis, tantique abolescet gratia facti.—Virgil.
3. The motto of the Greek Ode was taken from Pindar.

There were several Candidates for the Prizes, who sent their compositions, accompanied by their names, in a sealed letter, to the Head Master, and he opened none of the letters, except those of the Scholars who were deemed worthy of the prizes. The names of these were, Bollaerts, Williams, and Smith; and they each recited their own compositions in a very superior style. The first displayed a great extent of subject, with much classical allusion, and evinced considerable reading and scholarship. The second Poem was spoken by Mr. Williams, in all the gracefulness of elocution; it abounded with pleasantry, and contained some neat allusions to Dr. Parr, Sir W. Jones, Lord Byron, and the Head Master, who were formerly among the *alumni* of this Establishment. The Greek Ode was in imitation of Sappho, in the pure Eolic dialect*. The Prize for each was a book of the value of five guineas, which was presented, in the presence of the whole company, by Dr. Butler.

The other Speeches, being selections, were as follow:—

Ray—*M. Min. Ruffus ad Milites.*—Livius.

Williams Maxs.—*Confession of the Giaour.*—Lord Byron.

Wood—*In Clodium.*—Cicero.

Bollaerts—*Contra Phillippum.*—Demosthenes.

Armstrong—*Caractacus.*—Mason.

Parry—*Sp. Posthumius Cos. ad Senatum.*—Livius.

Toller, sen.—*A. Pontius Feciali respondens.*—Livius.

Perceval, sen.—*Richard II. to Earl of Northumberland.*—Shakspeare.

Estcourt—*Pompeius ad Milites.*—Lucanus.

Gibbons—*Cæsar ad Milites.*—Lucanus.

Seymour—*The Death of Dean Swift.*—Dean Swift.

North, sen.—*Micio.*—Terentius.

Byde—*Malefort.*—Massinger.

Smith Maxs.—*In Antonium.*—Cicero.

Causton—*Wolsey.*—Shakspeare.

Perceval, sen. the youngest son but one of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke the passage from Shakspeare so feelingly, as to draw down applauses, mixed with some tears. Causton, the Captain of the School, was admirable; Williams was highly impressive in reciting the passage from Lord Byron's Poem. Seymour was uncommonly happy in the serio-comic anticipation which Swift gave of his own death. The passage from Terence was given by North with much comic effect of the graver kind, which was well contrasted with the broad humour of the preceding; and Byde displayed considerable powers in the fine passage from Massinger.

Upwards of 100 Ladies and Gentlemen partook of an excellent dinner at the house of Dr. Butler; and the other Masters had large parties.

The beautiful domain of Lord Northwick was thrown open; and its romantic walks were visited by numerous groupes until a late hour.

To the above communication we can add, to the Head Master's honour, that he subscribed 560*l.* to the School Room, and has expended 10,000*l.* on his own residence as Master of the School.

* We shall be happy to give insertion to either of the Prize Poems. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Caston, near Watton, Norfolk, July* 18.

Having for some time been engaged in collecting materials for a History of the Town and County of Cambridge, which I intend at a future period to offer to the publick, I shall esteem it a favour if you, or any of your Readers, will inform me who is in possession of the folio Books of Records relating to the town, transcribed by Samuel Spalding, Mayor in 1630, and mentioned by Blomefield as being in his hands* when he wrote his "Collectanea."

If any of your friends feel disposed to assist me in my undertaking, I will accept their kindness with sincere gratitude; and will take particular care of any books or MSS. with which they may be pleased to intrust me.

Yours, &c. M. D. Duffield.

* See Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, p. 226, note ||.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. Lucian *of* Samosata. *From the* Greek. *With the Comments and Illustrations of* Wieland *and others. By* William Tooke, *F. R. S. Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Free Œconomical Society of St.* Petersburg. 2 *Vols. 4to. pp.* 818. *and* 797. Longman *and Co.*

IF this Veteran in Literature had not long since established his reputation as an Author, by his accurate and unrivalled publications on the Empire of Russia and its Sovereigns, and not less so by his Translation of "Zollikofer's Sermons," a work which has been justly styled "a stupendous fabric of true piety and genius;"—these large and handsome volumes would have proved an ample monumental record of his profound learning and patient industry.

Neither Lucian of Samosata nor his Writings have hitherto been sufficiently known to the English Reader;—though partial Translations have been published, by Spence, Mayne, Hicks, Carr, and Francklin. But it was reserved for Mr. Tooke, to give this pleasant Author, in our vernacular language as Lucian himself gave it in the Greek; and to illustrate the whole, by rich and copious notes, serious, jocose, and critically acute.

The pious and learned Dr. Mayne, speaking of this celebrated and witty Satirist, says, "For my own part, I know not to whose writings we owe more our Christianity, where the true God has succeeded a multitude of false, whether to the grave confutations of Clemens Alexandrinus, Arnobius, Justin Martyr, St. Augustine, Lactantius, &c. or the facetious wit of Lucian:" and this sentiment is quoted and approved by Dryden.

"In rendering into English this Author, who is destined in every age to awaken some efficacious opposition to the incessant industry of superstition, I have taken hold of the clue bequeathed to the world by Mr. Wieland in his version, *in quo totus vivit spiralque Lucianus*, to use the words whereby it is appropriately characterized by the bipontine critics, and have endeavoured to follow the ease and fluency of his diction as nearly as the difference of idioms would allow, keeping constantly in view that attractive and engaging simplicity in which the peculiar grace of our Author consists. One word more and I have done. If the observation be true, that absolutely nothing but a Bishop can be bettered by translation, I may at least affirm with strict veracity, that no labour and pains on my part have been spared, that both Lucian and his commentators should be as little as possible the worse for it. With what success, it is not for me, but for the candour and generosity of the publick, to determine."

"Having been as circumstantial as I thought it necessary in my illustrations and notes upon whatever is to be praised, to be justified, and to be blamed, that he may be rightly understood and criticised, and here and there, as far as possible, prevented the abuse, which thoughtlessness and ignorance might make of him—I should only be obliged to repeat myself, by engaging here in a more particular discussion and confirmation of my foregoing judgment."

"Concerning my Translation, and the pains I have bestowed upon it, I have little to say, since it must speak for itself. It must have been much freer than it is, had my purpose been to have had it read as an original work. The rule I prescribed to myself respecting the epistles and satires of Horace * I have constantly kept in view in the works of Lucian. My principal endeavour has been to do him no injury; and that the beauties which are so much admired in him by the adepts in the Greek language might suffer as little as possible under my hands, I have strove to acquire his spirit, his humour, his geniality, and, as far as the nature of our language, so different from his, perspicuity, and other regards would allow, to imitate even his turns and the colouring of his diction. His works being of such diverse kinds, and composed in such a difference of style, that every one of them almost demanded in these respects a different treatment. I am conscious of what I wished to perform; but how can I dare to hope, that I have always and every where actually accomplished it? The learned, who read him with taste in his own language, alone can judge of the difficulties attending a task which is frequently

* "The Reader may see these notes and illustrations, as translated by me, in the Gentleman's Magazine, from September 1806 to November 1811."

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quently the most arduous where it seems the easiest; and it is them from whom I promise myself the most candour and indulgence—ardently as I have wished to have no need of the latter. They will therefore perhaps, with the former, approve of my having here and there, for the same reason, been now briefer, now ampler in expression, than Lucian; that I have every where strove to avoid his elegant tautologies (a species of fashionable beauty then prevalent, to which our taste cannot well be adapted), where they would only have been injurious to him; but on the other hand I have sometimes lent him words for the sake of rendering his thoughts more apparent. Perhaps, however, by an excessive care in endeavouring not to stray too far from his manner, I may occasionally have missed somewhat of his elegance: for which reason I could wish, that readers who are strangers to his language,—therefore perhaps the generality of those into whose hands this translation will come,—lest they should sin against the Lucianic graces, would rather imagine that he has lost much on this side. So much the seldomer on the contrary I believe I have mistaken the meaning of his words and thoughts, and can the more confidently hope this, but therefore with less merit on my part, since I could not only avail myself of the labours of my predecessors in various languages, but also of the celebrated editor of Æschylus, whose ingenuity and taste are no less conspicuous than his knowledge of the Greek language and literature, who has such a friendship both for Lucian and for me as to revise the greater part of this translation in manuscript, and to employ some of the few moments left him by the multiplicity of his other affairs, in correcting it."

From a work of this elaborate description it is not within our plan to give many extracts; but we shall take a future opportunity of selecting some short specimens. In the mean time we present to our Readers a few biographical traits.

"Lucian's life, comprises the whole period of Hadrian and the two Antonines, a series of more than sixty years, which upon the whole was the golden age of the world under the Roman Augustuses, and in general formed one of the most brilliant passages in the annals of mankind."

"The precise year of his birth is uncertain; and, after all the pains that Vossius, Johnsius, Dodwell, La Croze, Du Soul, and others have employed to settle his chronology, nothing accurate or probable can be obtained, more than that he was born about the latter end of Trajan's reign, or very early in that of Hadrian; that he flourished under both the Antonines, and that under Aurelius Commodus, or shortly after him, he ceased to live.

"That he was of mean parentage, and apprenticed out to his maternal uncle, a sculptor, to learn statuary, and by what accident his good genius brought him out of the workshop almost as soon as he had set his foot in it, and placed him in the career he was destined to pursue, is related by himself in the ingenious Address to his townsmen of Samosata, which stands at the head of his works: but in none of them does he make any mention either of the means whereby he extricated himself from the obstacles which his penury opposed to his studies, or where, and under what masters he qualified himself for the oratory of the bar, which he at first professed. For a youth of uncommon natural endowments, who in Lucian's slender circumstances would addict himself to literature, in hopes of soon being able not only without support from his family connexions, but trusted entirely to fortunate events, to acquire respect and wealth, there was at that time no readier way, than either forensic eloquence or the profession of a rhetorician, by which those who determined upon the former were initiated into the mysteries of oratory, and qualified for its practice. Lucian accordingly (as he gives us to understand in his Angler and in the Double Indictment) began pretty early to enter upon the former method; and it is presumable, that he followed the profession of an advocate some years between the ages of twenty and thirty, not without success. However, as it did not so well answer his expectations in Greece (probably on account of the excessive competition and the prejudice which must have been against him at first as a Syrian, *i. e.* a semi-barbarous Greek), as to overcome his natural aversion from this profession, which must be continually increasing as he experienced more of the disagreeable affairs in which it involved him: he resolved to leave Greece, and with it his present means of subsistence, and to settle in Gaul, one of the richest provinces of the Roman empire, and in point of civilization and politeness yielded to no other; and where at Lyons, Toulouse, Nismes, but particularly at Marseilles (on which Cicero had already conferred the title of the Gallic Athens), the Literature and the Arts of Greece were held in high estimation.

"That he must have already conceived the resolution to abandon for ever the temple of chicane, and confine himself entirely to the profession of a teacher of rhetoric, if we had not his own testimony for it, might be concluded from the circumstance, that the Latin language, in which he seems never to have made great proficiency, was the only one used in juridical

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tical proceedings in Gaul, as in the rest of the Roman provinces. Greece excepted, which was allowed to enjoy certain privileges above the other subjugated nations, as being the parent of the Arts and Sciences, of elegant manners and graceful accomplishments, for which the Romans, conscious of their own barbarity, entertained always a great respect, which was highly honourable in the masters of the world."

1. *History and Antiquities of* Kensington, *interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and distinguished Personages, and a Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures in the Palace, from a Survey made by the late* B. West, *Esq. P. R. A., by Command of his Majesty. By* Thomas Faulkner, *Author of "The Historical Accounts of* Chelsea *and* Fulham." 8vo. *pp.* 624. Nichols *and* Son.

IN this handsome volume, the third and the best in the series of his useful lucubrations, Mr. Faulkner confirms the validity of his claim to public notice as a Topographer of no mean talent. Of his three works much has been borrowed from bulkier collectors, and especially from that celebrated literary pioneer, the Rev. Daniel Lysons; but the loan is repaid to the world with interest, and its employment exhibits judgment, discrimination, and taste: much, too, and in the book before us by far the most valuable portion, is derived from sources undoubtedly original, and narrated with considerable correctness of expression.

"The study of our national Antiquities," says Mr. F. "ever since the days of Camden, has engaged the attention of scholars, and at no period have the labours of the topographer been more favourably received than in this age of antiquarian research; to fill up, therefore, a chasm in this interesting department of literature, and to rescue an antient and respectable appendage of the Metropolis from apparent neglect, is the design of the present work. History in general possesses something agreeable to the inquisitive mind, but that which treats of the affairs of our own country has a peculiar claim to attention. It may be remarked that there exists a general desire amongst us to become acquainted with the manners and customs of our ancestors, and this laudable curiosity induces us to examine into their domestic economy, in order to compare it with our own; we even admire their rudeness and simplicity, while at the same moment we congratulate ourselves on living at a period of greater refinement. By means of the general knowledge of the events of past ages, we indemnify ourselves, in a measure, for the shortness of our duration; we add, as it were, centuries to our limited period of existence, and console ourselves with the pleasing thought of being present at those scenes, and conversing with those persons, that the historian successively describes. Thus the hope of *elucidating* antient manners, and *of throwing a ray of light upon the obscurity of antiquity*, is the first great stimulus of the parochial historian, who, by a constant reference to writers of established reputation, and by a diligent examination of records, endeavours to exhibit a continued and connected narrative of facts."

A manly Dedication TO THE KING duly notices his Majesty's patronage of Literature and the Fine Arts. A Preface of four pages next gratefully specifies the writer's obligations for aid: whilst a List of Subscribers demonstrates the firm ground on which rest his hopes of remuneration. The work is divided into eleven chapters, and is adorned with twenty-two cuts of varied excellence: of these cuts, the lithographic representation of a drawing by M. Gauci, from a bust by A. Canova, of Buonaparte, strikes us as most interesting. It confronts page 173. The Contents are of a multifarious description: viz. etymology, situation, boundaries, and perambulation. Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulston. Highways and parochial ways. Commission of Sewers. Stratification, soil, agriculture, botanic gardens, and nurseries. Mineral springs and wells. Manor of Earl's Court. Domesday. The De Vere family. Holland House, anecdotes, description. Manor of Abbots' Kensington. Annexation of Manor and Church to the Abbey of Abingdon. Composition between the Abbot of Abingdon and the Bp. of London. The Prior of Colne. First endowment of the vicarage. Manor-house and rectory. Lives of the Vicars. Parish Church, monuments, epitaphs, biography. Benefactions. Alms-houses. National school. Workhouse. Population. Register and documents. Inhabitants, institutions, and societies. Royal palace, pictures, gardens. Hyde-park. Bayswater. Gravel-pits. Manor of Knotting-barns. Knotting-hill. Earl's Court, again. Little Chelsea. Brompton. Kensington Gore. From this rich

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rich bill of fare we proceed to cull a tid-bit or two for our Readers.

England was not always the sea-girt garden of the world. It owes its blooming pride to patient perseverance and assiduous culture, to perspicacity in research, and skill in training.

"The learned Linacre first introduced from Italy the damask rose. Thomas Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII., enriched our fruit-gardens with three different plums. In the reign of Elizabeth, Edmund Grindall, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, transplanted here [hither] the tamarisk. Oranges were brought here [hither] by one of the Carew family. To Sir Walter Raleigh we are indebted for that useful root the potator. Sir Anthony Ashley first planted cabbages in this country. The fig-trees planted by Cardinal Pole, in the reign of Henry VIII. are still standing at Lambeth. Sir Richard Weston first brought clover-grass into England in 1645. The mulberry is a native of Persia, and is said to have been introduced in 1576. The almond was introduced in 1570, and came from the East. The chesnut is a native of the South of Europe. The walnut is a native of Persia, but the time of its introduction is unknown. The apricot came from America about 1562. The plum is a native of Asia, and was imported into Europe by the Crusaders, and the damascene takes its name from the city of Damascus. The alpine strawberry was first cultivated in the King's garden, in 1760. The peach is a native of Persia. The nectarine was first introduced about 1562. Cherries are said to have come originally from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, from which Lucullus brought them into Italy, and they were introduced into Britain about the year 53. It appears that they were commonly sold in the streets in the time of Lydgate, who mentions them in his poem called Lickpenny:

'Hot pescode owu began to cry,
Strawberys rype, an cheryes in the ryse.'

"Filberts were so named, from Phillipert King of France. The quince called Cydonia, from Cydon, was cultivated in this country in Gerard's time. The red queen apple, was so called in compliment to Queen Elizabeth. The cultivation of the pear is of great antiquity, for Pliny mentions twenty different kinds. Most of our apples came originally from France. It is by the surprising perfection of modern horticulture that the supply of the Metropolis is rendered independent of foreign nations; for it is a well-known fact that, during the reign of Elizabeth, and even long after her time, the London fruiterer depended upon foreign aid for the daily supply of his customers: however, by the application of large capitals, and by modern improvements in this valuable department of domestic economy, we have rivalled, if not surpassed, the most favoured nations of the Continent."

The gigantic energies resulting from combination of pecuniary means by the establishment of companies and societies, and the amazing advantages they possess over the most determined and successful efforts of individual powers, are apparent in Mr. F.'s account of the sinking of a well by Mr. L. Vulliamy, and of the erection of the West Middlesex Waterworks, pp. 41—45. Both undertakings presented their comparative difficulties, which were finally overcome; but the proportion of labour and expence and loss of time preponderated against the intelligent solitary projector. Mr. V. put his plan into execution in 1794; the Company began their operations in 1806. We cannot devote more space in our Review department to the subject, which nevertheless is in itself curious and pregnant with important conclusions.

In page 114, we perused with pleasure, a tribute of respect to the transcendent merit of the Moralist, Joseph Addison: that tribute, however, honourable as it is, does little more than inadequately atone for the indiscretion in publishing a slander so vapid and so vile, so preposterous and so incredible, as that which stains the volume in page 150, *i. e.* that, in the gallery of Holland House, *forsooth!* Addison had a table, with a bottle of wine placed *at each end*, and that, *in the fervour of composition*, he was in the habit of reeling along this narrow gallery in all the solitariness of sottish indulgence, *between glass and glass*. Truly does our good Author add, that the tradition was invented probably (as an excuse for intemperance) by such as can empty two bottles of wine, but never produce a Spectator or a Freeholder.—Why, then, should he record, and thus spread, the scandalous fabrication?

With delight we copy, from page 237, an eulogy without the baseness of alloy; and we sincerely give our own personal testimony to its correctness: it respects the late Rev. Richard Ormerod, A. M.

"There was no man, perhaps, who more

more eminently possessed the faculty of conciliating all ranks and orders in a large and populous parish than Mr. Ormerod. Nor was this affected either by courtly demeanour, or by flattering profession, but by that honest and amiable simplicity of life and heart which both dignify and recommend the Christian Minister. To a native purity of mind and unaffected sanctity of life, he added a calm, gentle, unobtrusive manner, which never failed at once to disarm hostility and to command respect. In his discharge of the complicated duties of a parish priest, he was eminent and exemplary."

This eulogy does equal honour to Mr. Faulkner's head and heart.

The important article, extending from page 247 to page 256, on FUNERAL RITES, contains matter worthy to command attention from the enlightened Ruler of our land.

Sepulture, in a populous town and within the walls of a large Church frequented on week-days and crowded to excess on Sundays, is an act of folly; it is an act, whereby the dead are made unconsciously to annoy the living: and no sordid regard for "*fees and perquisites*" should be suffered to continue the odious practice. A CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE cannot but abhor it; inasmuch as it tends to undermine a massive building, or at any rate to fill it with noxious steams; whilst the sensitive mind is shocked, and the pious and tender heart shudders in offering up orisons amidst tombs and graves and mouldering monuments of mortality.

We now close our observations on a work which exhibits no common proof of care and thought and literary desert. Throughout it are scattered little grammatical errors, which may all with ease be removed in a second edition. Let not this worthy man cease from his meritorious mental toils: let him, henceforth, devolve the routine of his library and of his workshop more and more to his emulous and active sons; but, whilst he superintends their labours with a MASTER'S eye, let him release himself at length from the harness and trammel of his trade. Let him show a consciousness of his abilities in a higher sphere of action.—"Sumat superbiam quæsitam meritis."

3. *The Visitation of the County Palatine of* Durham, *taken by* William Flower, *Esq. otherwise called* Norroy *King of Armes, of the East, West, and North Parts of* England, *from the River of* Trent *Northward; and in his Company* Robert Glover, *al's Portcullis Pursuyvant of Armes, in the yeare of our Lord God* 1575, *Anno* 17 Elizabeth. *Edited by* Nicholas John Philipson, *Esq.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *folio, pp.* 62.

THE publication of an entire Heraldic Visitation, uncombined with other matter, is a perfect novelty in the annals of genealogical literature; for, notwithstanding that several copies of these records are extant, both in our public and private libraries, they have never been made accessible to the general reader through the medium of the press.

At the solicitation of several of his friends, as appears by his Preface, the Editor, being in possession of a copy of Flower's Visitation of the County Palatine of Durham in 1575, has printed a very limited impression of this scarce and curious manuscript; chiefly for the use of his antiquarian acquaintance, and with a view to perpetuate the pedigrees of some of the principal Northern families.

A collection of this nature from such an authority as Glover, who was the amanuensis; or, as he is stiled, the *Marshal* of Norroy, in compiling and arranging the pedigrees recorded during the survey, would alone be sure of a favourable reception from the curious in local genealogy; but the ingenious Editor has given further interest to his volume, in the exercise of considerable taste and talent in its embellishment; thus uniting, with its inherent attractions, the superadded merits of elegant typography and decoration.

The Dedication to Sir Cuthbert Sharp, F. S. A. commemorates his friendship, and his acknowledgments for the liberal communications of that gentleman, (whose valuable assistance Mr. Philipson has had the good fortune to share in common with many of his contemporaries,) are more fully expressed in a subsequent part of the Work.

4. *Historical and Typographical Account of the Town of* Woburn, *its Abbey, and Vicinity.* 8vo. *pp.* 140. Dodd, Woburn.

LITTLE has yet been done to throw any light upon the History and Antiquities of Bedfordshire; and the magnitude

magnitude of the design is alone sufficient to deter any ordinary topographer. The volume now before us is rather to be considered in the light of aid lent to the general concern, than as a perfect work in itself; for it is devoid of that investigation on which the antiquary prides himself, and which so particularly characterizes Newcome's History of the Abbey of St. Alban's: the editor, indeed, acknowledges that conciseness and utility, rather than elegance and perfection, have been his aim in the publication of this little work."

The town described has not found a place in English History, and a faithful "*hoc duce carpe vias*" was the utmost that even a subscriber could expect—but we have been agreeably disappointed.

The book commences with a Preface similar to others of this kind; it is then divided under the following heads:—History of the Town of Woburn; Present State of the Town; Woburn Abbey; the Modern Abbey; Origin and Genealogy of the Russell Family; Memoirs of Francis, late Duke of Bedford; Stanzas on the Russel Family, &c.; Account of the Vicinity of Woburn; Appendix; Public Offices, &c. In the Preface mention is made of the few inaccuracies which the eye of the censor may aim at detecting; we hope, however, that we shall not be deemed censorious when the following remarks are perused.

A list of the Incumbents has most unaccountably been omitted, and this at first inclined us to believe that the work proceeded from the pen of a Separatist; till we were informed that it is the production of one, whose duty should have suggested its necessity: the pages of Ant. à Wood and Calamy will supply the editor with memoirs of Edmund (not Edward) Staunton; he "exercised his ministry" in Hertfordshire.

That Hugh de Bolebec founded the Abbey of Woburn is perfectly correct, but he was son to Hugh the celebrated baron of that name, who built the castle of Whitchurch. The loss of the Convent Registers, &c. is not an uncommon misfortune, but it is by no means certain that Woburn labours under that calamity; for Tanner in his Notitia Monastica, has given us particulars of the Abbey, *from records in the possession* of the Duke of Bedford.

Nor is a list of its Abbots given; an omission, which, joined to that of the Runic inscription mentioned in page 130, [see Gent. Mag. 1749.] the Antiquary will scarce forgive. Had the Editor even perused the Life of Tristram Shandy, he would have learnt in what his duty consists, viz. that he "has various Accounts to reconcile—Anecdotes to pick up—*Inscriptions* to make out—Stories to weave in—Traditions to sift—Personages to call upon—Panegyrics to paste up at this door—Pasquinades at that."

We now come to the Memoir of the late Duke of Bedford, which is certainly the best-written portion of the work. As a public character he is remembered by the Nation at large, but it is as a private one that his name has sunk deep into the breasts of the inhabitants of Woburn; his History is therefore inseparable from that of the town, as his mind *was* from its interest. "Our portrait," observes his biographer, may be deficient in the vivid expression of features, and strength of colouring, which constitute a finished picture; but it will possess that fidelity of outline, and embodying of its characteristic traces, which identify it with the great original."

Of the poetry, it might be sufficient to observe, that it is by the Author of "Aonian Hours*," but it would be unpardonable to omit the following *beautiful* stanza on the late Duke:

"He would have torn the page of war
From England's blazoning book,
And bent the gashing scimitar
To plenty's pruning-hook;
He would have beat the spear and shaft
To plough-shares, and the banner-staff
Turn'd to the pastoral crook,
The groan of millions to the song
Of peasants their sweet vales among."

The description of the vicinity is a diffused and entertaining performance; it gives the Reader a pleasing view of the surrounding country: the book will be a great accommodation to those who visit Woburn, and are strangers to its history and localities; and give a high idea of it to "such as have never seen it, and never may."

We recommend the Author to "put

* See vol. LXXXIX. p. ii. pp. 150, 238.

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"put forth" a second edition; for, by extending his researches he may collect much curious matter; by a more systematic arrangement of his materials, with some extracts from the register, he will be enabled to lay before the publick an interesting "Church History." J. M.

5. *Picture of* Margate *and its Vicinity. By* W. C. Oulton, *Esq. Author of "The Traveller's Guide, &c. &c." Illustrated with a Map and Twenty Views; Engraved by* J. J. Shury, *from Drawings by Captain* G. Varlo, *R. N.* 8vo. *pp.* 124. Baldwin.

THIS is a very pleasing "Picture;" and it will, doubtless, be found an admirable guide to strangers; and even the annual frequenters of Margate will derive from it much gratification, it being embellished with twenty of the most prominent Views, the whole taken on the spot, and engraved purposely for this volume.

"A Town so much resorted to, not only for the benefit of sea-air and bathing, but even for the sake of pleasure, is well worthy the attention of the topographer, and the pencil of the artist; for the accommodation, of strangers or habitual visitors, whether invalids or persons of fashion, we have endeavoured to produce a complete—Picture of Margate."

"Several Descriptions of it have been published at different periods, which, instead of faithfully pourtraying all its beauties and conveniences, have proved, in many instances, unsatisfactory outlines or partial sketches. In order to present the publick with an accurate delineation of Margate, not only as it was, but as it is, former publications have been carefully examined, and every necessary information has been procured; in short, neither expence nor exertion has been spared for the purpose of rendering the present superior to all similar works."

6. *The Chronology of our Saviour's Life; or an Inquiry into the true Time of the Birth, Baptism, and Crucifixion of* Jesus Christ. *By the Rev.* C. Benson, *M. A. of Trinity College,* Cambridge. 8vo. *pp.* 343. Baldwin.

THE Unitarians having *coolly* pronounced the whole of the narrative contained in the preliminary chapters of Matthew and Luke to be *false* (see p. 8), Mr. Benson, with great temper, merit, and learning, has elaborately and successfully confuted them.

It is a severe trial to the temper of Christians, even to hear of such effrontery as gave occasion to this work; but our opinion is, that the authors are mere jesters, and jack-puddings, in a clerical costume, making a salt-box of the Bible.

7. *Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions. By* William Hett, *M. A. Two vols.* 8vo. Richardson, *&c.*

Of the scope and tendency of the Discourses before us, we think it best that the Author should speak for himself:

"These Discourses are chiefly occasional ones. They took their rise almost universally from some particular seasons and circumstances, which seized my attention during the course of my Christian ministry; and have been composed under a variety of different impressions and affections of the mind. But in whatever tone of spirits my soul might be when I put down my sentiments in writing, the edification and improvement of my hearers in Gospel truth, and Gospel righteousness, was the sole object I had in view, both in the composition and the delivery of them; and therefore, they exhibit no effort of fine writing, no specimen of elevated sentiments. To be easily and thoroughly understood by the different individuals of my congregation; to produce such plain and obvious arguments, as might induce them earnestly to endeavour to amend their ways, *to learn and to love righteousness*, to improve themselves in every good word and work, was the grand import of all my endeavours."

As by this declaration it will appear, that these sermons are to be ranked among that species which we should judge to be most generally and extensively useful; so we can safely recommend them, as containing plain, practical doctrine, set forth in terms adapted to the meanest capacities, yet not unedifying to the most instructed. The Author is always strictly orthodox, and appears to speak from the heart. There is the same characteristic simplicity in his style, whether he be addressing his parishioners in the country, or his more refined auditors in the Cathedral at Lincoln; in which latter place, XXIV out of the XXXIII Discourses which these volumes contain, were delivered.

The second Discourse in the second volume, entitled, "The Memory of the Just," was preached at the Cathedral on the occasion of the death of the late Mr. Wharton, Chancellor of that Church. (See our LXXVIIIth Vol.

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Vol. p. 175.) From this we shall make a short extract, both as a specimen of the Author's manner, and because we highly respect the memory of him, on whose decease it was delivered.

"I have now laid before you, my Christian brethren, what I conceive to be the true character of a just man, according to the Scriptures. I have described him, as one who fears God and keeps his commandments, to the very utmost of his abilities; as honest in all his dealings, friendly and liberal in his behaviour, meek and good tempered in his manners.

"I am sure it will readily be admitted by all who hear me, that a person of this exemplary character once lived among us. If he hath been recently withdrawn from us, it doth not become us to spend our time in unavailing lamentations. In this, as in all other cases of a similar nature, not our's, but God's will be done. We may go to him, but he cannot return to us; and our loss is his gain. I think you will readily agree with me, my Christian brethren, that if men of this character and description were more frequently to be met with than they are, the world would be much benefited by the influence of their advice and their example; and that human society itself would by degrees, assume a very different appearance.

"As the loss, which we have sustained by the departure of this worthy character, is very great; let us comfort ourselves with the reflection, that "the memory of the just is blessed." It is blessed in *the effect* which, through the favour of God, their faith and obedience will have upon their own future state; "Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." Vol. II. p. 27.

The subject of this Discourse was a most accomplished scholar; yet, though possessed of very considerable classical attainments, and an elegant taste in matters of literature, his superior knowledge could not be known to any but his intimate friends. For, far from making a parade of learning, he was modest, mild, and unostentatious; and at his death, chose to be buried in a country church-yard, at the neighbouring village of Nettleham, where a plain altar-tomb, guarded with an iron railing, was placed, with the following inscription, which is given at the end of this Discourse:

"Robert Wharton, Clerk, A.M.
Archdeacon of Stow,
Chancellor of the Cathedral Church
of Lincoln,
and Rector of Sigglesthorne,
in the East Riding of the County
of York,
died January 29th, 1808,
Aged 56 years *."

To these Discourses Mr. H. has subjoined numerous notes. "These," says he, "are partly of my own composing, and partly extracted from the works of authors of acknowledged credit." In a few, perhaps half a dozen of the former kind, there is a quaintness, bordering, it may be thought, upon colloquial levity, which would have been better omitted. But whatever there may occasionally occur in the notes, which is liable to this objection, the sermons themselves will be found to be serious and impressive. We may add also, that we think them not unworthy of a place on the shelves of such young divines, as are making a selection of plain Discourses, which may be addressed with advantage to their country congregations.

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* "A handsome mural monument of marble was afterwards erected in the chancel of the same Church by Fisher of York; the inscription on which, after stating his preferments, as above, thus proceeds:

Who
on the 29th of January 1808,
and in the 57th year of his age,
was released
from a long and painful illness,
and summoned into the presence
of the Master,
from whom he ever trusted to receive,
as he studied to deserve,
'the reward
of a good and faithful servant.'
Distinguished for his learning,
revered for his piety,
and beloved for his benevolent
and amiable disposition,
he needs not a monument
to record his praises,
or prolong his memory.
Yet in grateful recollection
of his most tender regard for themselves,
and unremitting care of their best interests,
this humble tribute of respect,
of gratitude and affection,
is inscribed by those,
who, whilst they deplore the loss
of a husband and a father,
shall ever love
to contemplate his virtues,
and imitate his example."

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8. *An Inquiry on the Duty of Christians with respect to War; including an examination of the Principle of the* London *and* American *Peace Societies. In a series of Letters. By* John Sheppard, *Author of "Letters, descriptive of a Tour on the Continent, in* 1816." 8*vo.* Hamilton.

IN this canting age (as Mr. Brougham calls it) we see perpetually exhibited the monstrous absurdity of supposing that particular creeds, Bible Societies, and missions, can supersede the political necessity of actual power; and accordingly we find all sorts of cowards incorporating themselves under the name of Peace Societies. For our parts, we think, that the extinction of the war-like character of a nation is the introduction of every kind of mean villanies; if you lose a dissipated soldier, you gain a rogue, rebel, or fanatick in his place: one, who lives by daping others, instead of squandering his own property. Bravery and liberty are the grand supporting principles of general nobleness of mind, and with the fall of the military and free establishments of Greece and Rome, declined the character of its citizens. Religion, as the basis of moral and benevolent character, we believe the best human means of personal perfection, but as an instrument of public policy, or worldly object, we think it to be of pernicious result. There are two evils inevitably attendant on civilization, beggars and pleasurable vices. These alarm various old women in breeches; but wherever there is man there will be vice, and wherever there is wealth there will be pleasure; and military and gentlemanly habits support a chivalrous, honourable, and upright mode of behaviour between equals, and a spirit of patronage towards inferiors, which can never proceed from the conventicle system, that cripples both mind and action in an enslaved state; where morality is without charity, where innocence is tutored to connive at design, and purity is without holiness, and roguery is without censure.

The reply of Christ to the soldiers (Luke iii. 14.) is generally understood by orthodox Commentators to imply no reprobation of the military profession *as such*; and the ingenious Miss Porter has shewn, that such an institution is a real blessing; for, in states, where there is no such distinct order, the collision of two whole nations in war, is only not extermination to one or other of them, as in battles between savage nations. Under the professional plan, a few devote themselves for the service of the many.—Mr. Sheppard, who writes ably in support of defensive war, very sensibly observes,

> "According to their views, [*i. e.* of the Peace Societies] the Prince Regent, if he would act up to his Christian profession, must either abdicate his office, or order the disbanding of all military force, or forbid its use. *This, even without any foreign foe, would, in all human probability, lead to immediate anarchy.*"

The truth is, as it appears to us, that a Military Institution is no more than a Police Establishment against *foreign* aggression: and an indispensable necessity as long as vice presses violence into its service.

9. *A Story, exhibiting the Sorrows of* Moestus *and the Wrath of God, in visiting the Sins of Parents upon their Children; being Part First of a projected Work, intended to show the Nature and Value of the Power of Antient Church over the Malady of modern Nervous Affliction. By the Rev.* William Snape. Newcastle-under-line. 8*vo. pp.* 125. Longman *and Co.*

THIS is a singular book, but contains very valuable hints upon the subject of latent lunacy. For our parts, we no more believe all minds to be sound, than that all watches are chronometers; but in such complicated engines as both, it is hard to discover the primary causes of derangement. In the platform of an antient Church taken chiefly from Bishop Beveridge, and prefixed to Wheatley's Common Prayer, is a "place for the dæmoniacks or lunaticks," and, from an opinion that the disease results from sins of parents, the Author thinks (p. 86,) that "certain ordinances and antient customs of the Church have been highly beneficial to persons afflicted with mental disease." Mœstus, the hero of his story, was, he says, (*ibid.*) "smitten in his mother's womb, for an open and notorious sin of an ancestor." Now, though diseased parents

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rents will have diseased children, yet a robust, healthy, temperate rogue may entail *no disease* upon his children; and by comparing the denunciation of the commandment with Ezekiel (c. xviii. v. 14, 17, 26), it is found to apply strictly to idolatry, a sin of the nature of our high treason, and the punishment to mere expulsion of the posterity of the offending Jews from the land of Canaan (see *Haverfield on the Catechism*, p. 361). The Author has, however, in this book given an excellent thesis for medical discussion.

10. ΣΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ, *or a View of the Intellectual Powers of Man; with Observations on their Cultivation, adapted to the present state of this Country. Read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, 28th November* 1818, 8vo. *pp.* 55. Longman *and Co.*

THIS is an Essay, intended to recommend a proper attention to the physical processes of the combinations and other acts of mind, in reference to ideas, on account of their respective influences upon conduct or happiness. The plan of the Author, so far as it concerns practice, is the formation of clear ideas by the study of Geometry and the dissociation of combined ideas by that of Logic, accompanied with intercourse with the world; "from that practice, which, learnt from books and in the world, fixes the habit of dissociating combined ideas, proceeds the true Art of Reasoning." p. 39.

The following remarks are of a high character, in relation to the consequences of ignorance in the lower orders.

"That the incapacity in the lower classes to estimate the value of that which it was intended to teach them, should have been permitted from inattention to their education, is one of the greatest oversights with which the English nation has been chargeable; a clergy trained to thought and reflection, preaching, and expected to preach to audiences, trained to none. The consequence has been, what it might have been expected to be; and as without schools for intellect, kept up throughout the nation generally, it would continue to be, knowledge deserted by ignorance: the reverse of that right and wholesome order, by which knowledge comes to be superior knowledge, and less improvements become greater; the former in due time, giving place to the latter. Between the darkness, which is the absence of light, and that which is occasioned by its excess, there is always this difference, that the latter, while it is equally darkness, is painful and irksome, and that all avoid it who can."

"Desirous as the clergy might be to descend to the level of their audience; and, as desirous as Bishop Horsley was, that 'they should;' this was scarcely more to be expected, than that Raphael should have painted his subjects daubings, or that Handel should have played his notes on a bag pipe."

"The worst consequence, too, remains; and that is, the poison vended in the nation, under the name of Religion; of which the most fallacious, because the most palatable to a disordered taste; and, as exhilarating, as it is palatable, is, the cheap salvation of those, 'who mean to be saved by believing rightly,' to the exclusion of that on which all true happiness, here or hereafter, must depend; the right ordering of the mind and disposition, and through these the conduct." pp. 49, 50.

This passage enables us, we think, to offer some important collateral remarks. The education of the nobility and gentry is almost wholly vested in the regular clergy. This we conceive to be a mighty support of the Established Church; but, without any offence to persons of particular taste, we deem it vain to think that this privilege can be preserved, if what is called the Evangelical mode should become universal. Adam Smith has sufficiently exhibited the impracticability of introducing an austere system into societies where wealth, and consequently luxury and pleasure, lord it with supreme power. Rational piety, honourable uprightness, classical elevation of sentiment, bravery, elegant accomplishment, high reason, pure taste, and a habit of graceful intercourse with society are the objects desired by the higher ranks. These they will not, and cannot expect to find in gloomy systems, formed upon the plan of the conventicle. We have known various strong religionists, mostly good as well as pious men, but we could never find one, who was not so narrow-minded, or so indifferent, as not to regard human learning, the fine arts, and elegant accomplishments, with secret contempt; and who would not, if able, convert every polished gentleman, every cheerful man of soul, formed for enlivening society, into a gymnotus

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gymnotus electricus, and think that he did God and man service. With men who will only view things, as in their opinion they ought to be, not things as they are, all argument is vain; but we may suggest to persons who know the world, that rational piety is the only possible means of introducing religion at all to the regard of men of rank or learning. We knew an officer of the Guards, who was presented by a clerical friend, with a sermon which he had just published. A day or two afterwards the gallant soldier met the divine, and said, "*you know one never reads these things through*, but I have dipped into your sermon, and found many fine passages."

H. *Some Account of an Establishment; instituted June* 1816. *by the Ladies' Association formed in* 1815, *under the sanction of the Queen.* Bath. *4to. pp.* 15.

EVERY person acquainted with genteel life must know how essential are taste and sentiment to the refined habits of the well-educated. By the vulgar, the feelings of others are no more regarded than smiths' anvils, upon which violent blows may at option be inflicted; and where interest is not concerned, they do not care whom they insult. To much of this, elegant women, with small incomes, must inevitably be subjected by living in the great world; and, if they seek protection by cultivating intercourse with the rich, they are usually exposed to the caprices of temper, and the mortification of being treated and considered as humble friends. No man would wish to see that sex, from whom he derives his sweetest pleasures and his surest friendships, thus sentenced innocently to unmerited suffering. Who would desire to plant a flower-garden upon marine sands, exposed to the tides, and see sickly roses withering among fœtid sea-weeds. Who would wish to see delicate women, born and bred as gentlewomen, living in courts or bad streets, without the necessary comfort of a servant, occasionally perhaps slaving at a washing-tub; or else sacrificing food to appearance, and resorting in an eleemosynary form to the tables of friends. These are every day cases; and such is the lot of numerous excellent females, of even high accomplishments and often family pretensions, where the style to which, as children, they have been used, must aggravate their misery. As much of this is owing to the laws of primogeniture and preference of males, most infamous will it be, if the noble and rich do not support this admirable institution, with their purses and their influence; to their protection therefore, after this proëmium, we earnestly recommend the excellent establishment at Bailbrook-House *.

"The general object of the plan, was the promotion of societies so regulated, that the larger payments of one part of the community thrown into a joint stock, should reduce the payments of the remainder to a convenient limit, without subjecting them to any unpleasant feeling of pecuniary obligation; and that all should engage themselves, as far as their situation would admit, in benevolent and useful occupation—their agreement in such pursuits serving as a bond of union."

"It was thought, however, upon further consideration, that no institution ought to rest wholly for support on an arrangement, which would expose it to great inconvenience, perhaps total failure, upon the removal of the richer members."

"It was agreed therefore, that a sum of from 10 to 15,000*l.* should be raised by the association as an endowment for the Primary Establishment; and that, as an additional support, a limited number of apartments should be allotted to such ladies, friends of the undertaking, as would agree to reside there, paying a high yearly rent for their rooms to the Funds of the Establisment, and conforming equally with the other inmates to the rules of the Institution." pp. 3, 4.

Her late Majesty, who visited the Establishment, pronounced it a "blessed asylum," p. 9.

In 1819, it was further resolved to engraft on the Institution, a school for the orphans of Gentlemen, and a stated number of Lady Associates, whose limited income entitle them to apartments, free of expence: widows and daughters of Clergymen and officers to have a preference over other candidates. There is no distinction of living in the classes, nor limitation as to age. The only condition is, that all should be gentlewomen in principles and manners.

In promotion of these excellent purposes, they solicit further subscriptions, and we most sincerely

* See an account of it, Part I. p. 118.

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hope,

hope, that the Bishops and military Officers of rank, will commence a warm canvass on behalf of these views among the noble and wealthy.

12. Sæculomastix; *or, the Lash of the Age we live in; a Poem, in Two Parts. By the Author of "Childe Harold's Monitor."* 8vo. *pp.* 116. Porter.

THE object of this animated Moral Satire is to notice some portion of what is wrong in each leading feature of national character; Religion and Morals, Politics and Literature. —To propose imaginary standards of excellence to the young, whether as Churchmen, Patriots, or Scholars.

The first part proceeds,

"To aid his imagination by reference to what is really right and good in each department. First, Poetry—A great moral object essential, &c. &c. — Homer — Virgil — Spenser—Shakspeare—Milton—Dryden—Pope—Modern insensibility to the full merit of our ancestors—Arrogant pretensions to superior Genius—Connection between rude and ignorant poets, and similar professors of Religious Instruction —Ramifications of Calvinism — Inquiry into some of the Causes of Dissent—Futility of such Causes—Dissent within the Church strongly condemned — Mode of restraining this evil—Praise of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—Objections to Bible Society, &c. &c."

In the Second Part "Literature" is resumed in

"Critical and moral objections to several well-known authors—Political blemishes—Want of seriousness and dignity in the Senate—Appeal to other times and loftier characters—National education."

We are led to topicks of a more general nature:

"The miserable effect of the Poor Laws —Practices requiring amendment in manufactories — Commerce — Agriculture— Utopian project for the restoration of the character of the English peasant!—Education of the rich—The public schools—Indulgence of parents—Mania of sporting —Driving—Gambling—The Universities —Military glory—Treatment of Buonaparte — Recapitulation of the general causes of decline and fall in powerful empires — Increase of crimes — Concluding prayer for our redemption from ruin."

As a specimen of the Poetry, we select the following lines which conclude an eulogy on the "loved Swan of Thames:"

"Now, strike your hearts, ye Britons! and confess
That following fame is weaker and is less:
That Pope's bright mantle decks no tuneful child,
Fresh as in youth, and wholly undefiled.
Renounce the little wits *, that toil to span
With puny grasp the giant stars of Anne,
Whose orbs for all yet glitter—but the blind;
And warm whole nations—save the Sophist's mind.
Let Gray, let Collins from the field retire,
Let partial love withdraw her Goldsmith's lyre;
And Fancy's self no later strain can show,
Soul-thrilling Heloise, to match thy woe;
Or raise the soft complaint, so sadly made
By yon dim ghost 'along the moon-light glade.'
But, clearer yet, if Wisdom's warning voice
From Delphic Twit'nam guide our moral choice,
Shines thy fair title to unrivall'd fame,
Guide of thy Country, o'er each after name!
——Shall Cowper mate with thee?—tho' sterling sense,
Kind love to man, firm trust in Providence,
Raise, nobly raise, the Christian's guileless strains,
And leave, but here and there, some gloomy stains—
Still let the critic, undeterr'd, discharge
His weighty task; and fearless, and at large,
(Spite of an erring weakness that o'erlooks
Faults, gross as day, in favourite men and books)
Expose the style, whose broken pauses yawn
Like famish'd jack-daws, when their dam's withdrawn;
Expose the style, whose roughly-measured prose,
Like a canal, through locks unnumbered flows;
Sluggish, and colourless, with level banks,
Where feeble poplars shook in formal ranks;
Or, o'er the plashy marsh below, aspire
Chaldæan willows—but without a lyre.
—No! if in honest Essays, plainly bound
And letter'd, without show of tuneful sound,
The bard of Ouse had taught us to be good,
His generous aim all hearts had understood;

* "And the Minute Philosophers. See a very weak and superficial article, in the Edinburgh Review, on the last edition of Swift. The "burden of the song," the design and worthy purport of this sublime and self gratulating critic, is to prove the superiority of the writers of his own day over those of the period of Anne, and George the First and Second. A most profound speculation indeed!

"'Err shall they not, who, resolute, explore
Time's gloomy backward with judicious eyes;
And, scanning sage the practices of yore,
Shall deem our hoar progenitors unwise.'"

Burlesque Stanza, by Dr. Johnson.

And

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And some denied the humbler boys awhile,
When Selkirk, Gilpin, claim'd our tear or smile.

Well knows the Monitor, what storms of rage, [page!
What floods of bile, will pelt this hapless
But welcome, Truth! for thee, whate'er they list, [dist;
Tradesman, or Dunce, or Droll, or Metho-
Yes, welcome all!—perchance, in brighter times, [climes,
Perchance where ocean laves her Western
When embryo seeds of greatness shall have burst,
To raise a second world beyond the first—
When, as in conquering Rome, arts follow arms,
And the fierce soldier owns his captive's charms;
Some bard, just labouring into grace, whose line [fine,
Taste's filtering power stands ready to re-
On Cowper's careless muse, unwarn'd, may fall, [all,
And, pleas'd with Indolence, that pleases
Snatch at his vulgar laurel, and forego
The loftier crown that polish'd strains bestow—
Then, should these lowly numbers but retard [bard;
The threaten'd downfall of Columbia's
Should they but kindle one brief blush of shame, [fame,
Thus to desert the immortal ranks of
Where, trumpet-tongued, she sounds each classic name—
And, sweeter far! if yet one English heart
Be thus recalled to Genius graced by Art—
Oh! doubly blest beyond her airiest hope,
Truth grasps her prize, Ambition fills her scope."

To some of the most eminent of our modern Poets both praise and admonition are given:

"What rank has Southey?—Plain Expression's power,
Soaring to verse at some propitious hour,
But prose, *pure* prose (let *this* be praise enough!) [ful stuff,
Wrought through the substance of his tuneFixes his rank:—dilated he expires
In languid odours, and in glimmering fires:
Thus Joan of Arc, thus Thalaba shall die,
Thus Madoc, Roderic, pass unquoted by;
In vain the Cid Kehama's curse implore,
And sunk Brazil repose on Lethe's shore;
While unborn Heroes his best meed shall give,
And Nelson's Life in future Nelsons live.
Enough of Style: advance we to the thought:
Southey is wise, chaste, pious, as he ought.
High praise!—and perish every strain of mine,
That fails to bow to virtues so divine."

A Poem of Mr. Milman is thus noticed:

"Behold, brave Samor * arms the British car,
And lights the beacon of the patriot war.
Yet here, ev'n here, when that retiring mind [bind;
Has left the world, Revenge remains be-
Nor Sorrow's moonlight hours one sigh can yield
To mourn the righteous horrors of the field.
—In Genius rich, adorn'd with many a seed [creed
Of Learning's soil, what wrong Poetic
Retards brave Samor's passage to the shrine [combine
Where Glory dwells?—Vain labour, to
Milton and Shakspeare in one modern line:
Condemn'd a tuneful monster to produce,
Close without order, without light diffuse;
Where bard Inversion, with pedantic force,
Delights to fix the cart before the horse;
Where wide Redundance holds alternate rule, [cient school.
And weakly overflows Compression's an-
—But oft, full oft, indignant Nature, free
From the vile bonds of verbal mimicry,
In language of her own distinctly heard
Shoots inborn Vigour through each living word;
Glides unrestrain'd, glides royally along,
Deepens the mass of Samor's liquid song,
And, rapt by Virtue into purer day,
The Patriot soul is stamp'd upon the lay."

Another celebrated Poet is thus addressed:

"And thou too, Wonder of the reasoning mind, [find
Pain of the feeling heart—whom now we
Nerv'd with deep lore of Plato's angel tongue,
Now offering rudest models to the young,
Forms by thyself and mystic Wordsworth made,
Abstracts of vacuum, shadows of a shade—
Or with Invention's grave and stale pretence [sense;
In worse new language clouding alien
Or strangely charm'd with Behmen's phrenzied rant,
And fancying clear profundity for Kant—
(To whom thyself, allow'd thy due degree,
Wert Hercules to boneless Infancy!)
What, Coleridge! honour'd, pitied, injured name, [shame?
What thus obscures thy glory with thy

* "The poem of Samor, by Mr. Milman, displays all the striking talent which the Fazio of that author exhibited. But it too largely partakes of the faults of its elder brother; and, if they are not amended in the next attempt, they will corrupt the whole family."

Oh!

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Oh! rouse thee from the dream indulged too long,
List yet again to Nature's Grecian song;
Hear, with thine inward sense, how watchful Art [part;
Warbles beneath the whole her humbler
Yet checks each loud extravagance the while— [Isle,
Like unseen Law, in some well-govern'd
Whose ready power forbids excess to thrive,
Whose cautious veil keeps energy alive;
While, inly temper'd by her righteous rules, [cools."
No Rage o'erflows, and no just Ardour

13. *Retribution, a Poem: addressed to Woman. By* Charles Swan, *Author of "Omar, an Eastern Tale."* 8vo. *pp.* 71. Chapple.

THOUGH there is somewhat of obscurity in the title "Retribution," we are not disposed to quarrel with a name. The object of the Poem is, however, sufficiently manifest. The Author, disgusted with the narrow limits to which the understanding of females has been so long confined by the trammels of prejudice on one hand, and the tyranny of custom on the other, presents himself as the champion of their intellectual faculties, and the advocate of a more extensive and liberal system of education. We most cordially agree with Mr. Swan in the sentiments which he has espoused, and congratulate him on the successful manner in which he has recommended them to the publick. We shall, however, produce, as a specimen of the Poem, the following very beautiful description:

"'Twas a sweet summer's evening—o'er the ground [around
Laugh'd every other flower:—the rills
Leaped sparkling onward, to the silver sound
Their bubbling runnels made:—in wild wood notes [low throats:
The feathered songsters strained their mel-
O'er the calm river came, in measured swells,
The pealing harmony of village bells,
Broken by voices from the farther shore—
The fisher's shallop, and the splashing oar—
With other tones that catch the listening ear, [here!'"
And blithely seem to whisper—'Peace is

There are many passages scattered over the Poem, of exquisite beauty and pathos. The versification is generally elegant, forcible, and flowing; the imagery chaste and various; the descriptions rich with romantic interest, and the sentiments moral, tender, and exalted. Mr. Swan appears to have avoided the peculiarities of every school, he has obeyed the impulse of good sense and of good feeling; and his verse has consequently become an echo to the voice of Nature. The present period is, indeed, an age of mighty Poets; but the peculiar department in which Mr. Swan is destined to excel, is left open to his ambition. The free and vigorous versification of Dryden, united to the fine susceptibility of the beautiful and tender, which characterizes the style of Fletcher, would form an agreeable contrast to the pert flippancy and sickly affectation, which we are sorry to observe has already become too prevalent. Our Author appears naturally to possess much of the vigour of the one, and not a little of the tenderness of the other: we would recommend to his most serious attention a diligent study of their works.

14. *The Poetical Decameron; or, Ten Conversations on* English *Poets and Poetry; particularly of the reigns of* Elizabeth *and* James I. *By* J. Payne Collier, *of the* Middle Temple. *2 vols. small* 8vo. Hurst, Robinson, *and Co.*

THE title of this work is at least inviting: it consists of ten conversations upon the English poets and poetry, principally of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. with such references to, and illustrations by, more modern efforts in the same kind, as naturally connect the particular inquiry with the general pursuit both in this country and others.

The author, Mr. Payne Collier, makes few pretensions in his Preface beyond a knowledge of the subject on which he writes, and we apprehend that our most learned Antiquaries will allow, that in these volumes he has exposed in a favourable light many rare and hitherto unknown productions of our elder poets, of considerable intrinsic value: he has shown that this interesting topic, merely even as regards research, has not been by any means exhausted.

Among his discoveries we may mention a curious novel by B. Rich, published in 1606, upon which Shakspeare founded his "Twelfth Night." it has escaped the patient industry of all

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all the Annotators upon our great Bard, from Rowe and Theobald down to Steevens and Malone.

Mr. Collier has also produced specimens of a poem dedicated to Isaac Walton, the celebrated author of "The Complete Angler," of the existence of which none of his biographers have given a hint. The "Triumphs of Petrach," translated by Henry Parker, Lord Morley, in the reign of Henry VIII. (the only printed performance of this author, and not known to have been printed until very recently) are also examined by him; and he besides introduces many other poetical novelties connected with the more familiar names of Greene, Nash, Peele, Marlow, Churchyard, Marston, &c. We may add, among other things, that he disproves Spenser's claim to one of the most elegant poems hitherto attributed to him, even as lately as the publication of "Heliconia," by Mr. T. Park.

The subjects, generally speaking, are treated systematically: thus, after having appropriately introduced the whole, he proceeds first to an inquiry into the origin and employment of blank verse in poems not intended for the stage, establishing between 15 and 20 examples, that it was used more than a century before Milton published his "Paradise Lost," where our Readers recollect, he puts in a claim as the first inventor of it. He certainly was the first who made the invention palatable.

The rise and progress of satirical poetry in England, commencing with the earliest and rarest specimens, and bringing down the subject to the reign of Charles I. occupies a considerable space, in the course of which several new writers are brought forward. Here it is proved that Dr. Donne wrote his well-known satires 40 years before they appeared in print; and that Dr. Lodge, Rankins, and others, preceded Bishop Hall, who demands in his writings, the rank of the "first adventurer" in this department of literature.

One of the most entertaining as well as informing parts of the work consists of a critical review of all the tracts written for and against theatrical performances, in the course of which fresh and important light is thrown upon the much investigated history of the stage. Connected in some degree with this topick is a review of, with extracts from, a few of the rarest novels to which Shakspeare was indebted in his plays, by Greene, Lodge, Brooke, Painter, and others.

The Author states, that his great object was to treat an antiquarian subject in a popular way; but we cannot help thinking that in his desire not "to avail himself of other men's labours," he has wandered a little too much out of the beaten track, and that he might, without offence to the learned, have touched a little more freely upon the more notorious poets of the illustrious period to which he has chiefly limited his inquiries.

15. *The Friend of God, a plain Sermon for* 1820. 8*vo. pp.* 16. *Printed at* Exeter. Rivingtons.

IN commenting on Genesis, xviii. 19, much useful advice is given, and more especially on the due observance of the Sabbath; and we are glad to see, among other remarks on the Liturgy of the Church of England, the following information:

"The most judicious among our Dissenting brethren are so far from repeating the invectives of their ancestors against a precomposed form of prayer, that they are recommending the adoption of one for the purpose of remedying the acknowledged defects in their public worship. We do not presume indeed to claim for the Liturgy of our Church absolute perfection; but we may be allowed, with an eminent and most estimable Dissenter *, to place it 'in the very first rank of uninspired compositions.'"

Some of the "acknowledged defects," above alluded to, are extracted from the 'New Directory for Nonconformist Churches, 1812.'

"It is a matter of notoriety, that some worthy Ministers among us sometimes appear, at least, to be so much embarrassed, as to occasion their hearers to be in pain for them, least they should be obliged to stop. In this case, the devotion of the people will be interrupted, as that of the Minister must necessarily be; who cannot be considered as praying, so properly as making a prayer. And the same, indeed, may be remarked of others, who, though they do not commit any gross blunder in speech, nor often recall their

* "Rev. Robert Hall, M. A. of Leicester."

words,

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words, yet speak so slow, and with such a degree of stiffness and formality, as to indicate that their minds are more occupied in studying their language, than in exercising the devout feelings of the heart. (p. 23.)—The same common-place phrases (and some of them very quaint ones) perpetually occur; as likewise certain peculiar scriptural allusions, not of the most proper or intelligible kind. (p. 26.)—A certain popular preacher, now deceased, in praying before the sermon of one of his brethren, gave a long dissertation on the evil of sin. It was all ingenious and striking, but it was not prayer. (p. 27.)—One, who had been much admired and followed for his talent in praying extempore, having a prayer read to him, which had been a good time before taken from his mouth in short-hand, and being asked his judgment of it, found so many absurd and indecent expressions, that when he was told, he was the man who had used it, he begged God's pardon for his former bold presumption and folly, and resolved never more to offend in this kind, but to pen, first of all, the prayers he should use hereafter in public. (p. 29.)—Few Dissenters comparatively seem actually to join in it, (*i. e.* the extempore prayer) the greater part discovering no signs of devotion during the service; in which respect serious Church people are the most exemplary. (p. 47.)—The Authors condemn the neglect of reading the Scriptures in the congregations (p. 80.); and 'the choice of a hymn to convey a censure on certain individuals present, or to testify disapprobation of the sermon.' (p. 128.) They advise their Dissenting brethren to stand, while they are singing; and to kneel at their prayers." (p. 142.)

16. *Chefs d'Œuvres of* French *Literature; vol. II. Verse.* 8vo. *pp.* 400. Longman *and Co.*

The "Prose" Volume of this judicious selection was noticed in our p. 340; and we shall in like manner transcribe a List of the Poets, whose Lives are here given, and from whose writings the specimens are taken.

"Aubert, Bernard, Bernis, Berquin, Boileau, Boufleurs, Campistron, Chamfort, Chapelle, Chaulieu, Colardeau, Corneille (Pierre), Delille, De Pompignan, Deshoulières, Dorat, Du Boccage, Fénélon, Florian, Frédric II., Grécourt, Gresset, Imbert, La Fare, La Fontaine, La Harpe, Lainez, La Motte, Le Noble, Léonard, Malherbe, Marot, Maynard, Molière, Moncrif, Nivernois, Panard, Parny, Piron, Quinault, Racan, Racine (Jean), Racine (Louis), Regnier, Richer, Ronsard, Rousseau (Jean Baptiste), Saint-Gélais, Saint-Lambert, Scarron, Sédaine, Segrais, Sénécé, Thomas, Valincour, Voltaire, Watelet."

We take two short specimens from the Biographical Memoirs.

"Jean Baptiste Joseph Willart de Grécourt was born at Tours, in 1683. He studied divinity at Paris, and in 1697 was appointed minister of the church of St. Martin, at Tours. He published several sermons, which are, however, rather satirical effusions than moral and religious discourses. Finding the situation he then held too dull and uniform for his active turn of mind, he resigned it and went to Paris, where, on account of his brilliant wit and agreeable manners, he met with little difficulty in introducing himself to the best society. He was fortunate enough to attract the attention of the Marshal d'Estrees, who invited him to pass some time at his seat Verets, in Bretagne, which Grécourt used to call a terrestrial paradise. Here he produced a variety of tales in verse and epigrams, which he had a particularly happy manner of reciting. He died at Tours, in the year 1743.

"His works have appeared in several editions, one of which, published at Amsterdam, in 1763, is intitled: 'Œuvres diverses de M. de Grécourt, nouvelle édition, augmentée d'un grand nombre de pièces, revus sur les originales et du Philotanus,' in 3 vols. 8vo. They consist of epigrams, songs, several indifferent fables, poetical tales, and 'Philotanus,' a Latin poem, which is a severe lampoon on the order of the Jesuits. The poems of Grécourt, like his character, are lively and witty, though not always sufficiently decorous.

"Epigramme.

"La Grèce si féconde en fameux personnages,
Que l'on vante tant parmi nous,
Ne put jamais trouver chez elle que sept sages;
Jugez du nombre de ses fous."

"Stanislas Boufflers, a member of the French academy, was educated for the Church, but, preferring a military life, he entered into the army, and served as a Colonel of hussars, during the seven years war. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Saint-Louis, in Senegal. Boufflers took great delight in literary pursuits, and was known, a considerable time previous to the French Revolution, as the Author of several very pleasing poems. In 1791, he was the chief promoter of a decree, which secured to the authors of any new invention the property arising from their ingenuity. Towards the latter end of the year 1792, he emigrated and went to Berlin, where he was most kindly received by Prince Henri, through whose interest he was elected a

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member of the Berlin academy. He then married Madame de Sabran. In 1800, he returned to Paris, and died the 19th of January, 1815, in the 79th year of his age.

"One of the best editions of his works is entitled, "Œuvres du Chevalier Stanislas Boufflers, Membre de la ci-devant Académie Françoise, seule édition avouée par l'Auteur, où se trouve un grand nombre de pièces inédites, à Paris, chez le Pelletier, An. XI.' It contains:—1. Several letters, interspersed with poetry, written during a journey through Switzerland;—2. 'Discours Académique,' delivered on the 29th December, 1788, the day on which he was elected a member of the Académie Françoise;—3. A dissertation on reason, translations, &c.;—4. "Aline, Reine de Golconde," a tale, which, though written in prose, is adorned with all the charms of poetry;—5. Fables, *contes en vers*, impromptus, songs, and epigrams;—6. Translations of some odes of Horace, and of several pieces from Dante, Ariosto, Martial, &c. The poems of Boufflers are principally distinguished for ease and humour; the sprightliness with which his songs are written procured him the title of Le Chansonnier de la France."

"Quatrain.

"Pour avoir ici bas le calme au lieu du trouble,
Pour voir nos biens portés au double,
Et nos maux réduits à moitié,
Au lieu de la fortune, adorons l'amitié."

"Epitaphe faite par lui-même.

"Ci-git un chevalier, qui sans cesse courut;
Qui sur les grands chemins naquit, vécut, mourut,
Pour prouver ce qu'a dit le sage,
Que notre vie est un voyage."

17. *The Glory of Regality.* *By* Arthur Taylor, *F. S. A.*

(Resumed from Pt. I. p. 536.)

IN our last Number we were prevented, by our confined limits, from enlarging on this interesting publication so amply as the subject merited. We now recur with pleasure to the work before us, and present an extract respecting the form of Proclamation and Summons.

"When a day is appointed for the Coronation it is usual for the King designate to name commissioners for holding the Court of Claims, and to issue a Proclamation giving notice to such as are bound to service by their offices or tenures to appear and perform their respective functions. The Proclamation is publisht in the usual form by the heralds at arms, at the accustomed places in London and Westminster.—Letters of Summons are then sent to the Peers in the following form, adapted to the several ranks.

"G. R.

"Right trusty and right-well beloved cousin, we greet you well. Whereas we have appointed the day of next for the solemnity of our Royal Coronation; these are therefore to will and command you, all excuses set apart, that you make your personal attendance on us, at the time above mentioned, furnisht and appointed as to your rank and quality appertaineth, there to do and perform such services as shall be required and belong unto you. And whereas we have also resolved that the Coronation of our Royal Consort the Queen shall be solemnized on the same day; we do further hereby require the Countess your wife to make her personal attendance on our said Royal Consort, at the time and in the manner aforesaid: whereof you and she are not to fail. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at the day of &c.

"To such noble persons as are not able to attend the ceremony letters of dispensation are granted, when a sufficient cause of absence is made known."

"In former times, when the Tower of London was the occasional residence of the Kings of England, it was usual for the Prince on his accession to the throne to assemble there the great nobles, officers of State, and Members of his Court, and from thence to go through the City to the Palace of Westminster, in the procession which occupied the day preceding that of the Coronation."

The arrangements for the procession to the Abbey are thus concisely stated:

"On the West side stand thirty-two Barons of the Cinque Ports, who are to perform the service of their towns in supporting canopies over the King and Queen; and as the Procession advances, sixteen of them receive the Queen at the foot of the steps under her canopy; and the other sixteen receive in like manner the King. The Sergeants at Arms, sixteen in number, being divided into two classes, attend the King's and Queen's regalia: and the Gentlemen Pensioners, in number forty, are ranged in two files, to give way for the Procession; twenty of them, ten on a side, guard the Queen, and the other twenty guard the King. The Peers and Peeresses are in their robes of estate, and bear in their hands the coronets of their respective

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respective rank; the Peers wear the collars of the orders of knighthood to which they may belong: such of them as are officers of the King's household have the wands of office in their hand. The dignitaries of the Law and the Church carry their square caps, and the Kings at Arms, their coronets. The Chief Justices, Kings at Arms, and the Lord Mayor of London, have the gilt collar of SS, and the silver collar is worn by the Heralds and Sergeants. For the rest it is sufficient to observe, that every person in the Procession is habited in the full dress of ceremony proper to the office which he holds, or the rank which he enjoys."

The Author, after stating with considerable minuteness the ceremonies and solemnities of the Coronation, proceeds to describe the Royal Feast in Westminster-Hall.

"While the office of the Coronation is performing in the Church, preparation is made in the great hall of the Palace for a sumptuous royal feast, with which their Majesties entertain the nobility and the public officers who have attended the ceremony. The table at which their Majesties are to dine is covered by the sergeant and gentlemen of the ewry: and the officers of the pantry set the King's salt of state and cadinet on the table, with another cadinet for the Queen.

"Besides the royal table, which is at the upper end of the hall on the raised floor, there are usually tables along each side of the hall. The first on the West side of it for the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain, the great officers, the Dukes, Duchesses, Marquisses, and Marchionesses; the second of the same side for Earls and Viscounts, and their Ladies; the third for the Barons and Baronesses. The first table on the East side of the Hall is for the Archbishops, Bishops, Barons of the Cinque-ports, Judges, the King's antient Sergeant, Attorney and Solicitor General; the second for the Sergeants at Law, Masters in Chancery, Six Clerks, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Citizens of London; and the third for the Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants.

"When the Procession arrives at the Hall, the noble and illustrious persons who compose it are conducted by officers of arms to their respective tables, and the King and Queen pass up the Hall and retire to the Court of Wards, leaving the canopies which have been borne over them with the Barons of the Cinque-ports, who retain them as their fee. The heralds then retire to places appointed for them, and the King's trumpeters and musicians are stationed in a gallery at the lower end of the Hall.

"Dinner being ready, his Majesty, with his crown on his head and the sceptre and orb in his hands, preceded by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the swords being borne before him, comes out of the Court of Wards, and seats himself in his chair of state at the table. Immediately after, the Queen, with her crown on her head, the sceptre and ivory rod in her hands,—preceded by her chamberlain, and followed by the ladies of the bedchamber,—comes through the Court of Wards, and seats herself in her chair of state at the table, on the left hand of the King."

The account of the *Challenge* by the King's Champion presents a curious trait of the feudal ages. The office is claimed by the Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire. The Author has introduced an interesting and curious extract from Hall's account of the Coronation of Henry VIII. describing the form of the Challenge.

"The seconde course beyng served, in at the haule doore entered a Knight armed at al poyntes, his bases rich tissue embroudered, a great plume and a sumptuous of ostriche fethers on his helmet, sityng on a great courser trapped in tissue and embroudered with tharmes of England and of Fraunce, and an herauld of armes before hym. And passyng through the halle, presented hymself with humble reverence before the Kynges Maiestie, to whom Garter kynge of herauldes cried and said with a loude voyce, Sir knight, from whence come you, and what is your pretence? This knightes name was Sir Robert Dimmocke, champion to the Kyng by tenure of his inheritaunce, who answered the saied kyng of armes in effecte after this manner: Sir, the place that I come from is not materiall, nor the cause of my repaire hether is not concernyng any matter of any place or countrey, but onely this. And therewithall commaunded his herauldo to make an Oyes: then saied the knight to the kyng of armes, now shal ye here the cause of my commyng and pretence. Then he commaunded his awne herauld by proclamacion to saie: If there be any persone, of what estate or degree soever he be, that wil saie or prove that King Henry the Eight is not the rightfull enheritor and Kyng of this realme, I Sir Robert Dimmocke here his champion offre my glove, to fight in his querrell with any persone to thutteraunce."

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two highly respectable Topographers, Mr. Surtees and Mr. Clutterbuck, proceeding nearly *pari passu*, and not with more haste than 'good speed,' are about to publish each another volume of their (in every respect) elegant County Histories of Durham and Hertfordshire.

Mr. George Baker, emulating such good examples, is about to give new light and lustre to the County of Northampton, adding to the valuable labours of Mr. Bridges his own indefatigable researches of many years. He has actually in the press, the Hundred of Spelho, and his Plates are in the hands of eminent Artists and Engravers.

Ready for Publication.

Collections relative to Claims at the Coronations of several Kings of England, beginning with King Richard II. being curious and interesting documents, derived from authentic sources. This Work may be considered a valuable appendage to "Taylor's Glory of Regality;" or Thomson's "Coronations of England."

The First Number of Mr. Pugin's "*Specimens of Gothic Architecture.*" It contains twenty plates of elevations, sections, and details of several antient buildings. The work to consist of 60 plates, is intended to furnish the Architect with a series of *working or practical* delineations, and will afford the critical antiquary the most satisfactory information as to the ornamental details and styles of Gothic Architecture.

Mr. Britton's Sixth Number of "*Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Antient Architecture of Great Britain.*" It contains eight Engravings, with a portion of the introductory Essay on Ecclesiastical History, as connected with the history of Architecture of our country.—From this number, we also learn that the same author's concluding part of the "*History, &c. of Lichfield Cathedral,*" will be out in a few days; and that the first of *Oxford Cathedral* will appear at the same time. This latter work will be embellished with engravings, representing plans, elevations, sections, details, views of the famed edifices of that classical city. The drawings are elaborate, and beautiful; and the work must prove highly interesting, not only to the architect, but to the connoisseur and antiquary. It is a remarkable fact, that some of those celebrated buildings have never before been accurately measured and drawn.

An historical and critical account of Mr. Mudie's Grand Series of National Medals, embellished with outlines of the entire Series, by Artists of eminence.

Historic Notices in reference to Fotheringay in Northamptonshire. By the Rev. H. K. Bonney, Prebendary of Lincoln; and Author of the Life of Bishop Taylor.

Letters from Mrs. Delany, Widow of Dr. Patrick Delany, to Mrs. Frances Hamilton, from the year 1779 to 1788, comprising many unpublished and interesting Anecdotes of their late Majesties and the Royal Family.

Four Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Tiverton, by the Rev. G. P. Richards, A. M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Prior's Quarter, Tiverton.

Letters from Germany and Holland during the years 1813—14, containing a detailed account of the operations of the British army in those countries; and of the attacks upon Antwerp and Bergen Op-Zoom, by the troops under the command of General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B.

History of the Causes and Effects of the Rhenish Confederacy. By the Marquis Lucchesini, Member of the Society of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Berlin, and formerly Minister of Prussia at the Court of France. From the Italian.

A Vindication of Mr. Owen's Plan for the Relief of the Distressed Working Classes, in Reply to the misconception of a writer in the Edinburgh Review.

An Essay on Involution and Evolution; containing a new, accurate, and general method of ascertaining the numerical value of any fraction of an unknown quantity, particularly applied to the operation of extracting the roots of equation, pure or adfected; with an Appendix. By Peter Nicholson.

Historic Sketch of the Causes, Progress, Extent, and Mortality of the contagious Fever, epidemic in Ireland, during the years 1817—18, and 19. By Dr. Hartz.

The Margate Steam Yacht's Guide. By R. B. Watts.

Preparing for Publication.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Religious Connections of John Owen, D. D. sometime Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; comprising also notices of the Leading Events of the Times, of the state of Religion and Religious Parties, and of some of the most celebrated of his contemporaries, &c. By Rev. William Orme, Perth, to be handsomely printed in one volume 8vo. with a fine portrait of Dr. Owen.

The School Prayer Book; being a week's course of prayers for the use of schools and young persons; together with a few on

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on particular occasions; also the collects throughout the year; with a short explanatory catechism prefixed to each; the Church Catechism in French and English; and some select Psalms and Hymns.

The Apocryphal Gospels and Epistles, and all the other pieces now extant, attributed to Jesus Christ, his Apostles, and their companions, not included in the New Testament.—They are translated from the original tongues, and are now first collected together, and divided into Verses for convenient reference, with short introductory Notices, and a Table of all the Apocryphal pieces no longer in existence.

A translation of Travels in England, Wales, and Scotland, in the year 1816, by Dr. Spiker, Librarian to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

An Arabic Vocabulary and Index for Richardson's Arabic Grammar, in which the words are explained according to the parts of speech, and the derivatives are traced to their originals in the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac languages, with tables of Oriental alphabets, points, and affixes, by Mr. James Noble, of Edinburgh.

A Dissertation on the Morbid Local Affections of Nerves, to which the Jacksonian Prize of the College of Surgeons was adjudged to Mr. Josh. Swan, Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital.

A Poem, entitled, "The Legend of St. Loy." By Mr. J. A. Heraud, Author of "Tottenham," a Poem.

The First Day in Heaven. A Fragment.

Life in London, or Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq. By P. Egan.

A Work on Medical Jurisprudence, to assist Medical men, Coroners, Counsel, and Juries, in the conduct and elucidation of questions of a medico-legal nature. By J. Gordon, M. D.

The Lords of the Treasury have bestowed on Dr. Stuart, of Luss, 1000*l.* in consideration of the zeal, industry, and fidelity, with which he has devoted a large portion of his life to the labour of conveying to the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in their native language.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has published 34 new Tracts, to counteract Blasphemous and Infidel publications. Of these and other publications by the Society, upwards of 400,000 have been issued in the last six months. 5060*l.* has been subscribed in aid of this particular object.

By a Report from the Icelandic Literary Society, it appears that the great Icelandic historical works called *Sturbringa Saga*, making 120 sheets, is completed. A general Geography of Iceland has likewise been published; and a collection of the Icelandic Poets will also be published; and a Library be founded in Iceland, by the care of the abovementioned Society. A monthly Journal is published in Iceland, by Counsellor Stephenson, called the *Cloister Port*, because it is published at the Convent of Vidse.

In the "Annals of Literature," published at Vienna, by M. Gerold, is a notice relative to the Norwegian, Swedish, and Iceland language and literature. The Norwegians both speak and write the same language as the Danes; but in both countries the people have retained words of the antient Scandinavian language, more or less. These words are not in use in the politer classes, which, in both kingdoms, speak the Danish language, just as it is written. Since the Reformation, the Norwegians have not been without their men of letters. The first great Danish *literateur*, Baron Holberg, the dramatic poet, was a native of Bergen, in Norway, and the names of Pram and Steffens are advantageously known as living authors. To these may be added, that of Heilberg, who has resided in Paris the last 20 years, and has been styled the Aristophanes of the North.

The Swedish language, in its construction and inflections, bears affinity to the antient Scandinavian, though it has adopted many foreign words. The pronunciation is somewhat like that of the German, while that of the Danes more strongly resembles the Iceland language. The merits of Linnæus, Celsius, and other learned Swedes, is well known. Kellgren now holds the first rank among the poets. Lidner is in great esteem for his lyrical productions, and Bellman for his anacreontics. The metrical translation of Horace and Virgil, by the Baron Adlarbeth, is considered as a master-piece.

The Iceland tongue is the true Scandinavian, and forms the principal basis of the Danish and Swedish languages. The inhabitants speak it in a degree of purity, both in conversation, and in their public acts. In Denmark and Sweden, a few Runic inscriptions are the only monuments remaining of the antient primitive language, but in Norway, certain antient codes of law are yet extant, written in the pure Icelandic language, before it underwent any changes. The grammar of this language is not at all complicated; simplicity and precision mark the syntax; the rules are easily known and observed; the slightest solecism will detect a stranger. The *Sagas*, which recount the historical facts of Iceland, are the favourite reading of the inhabitants. They have now a distinguished author in that kind of literature, M. Espolin, whose sagas have brought down the Icelandic history

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to

to our own times. Its poetry has, in all times, been held in great esteem.

The University of Moscow is now rebuilt on a better plan, and in a style of greater magnificence than before the conflagration. The Emperor, besides his other bounties, has consigned the sum of 400,000 roubles for the erection of an hospital close to the University, for the purposes of a Clinical school, wherein, at present, at his charge, are 200 medical students, besides others intended for the Academy of Chirurgery. The cabinet of natural history is progressively augmenting, under the assiduous direction of Professor Fischer. During the two last years, the collection has acquired a number of minerals, conchites, and birds, with the rich herbery of Dr. Trinius.

M. Koumas, first Professor in the Great College at Smyrna, and distinguished by his learning among the Greeks, has just published, at Vienna, the two last volumes of his "Course of Philosophy." The whole work is a methodical abstract of all the best compositions of the German philosophers. Its object is to instruct the Greeks in modern philosophy, and its circulation is likely to be very considerable.

The printing-office established at Chios has commenced its operations, and is now in full activity. Its first production is an excellent discourse of M. the Professor Bambas, read the year before last, at the opening of the course of the Great College of Chios. This discourse is so elegant in its typography, that it might seem to come from the presses of London or Paris. This office will gradually spread, throughout Greece, a number of valuable works, that may contribute to the regeneration of this once classical land.

A College on a large scale is about to be founded at Zagori, in the province of Epirus. The voluntary donations for this establishment amount already to 60,000 francs. M. Neophytos Doucas, a learned Greek ecclesiastic, has contributed himself the sum of 10,000 francs.

Letters from Canton report the successful prosecution of Mr. Morrison's labours, in the printing of his Chinese Dictionary. The second part was begun, in April, 1811; this volume consists of a thousand printed pages, in 4to. and contains above 12,000 Chinese characters, the most in use, with numerous examples. In Feb. 1819, 600 pages, comprising near 8000 characters, were completed. The printing of all the volumes of this important work will occupy a space of hardly less than ten years.

It appears that an official Gazette is published in China, which is considered as the organ of Government in every matter connected with the religion, laws, manners, and customs of the country. In its plan, it totally differs from the Gazettes of Europe, wherein articles of a miscellaneous description are inserted for money. No article appears in the Gazette of China, which has not first been submitted to the inspection of the Emperor, and having received his approbation, not a syllable can be added to it. A deviation from this rule would incur a severe punishment.

In 1818, an officer in a court of justice, and also employed in the post-office, suffered death, for having published some false intelligence, through the medium of this Gazette. The reason assigned by the Judges, in passing sentence, was, that the party culpable had been wanting in respect to his Imperial Majesty. The Gazette of China comprehends documents relative to all the public affairs of that vast Empire; also extracts from all the memoirs and petitions that have been presented to the Sovereign, with his answers, orders and favours granted to the mandarins and to the people. It appears every day, making a pamphlet of 60 or 70 pages.

M. Remusat, Chinese Professor, and a Member of the Academy of Inscriptions, &c. at Paris, has lately published an article, entitled, "the Description of the Country of Camboge, in the 13th century of the Christian Æra." It is wholly collected and translated from a number of Chinese works, and especially from the narrative of travels made in that country, at that time, by a Chinese author. A new geographical chart forms an important addition to a work which may be considered as truly interesting.

A work has been published at Paris, entitled "Memoirs, Historical and Geographical, relative to Armenia," accompanied with the Armenian text of the history of the Orpelian Princes, by Stephanus Orpelian, Archbishop of Siounia; and also with other pieces of a similar character. Small has been the number of treatises relative to this country; and this seems to be more complete and learned, as to the Armenian history, chronology, and geography, than any other that has hitherto appeared. The History of the Orpelian Princes was written about the end of the 13th century. Among other researches, it is demonstrated that China, propely so called, was well known to the antients, and that the country and government were distinct from those of India. It appears that there is no Armenian text or work that can be traced higher than the fifth ceftury of the Christian æra. There is a French translation to the whole, with curious notes.

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ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Electrical Battery.

Dr. Dana, of Harvard University in America, has constructed an electrical battery of plates, extremely portable and compact, and from his experiments, appearing to be very powerful. It consists of alternate plates of flat glass and tin foil, the glass plates being all sides two inches larger than those of foil. The alternate plates of tin foil are connected together, *i. e.* 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, &c. on one side, and the other series, or 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, &c. on the other side, slips of tin foil extending from the sheet to the edge of the glass plates for that purpose. These connexions unite together all the surfaces, which, when the battery is charged, take by induction the same state. A battery constructed in this way contains, in the bulk of a quarto volume, a very powerful instrument, and when made of plate glass, it is extremely easy, by varnishing the edges, to keep the whole of the inner surfaces from the air, and to retain it in a constant state of dry insulation.

Diving Bell.

The first use of the diving bell in Europe was at Toledo, in Spain, in the year 1588, before the Emperor Charles V. and ten thousand spectators. The experiment was made by two Greeks, who, taking a very large kettle suspended by ropes with the mouth downwards, fixed planks in the middle of its concavity, upon which they placed themselves, and with a lighted candle gradually descended to a considerable depth. In 1683, William Phipps, the son of a blacksmith in America, formed a project for searching and unloading a rich Spanish ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola. He represented his plan in such a plausible manner, that Charles II. gave him a ship, and furnished him with every thing necessary for his undertaking; but being unsuccessful, he returned in great poverty. He then endeavoured to procure another vessel from James II. but failing in this, he got a subscription opened for the purpose, to which the Duke of Albemarle largely contributed. In 1687, Phipps set sail in a ship of 200 tons burden to try his fortune once more, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. At first, all his labours proved fruitless; but at last, when he seemed almost to despair of success, he was fortunate enough to bring up so much treasure, that he returned to England with the value of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Of this sum he got about twenty thousand, and the Duke ninety thousand pounds. Phipps was knighted by the King, and laid the foundation of the fortunes of the present noble house of Mulgrave.

The Longitude.

A Mr. Hoene Wronsky complains in the *Gazette de France* of the illiberality of the British Nation in not granting him the reward of £.20,000 proposed by Parliament for the discovery of the Longitude. This person declares, "that he has established a new lunar theory, which gives the solution required." Proud of his discovery, he hastened from Paris to London, where he immediately waited upon Sir Joseph Banks, who referred him to Dr. Young, by whom, he says, "every thing is done at the Board of Longitude." In the mean time all his instruments, in spite of his remonstrances, were taken from the Custom-house and exposed to the Board of Longitude, who, after having minutely examined them, discovered his secret, and then coolly returning them to him, informed him that his discovery was not new, and that the Board had entertained *a similar idea*. M. Wronsky complains, that not only was he refused the Parliamentary reward, but even his expenses to London were not paid, which he says, was the more unjust, as the English unfairly obtained a knowledge of his lunar theory, and his theory of refractions. We should be glad that the Board of Longitude would reply to M. Wronsky's statements.

Machine for Wool.

A machine has been invented for the purpose of spioning woollen yarn, much superior in fineness to any hitherto produced, and particularly adapted to fine bombazeens, &c. Ten guineas were given to Mr. Stead, of Kirkstall, near *Leeds*, by the Merino Society, for yarn spun by this machine. The pound of yarn produced 95 hanks, of 560 yards each in length, 53,200 yards, or 30 miles and 400 yards to a pound of wool.

Patent Vessel.

A patent vessel is building in Hull, and is well worth the attention of ship-owners; she has no timbers, but is constructed of five alternative layers or courses of plank, crossing each other at right angles, a mode of building which seems to give great strength, as she has no floor heads nor futtock feet, so difficult to secure in other vessels.

New Invented Watch.

An Artist at Cemberg, in Prussia, has constructed a watch which imitates the human voice, and answers questions in German and Polish; besides executing musical airs.

Ivory Paper.

The Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have voted thirty guineas to Mr. S. Emsle, for his communication on the method of making Ivory Paper for the use of Artists. He produced, before the Committee of the Society,

Society, several specimens of his Ivory Paper, about the eighth of an inch thick, and of superficial dimensions much larger than the largest ivory: the surface was hard, smooth, and perfectly even. On trial of these, by some of the artists, members of the Society, it appears that colours may be washed off the Ivory Paper more completely than from Ivory itself, and that the process may be repeated three or four times on the same surface, without rubbing up the grain of the paper. It will also, with proper care, bear to be scraped, with the edge of a knife, without becoming rough.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Roman Antiquities.

Count Blacas, French Ambassador at Rome, has caused excavations to be made for several months past, in the Temple of Venus, at Rome, built by Adrian, situated between the Coliseum and the Temple of Peace. They are superintended by M. Fea, one of the Antiquarians of Italy, and by M. Landon, an architect, and a pensioner of the King of France. The excavations which have been made near the arch of Titus, have been attended with results which were not expected. They found there six white Grecian marble steps, which conducted them to the portico of the buried temple, a large pedestal which supports the steps, a part of the ancient way, five feet and a half in breadth, and thirty in length, on which a balustrade of white marble was supported, the fragments of which have been found. Opposite to the Temple of Peace they have discovered two pillars of Phrygian marble, two feet in diameter, with a Corinthian capital of beautiful workmanship, an entire entablature covered with ornaments, in a very good style, and several Corinthian bases. All these five fragments are in the same order. In the same place have been found the remains of several private habitations, which had been taken down by Adrian, in order to make room for his Temple. Two rooms still exist, which are decorated with paintings; they have evidently suffered from some local fire, for a great quantity of calcined materials and broken marbles have been found. They have also found two human skeletons, some pieces of terra cotta, a little bust of Bacchus, and several ornaments in bronze and marble.

Roman and German Antiquities.

The Prussian Chancellor of State has given orders for collecting together, into the Museum at Bonn, the Roman and German antiquities which are now dispersed in various parts of the provinces of Westphalia along the Rhine. Every proprietor of land may undertake whatever diggings or examinations he pleases on his own estate; but he will not be allowed to displace those antiquities which by the station they occupy are historical monuments. This attention is due to the object, and to the intention of past ages. It, therefore, gives us pleasure to announce that a society of men of learning has been formed in Silesia, for the purpose of explaining and publishing the antiquities found in that province; and also another for the same purpose is formed at Naumburgh, in Thuringia. There can be little doubt of this disposition spreading to other provinces; and perhaps it may become general under the patronage of the various governments of Europe. The whole, when properly arranged and digested, will doubtless elucidate many points of history which are now obscure.

Egypt.

On the subject of subterranean researches for antiquities in Egypt, we learn from recent advices, that the objects disinterred hitherto are very inconsiderable, in comparison with what remain to be discovered. A rivalship exists between the Arab inhabitants and the Europeans, as to the art of successfully excavating the mountains of sand, wherein have been buried, for ages, the porticoes, buildings, and subterraneous galleries of every description. The Arabs have pierced into the earth to the depth of several fathoms, and are continually collecting vases, mummies, and other remains of antiquity; and, though ignorant enough in other matters, can now distinguish objects that are rare and in good preservation, from others of an ordinary sort. The Arabs of Gournou are zealously attached to this occupation; so much so, that, considering the address with which they execute these labours, it is thought the Europeans will have no occasion to undertake them, but for money may procure whatever the bowels of the earth shall disclose.

Greek City.

Letters from the South of Russia state, that M. Kaptnest, a German proprietor, has discovered an ancient mole and other unquestionable remains of a Greek town, at a village called Koktabel, situated between Kaffa and Sudack, in the Crimea. M. K. believes them to be the ruins of Theodosia; but it can scarcely be credited that they refer to so considerable a city.

Temple at Vienna.

The Emperor of Austria has given orders for the building of a temple at Vienna, which is to be in every respect a copy of the celebrated temple of Theseus at Athens. The famous group of Theseus, by Canova, is to be placed in this temple.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SPIRIT'S SONG *.

By J. A. Heraud.

CROW'D the cock?—The cock hath crow'd:
Paler still the glow-worm glow'd,
As his shrill awakening horn
Welcom'd in the approaching morn;
Fled the darkness with affright,
Fled the gems that glanc'd on the night,
Abash'd they turn'd their light away,
As his clarion proclaim'd the god of the day!
Where are the ghosts of the dead,
That forsook their earthly bed,
And startl'd the darkness dismal and drear,
With shieks of horror and fear,
And piercing the veil of night,
Stood like columns of terrible light,
Like meteors their eyes, and so pallid their hue, [view,
Like giants their stature increasing to
Swath'd in the soil'd sheets of the charnel and tomb,
While trembled the peasant belated in gloom,
As pacing the yawning church-yard, thrill'd with dread, [fled,
Who willingly would, had he power, have
From the yell of the damn'd, and the groans of the dead?
Have the spirits of darkness sped?

Over a murderer's all-shunned grave,
Where fiends howl, and goblins rave,
While the barn-dogs hoarsely bark,
Meet the hags with Guthmond dark—
There with mickle toil and trouble,
Then they make the hell-broth bubble!
Three and three, the cauldron round
Dance infernal beats the ground,
While the hollow vaults all ring,
And their impious rites they sing,
Rites abhor'd to Hecate,
Which the sun may never see;
And as round the ghosts assemble,
Even they with horror tremble—
Quails each corse within its shroud,
The untouch'd belfry peals aloud—
Many a sepulchre is riven,—
Blasted seems the moon in heaven,
And the stars refuse their light,
Acheron enraps the night—
But they hear the cock crow, and they start as they hear—
The bells cease their peal, and the rout disappear,—
Each ghost to his prison-house fleetly retires,
To fast, and to purge off its guilt in the fires.

* Extracted from an unfinished and never-to-be-finished Drama.

SONNET.

The Rose *and the* Lily.

I CANNOT love thee, Rose! tho' sweet and fair,
'Tis true Aurora's blush and thine are one,
Thy scented fragrance too shall yield to none,
But ah! thy syren form conceals a snare!
Away, deceiver! I have watch'd with care,
Poor Stella's cheek when health and joy were gone,
The constant Lily sadly smil'd alone,
For thou wert fled no more to revel there!
No more! yes, cruel, cruel Rose, once more,
I mark'd thee in the Hectic's fatal bloom:
Short was thy triumph, but when all was o'er,
The constant Lily grac'd her to the tomb!
Then go; while I poor Stella's loss deplore,
The Lily for its truth shall be my darling flow'r!

W. R. T.

On the University of Oxford *about to be lighted with Gas.*

EXULT, ye Wesleyans, whom haughty St. Mary's,
In full cry, long since, hath been hunting,
Now "groan in your phrenzy," and such like vagaries,
And hail, as your Bishop, Jab. Bunting.
For e'en "Alma Mater," that Orthodox Lady,
With whom ye have fought a long fight,
'Mid the gloom of her cloisters, so dreary and shady,
Is converted, and *owns the New Light.*

T. T.

CHARADE.

MY first is a part of a knife,
My second expressive of good,
My whole is the name of a writer of note,
Who high in her class has long stood.

ACROSTIC.

In Answer to the above.

EASE and elegance combined,
Do they not conspicuous shine,
Gracing purest moral truths,
Edgeworth, in thine every line?
When shall Ireland forget her
Obligations owed to thee?
Remain she ever will thy debtor.
Thy pen shall teach the *Absentee*,
Ill is home his constant care should be.

HYMN

For the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

By MR. MONTGOMERY, *Author of "The Sabbath."*

WHEN ISRAEL, press'd by Pharaoh, stood,
Affrighted, on the Red-sea shore,
At thy rebuke, O LORD! the flood
Retir'd,—the ransom'd tribes pass'd o'er.

When Peter, walking on the wave,
Felt his faith fail, his courage sink,
Thy blessed SON was there to save,
And snatch'd him from destruction's brink.

Within thy courts, great GOD! behold
This little, grateful band appear;
O'er these the whelming waters roll'd,
But help was nigh—and they are *here*:—

Here, in thine house their vows to pay,
And praise Thee with their living breath;—
Where had their Spirits been this day,
Hadst Thou not rescued them from death?

Redeem'd from the devouring tomb,
Restor'd to life, and joy, and love;
O save them from a deeper doom,
And to a happier world above!

TO NATHAN DRAKE, M. D.

On reading the First Paper in his "Winter Nights."

WITH witching eloquence and truth,
Hast thou describ'd the dear delights,
Accessible to Age and Youth,
In frowning Winter's stormiest nights.

While turning o'er thy first essay,
My heart so warmly feels its spell,
It cannot for an hour delay,
The thanks which thou hast won so well.

Such pictures,—whether they describe,
In truth's own simple eloquence,
The frolicks of a youthful tribe,
Happy in early innocence;—

In whose bright eyes the vivid gleam
Of HOME'S lov'd fire-side gaily glances;
While the more mild and chasten'd beam
From older ones—their mirth enhances;—

Or whether they pourtray the charm,
Which erst o'er Cowper's spirit stole;
When Evening's pensive, soothing calm
Sheds its own stillness o'er the soul;—

Such pictures do not merely pass
Before the eye,—and fade in air;
Like summer-showers on new-mown grass,
They call back living-freshness there.

Aye! e'en to lonely hearts, which feel
That such things *were*, and now *are not*,
Not poignant, only, their appeal,
But fraught with bliss, yet unforgot.

GENT. MAG. *July*, 1820.

Yes, bliss!—for joys so calm and pure,
Leave blessings with the heart they bless'd:
And still unchangeably endure,
E'en when not actually possess'd.

For thee, my Friend! if wish of mine,
A Bard obscure, could call down bliss;
Could I implore for thee or thine,
A more delightful boon than this?—

Than—that thy mother's green old age,
May be her child's, or children's too;
And that each charm that decks thy page,
Thy own fire-side may prove is *true*.

Woodbridge. BERNARD BARTON.

LINES,

Written under the pressure of Misfortune.

SEE, modest Spring again her mantle throws
O'er the wide landscape—deep within the grove;
The young-ey'd violet with the primrose blows,
And all creation breathes once more of love.—

And list; how sweet from yonder hawthorn brake,
The blackbird warbles his resounding lays,
While more remote her plaintive strains awake,
Whom lovers love, and musing Poets praise.

But does no heart amid this versal joy,
Pine silently away in ceaseless pain?
Does pleasure triumph without one alloy,
And pure felicity unrivall'd reign?

Oh, no!—delight within the lonely soul
May never dwell, while unrelenting fate
Darkens life's sunshine as the moments roll,
And leaves the bosom drear and desolate:

Then haste away, in pity, oh, ye hours,
For not the seaman toss'd upon the wave
More longs to hail again his natal bow'rs,
Than I, to rest in peace within the silent grave.

ORLANDO.

PSALM CI. *Translated.*

WITHIN the temple of the Lord,
Exalt your voice with sweet accord,
Ye saints who dwell below:
While angels in the starry height,
Repeat the praises of his might,
And all his honours show.

Upon the harp his name declare,
While sprightly trumpets fill the air,
Conspiring in the theme:
The silver-sounding psaltery bring,
And touch with joy the trembling string,
And raise the loud acclaim.

Let the loud cymbals here rejoice,
And add their lofty-sounding voice,
To raise the thrilling soul;

While

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While the majestic organ blows,
And all the soul of music flows
In one delightful whole.

Then let the virgin train advance,
To praise him in the lively dance,
At the sweet timbrel's sound:
Let every instrument combine
To make the music all divine,
And spread his praises round.

The glory of his name declare,
All ye that skim the liquid air,
And wander in the sky;
Old earth shall in the song conspire,
And join to raise the anthem higher,
And ocean shall reply.

Ampthill, Beds. E. HANDSCOMB.

AN EPISTLE

to Lieut. ARTHUR MAHON.

Of the Roscommon *Militia, on the recovery of his paternal property at* Cavetown, *near* Boyle, *after a long and expensive Law-suit.*

By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, *M. A.*

FROM mountains wild and ocean's dreary shore,
Midst raging winds and wave's eternal roar,
Where wintry storms and winds deform the year, [pear;
Where few and weak the blasted trees ap-
I hail thee, MAHON, form'd for happier days,
For polish'd life, for affluence and ease.
Health to my friend, may many a happy day
Roll o'er his head and joyful pass away;
May Time advancing—each revolving hour, [pour;
New joys, new blessings, round about him
Think, Oh my friend, what joy possess'd my heart, [part,
To hear how firmly you have play'd your
Till every doubt and every danger past,
You've gain'd possession of your lands at last.
How fair the prospect Heaven before you throws, [woes;
How great this recompence for all your
When war's wild tumult in the land shall cease,
And din of arms subside in gentle peace;
When crowds disbanded down their arms shall lay, [pay;
And live to starve on half their present
Then shall my friend retire with her he loves, [groves;
To Cavetown's vale—romantic lake and
There, as our own dear Goldsmith wish'd in vain,
Returning view his natal spot again.
There, "all his wanderings, o'er his sorrows past, [last."
Return in peace, and die at home at
Not so with me—since far from those I prize,
My lot in life—my scope of action lies;
Inclos'd by mountains on the Atlantic shore,
The charms of nature I behold no more;
Thro' all the year the loud wild Western breeze [trees;
Repels the verdure and keeps down the
Summer in short-lived glory flutters here,
While ten months' winter rules the gloomy year;
Here am I stationed—here's my bitter lot,
"My friends forgetting—by my friends forgot;"
My flock thin scatter'd o'er the mountain's side, [divide.
Deep roads, rough glens and lofty cliffs
Oft in the dead of night I leave my bed,
Call'd to attend the dying or the dead;
And with a rural guide must search my way,
O'er faithless bogs or inlets of the sea,
Where, if my horse should start or turn aside, [ing tide;
We're both plung'd headlong in the foam-
Such is my present state—this picture's true, [view,
—Best when my prospects rush upon my
Then comes the pang—while youth and health remain, [rain;
I scorn the winds and waves, and chilling
When call'd by day-time, or by night-time led,
I reck not tempests howling o'er my head;
—But when old age shall steal upon my brow, [now?
How shall I bear the toils I smile at
When thunders roll and lightning flashes bright, [night?
How shall I wade thro' seas and bogs at
Will then the Curate's salary afford,
The common comforts of the household board?
Will then his eighty pounds a year maintain,
A family to soothe old age and pain;
—My soul grows faint, and languid at the view, [you;
—Sad for myself—no pleasing theme for
—But in all states—whatever fate be mine,
Still am I, Mahon, ever truly thine:

Kilrush. JOHN GRAHAM*.

November 19, 1800.

THE ROSE.

TO my fair one I give a young rose,
For her bosom an ornament meet;
There plac'd it soon opens and blows,
And smells more abundantly sweet.

From her bosom the rose she removes,
Nor seems my poor favour to prize;
Its fragrance no longer improves.
It droops, grows insipid, and dies.

* Curate of five united parishes, extending twenty-five miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean in the county of Clare, where he remained ten years.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 5.

On the motion of Mr. *Baring*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the Country.

Lord *John Russell* moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. Mr *R. Smith* and Mr. Serjeant *Onslow* supported the measure. Mr. *D. Gilbert* moved an instruction to the Committee to limit the Bill to extending the right of suffrage to the hundreds of Powdry and Pier. Here Mr. *Vansittart*, having stated that there was some pressing business which required the attention of His Majesty's Ministers, the further debate on the noble Lord's motion was postponed to Monday next.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill went through a Committee; in which, after some opposition from Mr. *Denman*, a clause was agreed to for the appointment of three Commissioners, instead of one.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 6.

The King came to the House in the usual state about two o'clock; and, the Commons being in attendance, gave the Royal Assent to the Civil List Bill, the Insolvent Debtors Continuation Bill, the Stage Coach Regulation Bill, Glebe Lands Bill, and other public and private Bills.

A Message from the King, relative to the arrival of the Queen, was presented by Lord *Liverpool*. (See Part I. p. 556.)

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* appeared at the Bar, and presented a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, which having been received—

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he had now to move an humble Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and to assure his Majesty that the House would lose no time in proceeding to take the papers into consideration. He should now give notice that he should to-morrow move to refer the papers now laid before the House to a Secret Committee. The noble Lord then moved the Address.

Mr. *Bennet* put some questions to Lord *Castlereagh*, who, however, declined saying any thing till to-morrow.

Mr. *Beaumont*, Mr. *Creevey*, Sir *Robert Wilson*, Mr. *Brougham*, and Mr. *Denman*, also addressed the House in defence of her Majesty.

The Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious Message, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 7.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, on the King's Message being read, moved an Address thereon. He then moved for a Secret Committee, consisting of fifteen Lords, for the purpose of examining the papers laid before the House, and to report upon them as they might think fit.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* objected to this mode of procedure respecting the conduct of her Majesty, upon the supposition that their Lordships might eventually be called upon to decide judicially in the matter.

Lord *Liverpool*, in reply to this objection, observed, that judicial proceedings were quite out of the question; because, suppose the Queen guilty of adultery abroad, and, for argument sake, suppose the evidence clear beyond any reasonable doubt; in such a case he had the highest legal authority for saying, that such a case would not be high treason by the laws of this Country; nor would it be in any way cognizable by the Civil Law. The noble Lord then proceeded to observe, that the Statute of Edward III. laid down that an act of adultery committed by any person, with respect to the Queen, the Wife of the Heir Apparent, or the King's eldest Daughter, was high treason. That act did not make the crime high treason in the female, but the practice of the Courts had made up for the defect in the Act, and established that the consenting female was guilty of high treason. This could only be as an accessary; as to treason every accessary was a principal; but this Act did not apply to the case of the Queen, or Princess of Wales, committing adultery with a foreigner abroad. The foreigner, as owing no allegiance, was guilty of no crime, and she could not be accessary to a crime which had no existence. This was the opinion of the highest law authorities; and this opinion answered the objection of the noble Marquis, as it precluded the possibility of an impeachment by the House of Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Brougham* rose in his place, and said that he was commanded by the Queen to lay before the House of Commons a Message, of which we have given a copy p. 557.

The message of his Majesty was then read by the Clerk.

Lord

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Lord *Castlereagh*, in rising to call the attention of the House to his Majesty's most gracious Message, said, he was convinced that the House would feel as he did, the extremely painful and delicate task imposed upon him in bringing on, perhaps, the most distressing and deeply interesting public question that had ever been agitated in that House. He assured the House, that if he had not been persuaded, in common with his colleagues, that he had come to this important task with all that preparation which was dictated by prudence, and a constitutional attachment to the illustrious personage most intimately concerned in the affair; and unless he was satisfied that every effort on the part of the Administration to avert this most painful duty had been exhausted—if he had not been persuaded of all this, he should have risen with a more heavy heart than he now rose with, to submit his observations to the House. If the question had not taken the course which it had, and had not the House been called upon in a more particular manner by the communication just made by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he (Lord Castlereagh) might have been induced to suppose that there was still some ground for the assumption, that it was a matter yet to be determined on, whether the House should enter upon the consideration of the subject at all. His Lordship then took an able review of the case, and in conclusion observed, that he would not disguise from the House, that he anxiously felt the difficulties which they had to contend against; but he trusted that whatever those difficulties might be, there was wisdom enough in Parliament to surmount them; that there would be an absence of all warmth and intemperate zeal, and that a calm disposition would be felt and shown to do justice to all parties without favour or affection. But if any disposition was felt in any quarter to make this subject a source of agitation to the country, and here he could not in justice abstain from stating that as far as the two Honourable and Learned Gentlemen opposite were concerned, there was a total absence of all such disposition; but if it turned out that her Majesty had lent herself to any mischievous and coarse adviser—*(Loud cheers)*—the result would ultimately teach her, that, as far as her honour and her innocence were concerned, and he trusted she would be able to establish both—*(Cheers from the Opposition)*—but, as far as her character was concerned, she would find that it could derive nothing but stain and reproach from such dangerous, such weak, or wicked advisers. The noble Lord concluded with moving, "That the Papers which were yesterday presented, and laid on the Table of the House, be referred to a Secret Committee, to consider the matter thereof, and to report thereon to the House."

Mr. *Brougham*, in a speech of great length and ability, which our limits will not allow us to give, opposed the motion; and in conclusion observed, that the Queen positively protested against any secret inquiry. She cared not what tribunal it was before which she might be brought; but she desired to be made acquainted with the nature of the proceedings intended to be instituted against her; and to be confronted with the witnesses which should be brought forward. He implored the House to take all the circumstances into consideration; and his last prayer was, that negociations, if entered into, should not be all at once broken off; but that, if possible, they might be brought to such a termination as should save the Country from the calamities that might otherwise fall upon it.

After Mr. *Canning* had addressed the House, Mr. *Wilberforce* proposed an adjournment until Friday, in order to afford an opportunity for an adjustment of this painful question. After a few observations from Mr. *W. Wynn*, the motion was agreed to.

House of Lords, *June* 8.

Lord *Kenyon* moved that the Ballot for the Secret Committee should be postponed, in hopes that a friendly arrangement might yet be accomplished, with which view proceedings had been delayed in another place.

Lord *Liverpool* was not aware of any circumstances which could justify delay as to the balloting, but he could have no objection to fix the first meeting of the Committee for Tuesday next.

The Marquis of *Lansdown*, and Lords *Holland*, *Carnarvon*, *Darnley*, and *Rosslyn*, spoke in favour of delaying the Ballot. Lords *Lauderdale*, *Erskine*, and *Donoughmore*, approved of the course suggested by Lord Liverpool.

The motion for immediately proceeding with the Ballot was carried by a majority, proxies included, of 108 to 29. The following were reported as forming the Committee: Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdown, Marquis of Buckingham, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Donoughmore, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Sidmouth, Bishop of London, Lord Redesdale, Lord Erskine, Earl of Lauderdale.

House of Commons, *June* 9.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved that the consideration of the order of the day for referring to a Select Committee the papers accompanying His Majesty's Message be further postponed to Monday.

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Mr.

Mr. Brougham fully agreed with the noble Lord, that it would be improper now to enter into explanations.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said, no one could suppose that the renewal of the negotiation, come from whichever party it might, was the result of any other feeling than a deference to the wishes of the House of Commons, re-echoed back to it as those wishes had been by every individual from one end of the country to the other. The motion was then agreed to.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, after a long discussion on the navy estimates voted 1,956,566*l.* for that service.

The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, *Mr. Vansittart* stated the terms on which the Loan for 5,000,000*l.* had that day been taken, which, he said, were a half *per cent.* better for the Public than the Loan of last year. He concluded with proposing Resolutions, sanctioning the contract, which were agreed to after a long conversation, in which Mr. *Vansittart*, Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Mr. *Grenfell*, Alderman *Heygate*, and Mr. *Barham*, took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 12.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill went through a Committee, in which it received several additional clauses.

June 14.

On the motion of Mr. Serjeant *Onslow*, after a pretty general conversation, a Select Committee was appointed to consider of the propriety of making it a Standing Order of the House, that in future no Bill for the regulation of any trade or manufacture should be read a first time, unless upon the report of a Select Committee, to whom it should be previously submitted.

Mr. *W. Parnell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend so much of the Poor Laws as authorized the arrest of Irish Paupers, and their transportation to the Irish coast.

Mr. Wrottesley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the inconvenience arising from the too great facility of publishing the specifications of new inventions enrolled by patentees.

Col. *Bagwell* called the attention of the House to the great distress prevalent in the South of Ireland, from the failure of 11 local banks.

Sir J. Mackintosh then moved, in a most elegant speech, a new writ for the City of Dublin, in the room of the late Mr. Grattan. Mr. Grattan, he said, was the only one of this age who had received a parliamentary reward for services rendered in Parliament, although he was then only a private gentleman, without civil or military honours. The Commons of Ireland had voted an estate for him and his family, "as a testimony of the national gratitude, for great national services." He had been the founder of the liberties of his country. From being only a dependent province upon England he made her a friend and equal; he called to the enjoyment of their freedom a brave and generous people; and he was the only man recorded in history who had liberated his country from the domination of a foreign power, not by arms and blood, but by his wisdom and eloquence. It was his peculiar felicity that he enjoyed as much consideration in that country, whose power over his own he had done his utmost to decrease, as he enjoyed in that for which he had achieved that important liberation. He had survived every feeling of political hostility, occasioned by that important service; and if it were possible, that in that divided assembly any honour could now be paid to this exalted individual equal to that which he had enjoyed in life, it would be clearly that which should be an unanimous recognition of his meritorious character. Though he felt it his duty to oppose the legislative union of the two countries, yet no man, when it was achieved, was more ardent in his wishes for its permanence. To his previous exertions it was owing that they met upon equal terms, and as independent nations; and that, instead of receiving laws from England, the Irish members in this country now took their full share and equal participation of the duties of legislation, and of the conduct of the affairs of both kingdoms.

[*Here the learned Gentleman gave a character of Mr. Grattan, which has been already noticed in part I. p.* 565.]

He trusted that he should not be thought too fanciful if he expressed his hope that the honours paid to Mr. Grattan's memory in this country might have some tendency to promote the great objects of his life, by showing to Ireland how much we valued services rendered to her, even at the expence of our own prejudices and pride. The man who has so served her must ever be the object of the reverential gratitude and pious recollections of every Irishman. When the illustrious dead of different kingdoms were at length interred within the same cemetery, there would seem to be a closer union between them than laws and nations could effect; and whenever the remains of the great man should be carried to that spot where slept the ashes of kindred greatness, those verses might be applied to him which had been elicited upon another occasion of public sorrow, from a celebrated poet, who resembled Mr. Grattan in this, that to a beautiful imagination he united a spotless purity of life:—

"Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest, [guest;
Since their foundation, came a nobler

Nor

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Nor ever to the bowers of bliss convey'd
A purer spirit or a holier shade."

The Hon. and Learned Gentleman sat down amidst the unanimous cheers of the House.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *C. Grant*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, also warmly eulogised the character of Mr. Grattan.

Sir *H. Parnell* addressed the House on the ultimate advantage which would arise from the doing away the countervailing duties on the British imports into Ireland, the continuance of which beyond a period of 20 years was not contemplated by the framers of the Act of Union. He moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject. The motion was supported by Mr. *Littleton*, Lord *Althorp*, and others, and opposed by Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, Mr. *Vansittart*, Sir *N. Colthurst*, Lord *Castlereagh*, and others; and, on a division, it was negatived by 66 to 30.

On the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, Lord *Nugent* urged a variety of arguments against so large a military establishment as 92,586 men in time of peace, and moved an an amendment for reducing it to 77,224.

Mr. *Bright* seconded the motion.

Lord *Palmerston* went at large into the state of affairs at home and abroad, in order to justify the keeping on foot so large a force.

Col. *Davies* condemned the late addition, and said he should move to reduce the army to 80,479 men.

Sir *H. Vivian* and Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, and Mr. *R. Martin*, opposed Lord *Nugent's* motion; and Mr. *Hobhouse* and Mr. *Smith* supported it.

The amendment was then negatived, by 101 to 47, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

Several sums for paying the interest of Exchequer Bills were voted in a Committee of Supply.

House of Lords, *June* 15.

Lord *Holland* presented a Bill for the repeal of the Royal Marriage Act; which he wished to remove from the Statute-book, because he considered it a direct invasion of natural right—a law hostile to morality, and calculated to promote not only foreign wars, but also civil wars. Besides these evils, it had, in his opinion, the tendency to render the marriages of the descendants of George II. unhappy marriages. If the Bill which he now presented should pass, it would afterwards be for the consideration of the House whether the means of relief should not be facilitated to those who had suffered from the effects of the existing law.

Lord *Liverpool* reserved his objections to the measure until a subsequent stage.

The Bill was then read the first time.

In the Commons the same day, the Insolvent Debtors Relief Bill was read the third time, and passed.

A Petition was received from the Corporation of Lichfield, complaining that, by the interference of Peers, they were in a great measure deprived of the benefit of their elective franchise, no less than 500 new votes having been created between 1799 and 1813, by giving rent charges and annuities, in violation of the spirit of various Acts of Parliament.

Lord *Binning* brought in a Bill to authorize the East India Company to embody and provide for a Volunteer Corps in this Country.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved to postpone the consideration of the Message relative to the Queen to Monday; wishing it to be understood by all parties that the result of these repeated, but inevitable delays, would then positively be communicated to the House. The motion was agreed to.

A long and pretty general conversation then took place on the present distressed state of the South of Ireland, from the failure of so many banks; and, in a Committee of Supply, the sum of 500,000*l.* was voted, to be placed at the disposal of Commissioners, to be advanced in such portions as to them should seem meet, on proper securities. Mr. *Vansittart* at the same time intimated, that the Lord Lieutenant had been authorized, in anticipation of the decision of the House, to apply for the relief of the present distress 100,000*l.* being part of the grant of 1817 remaining unappropriated.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* then brought forward the estimates for miscellaneous services for the present year. Mr. *Bennet* and others strenuously objected to the large vote for the barrack department, but, on a division, it was carried by 72 to 30. The rest of the estimates were also agreed to.

Mr. *D. Gilbert* brought in a Bill for taking an account of the Population of Great Britain.

House of Commons, *June* 17.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the Report of the Committee on the subject of the Irish failures. The resolution recommending a grant of 500,000*l.* for relieving the commercial distress of that Country, was agreed to.

House of Lords, *June* 19.

The Earl of *Liverpool* laid on the Table the Correspondence which had taken place relative to the affairs of the Queen, and expressed

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expressed his regret that the negotiation had not led to the wished-for result. With the view of affording time for their consideration, he moved, that the meeting of the Secret Committee be postponed to Friday next.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of *Lansdown*, his Lordship said, that Ministers had no proposition to make on the subject, but left it entirely to the consideration of the House.

After some observations from Lords *Grey*, *Harrowby*, *Holland*, *Darnley*, *Rolle*, *Ducie*, *Erskine*, *Spencer*, *Lauderdale*, and *Liverpool*, the titles of the papers were read, and Lord Liverpool's motion for postponing the Committee was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* presented Copies of the proceedings in the negotiation relative to the Queen's affairs, which were ordered to be printed; and, to give due time for their perusal, he moved that the adjourned debate on the King's Message respecting her Majesty should be further postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. *Brougham*, in expressing his regret at the result of the negotiation, said no blame would be found to attach to her Majesty. It was possible, barely possible, amongst the many other peculiarities of the distressing case, that the House might be induced to adopt the opinion that no blame attached to either party.

The motion was agreed to.

The House having then gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proceeded to state the Budget of the year. He began by recapitulating the Supply and the Ways and Means of last year, and comparing them with those of the present. The sum voted for the Army last year was 8,600,000*l.* for the present year 9,400,000*l.* being an increase which was called for by the agitation and discontent that pervaded the Country. The sum voted for the Naval Service last year was 6,400,000*l.* for the present year 6,583,000*l.* being also a trifling increase. The Ordnance in the two years was nearly the same; although, in the last year, there was an apparent advantage, in consequence of a considerable sum having been derived from the sale of old stores. The Miscellaneous Estimates of the last year amounted to 2,078,000*l.* those of the present year to 2,500 000*l.* The interest of the Unfunded Debt was last year 1 920,000*l.* this year, owing to the reduction which had taken place in that debt, it was only 1,410,000*l.* The total amount of the sums voted for the Public Service in the last year was 20,488,888*l.* in the present year 23,722,000*l.* being an increase in the present year of about 240,000*l.* In the last year, comprehending the sums voted for the reduction of the Unfunded Debt, the grants for the repayment of a portion of the debt to the Bank, in order to prepare for the resumption of Cash Payments, &c. the total amounted to nearly 31,000,000*l.* The reduction which had taken place, or was to take place, in the Unfunded Debt, was on the whole 9,000,000*l.* The total of the provision for the public expenditure for the present year was 29,723,000*l.* of which, as he had before said, 23,722,000*l.* was for the public service, and the remainder for the reduction of the Unfunded Debt. The Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded to enumerate the Ways and Means of supplying this expenditure. The Malt and Pensions Duty 3,000,000*l.* The new Excise Duties 2,500,000*l.* Last Session he had charged 3,000,000*l.* on these Duties. It appeared, however, on the 5th of April last, when the annual accounts were made up, that a considerable portion of those Duties were still unreceived. He proposed, in the present year to charge 2,500,000*l.* on those Duties. The decrease which appeared under the head of Excise was attributable to the Consolidation of the Excise Duties, and not to any actual diminution of their amount. On the contrary, it appeared, that they were charged on a much larger quantity of articles of consumption than the average annual amount. There remained two other items—the Lottery 240,000*l.* and old Naval Stores 270,000*l.* making the total amount of the ready money revenue of the country about 6,000,000*l.* To make up the sum necessary, he took the loan of 5,000,000*l.* an issue of Exchequer Bills 7,000,000*l.* and a loan from the Sinking Fund of 12,000,000*l.* making, with the ready money revenue, the sum of 30,000,000*l.* With respect to the terms of the loan to be obtained from the Sinking Fund, he meant to follow the precedent of last year, as he considered it fair that the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt should advance it on the same terms as those on which the loan had been advanced by the contractors. The amount of the Sinking Fund on the 5th July was 17,000,000*l.* Taking the 12 000,000*l.* of loan there were 5,000,000*l.* left in the hands of the Commissioners. Under the present circumstances of Ireland, it would not be justifiable to make any demand on her capital. Although the clear Sinking Fund had not arrived in the present year at the anticipated estimate of 5,000,000*l.* he calculated that it would reach to about 3,400 000*l.* He trusted that there would be no occasion for a loan next year, and he expressed his conviction, that a Sinking Fund of between three and four millions would be productive

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productive of a very advantageous effect on the money market.

The Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to describe the operation of the new taxes. He adverted to the recommendation from the other side of the House of retrenchment in the management of our financial concerns, by what they considered the simple operation of abolishing that part of the Sinking Fund which was now advanced by way of loan, instead of adhering to the present practice; and detailed the reasons that induced him to be of a different opinion, among which was the impracticability, without the most detrimental consequences to Ireland, of touching that part of the Sinking Fund which was operative on the debt of that Country. He concluded by moving his first resolution, namely, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that towards raising the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, the sum of 12,000,000*l.* be raised by way of annuities."

After a long and general conversation, in the course of which Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Ricardo*, and others, repeated their former observations as to the arrears of the Consolidated Fund, the amount of the Unfunded Debt, the transactions with the Bank, and the state of the Currency; to which replies were made by Mr. *Vansittart* and Mr. *Huskisson;* the Resolution for the Loan, and those respecting an issue of Exchequer Bills, were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up. Mr. *J. Smith*, Mr. *Lockhart*, Sir *Joseph Yorke*, and others, objected to the grant of 60,000*l.* for the buildings at the Penitentiary; also to that of 21,000*l.* for the annual expenditure of the establishment. Mr. L. observed, that at this rate each convict there confined would cost the country 100*l.* a-year. The Resolution was then agreed to. A sum of 9,000*l.* was also voted for the American Loyalists, after which the House was resumed.

Mr. *Huskisson*, after some observations from Mr. *Lockhart*, and Mr. *T. Wilson*, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the period for completing purchases in the line of the New Street.

June 20.

Lord *Palmerston*, in answer to a question from Lord *Nugent*, said, it was a mistake to suppose that the late discontents in one battalion of the Guards had any reference to pay or allowances; the disorganization was produced by a notion, certainly unfounded, that the duty they were called upon to discharge was more severe than other battalions performed.

Mr. *D. Gilbert* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for vesting in Commissioners the line of Roads in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and for discharging the several trusts under which the same are now maintained.

The *Attorney General* moved the committal of the King's Bench Bill. It was opposed by Mr. *Scarlett*, Mr. *Lockhart*, Mr. *Chetwynd*, and Mr. *Denman*, and supported by Mr. *Warren*. The House then divided; when it appearing that there were not 40 Members present, an adjournment, of course, took place.

June 21.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, after some observations by Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *Hume*, and others, voted 1,500,000*l.* for the Army Extraordinaries, 300,000*l.* for Contingencies of the Civil List, not coming within the ordinary annual estimates, and 100,000*l.* to defray Queen Anne's Bounty, and to augment the income of the poorer Clergy.

House of Lords, *June* 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Loan, the Transfer of Grants, the Exchequer Bills Funding, the Mutiny, the Customs Regulation, the Glass, the Jamaica, and the Cape of Good Hope Trade, the Flax and Cotton Regulation, the Alien and Denizens, the Free-port, the American Colonies Drawback, and the Bakers' Regulation Bills, and a great number of private Bills.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* presented a petition from Sir G. Jerningham, praying for the decision of their Lordships with regard to his claim to the Barony of Stafford, as to which no proceedings had been had since 1814. The *Lord Chancellor* said that, in the course of ten or twelve days, he would call for the opinion of the Judges on the case alluded to.

Lord *Liverpool*, in consequence of circumstances having come to his knowledge which still afforded some hopes of an adjustment of the unhappy differences between the King and Queen, moved that the meeting of the Secret Committee be postponed to Tuesday.

Lords *Grey*, *Spencer*, *Erskine*, *Holland*, and *Darnley*, condemned the whole of the proceedings of Ministers in this business. They were defended by Lords *Liverpool* and *Ellenborough*. The motion was then agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* rose, and assured the House he was conscious of the weight of the burthen which now devolved on him, but he was encouraged by the hope that he should have the support of the House, when it was considered that the course he was about to propose was the only one which

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which could avert that fatal inquiry, the injuries to the Country that might result from which were such as he dare not contemplate. He wished the House to prosecute the objects it had in view as friends of both of the illustrious parties, and on referring to the papers on the table, he conceived that they suggested in themselves a hope of accommodation. The Hon. Gentleman then explained the reasons for postponing his motion till this day. Having, he said, received a communication from her Majesty on the subject, in which she had, with peculiar ability, treated the subject in every possible way, he had thought it necessary to re-consider all the objects he had in view. In the interim he was honoured by a second communication from her Majesty, in explanation of the first, which rendered it more imperious on him than ever deliberately to reconsider the nature of his proposition. He would, however, honestly and candidly confess, that her Majesty's communication did not hold out any serious hopes that she would be yet induced to make such concession as to the point in question. The great point which seemed now to stand in the way of an amicable adjustment, was the omission of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, and the accommodation of that point in a way reconcileable to her Majesty's feelings. Mr. W. then contended that this point was not of a religious nature, for the Queen was included with the "Royal Family," and that her Majesty's yielding to the wishes of Parliament would shield her from the imputation of shrinking from inquiry. He concluded by moving the Resolution which we have already inserted in Part I. p. 557.

Mr. S Wortley seconded the motion.

Mr. *Brougham*, who laboured under indisposition, said, in the late negotiation, no little had been already gained by Her Majesty—she had obtained the unqualified recognition of her rights, rank, and privileges, as Queen of England. If at any time she should re-visit the Continent, she would be allowed the accommodation usual on voyages of the Royal Family; and at whatever Court she took up her residence, she would be treated as became the rank of a Queen of England. Having obtained the recognition of the title of her Majesty — having procured a declaration that hitherto there was no impeachment upon her honour—whatever might be the result of future proceedings, and however resolutely determined Ministers might be to persevere in inquiry, and to open the green bag (for determined he understood they were, and on her own account, it was far from the intention of the Queen to resist that determination), yet, having gained thus much in favour of her rights and her innocence, and standing upon this rock and basis, he put it to the House whether it did not become the station the Queen had now acquired, to stand still longer upon resistance, and to demand that some further step should be conceded? The Hon. Gent. then went on to state, that the future residence of the Queen had of course been an important question, and as her removal might be considered injurious to her character, something seemed absolutely necessary to do away any misconstruction of her motives. The first thing that suggested itself for this purpose was the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, and precisely in this mode the question found its way into negociation. From all that he himself knew, and from the undoubted sense of a majority in and out of doors, he was warranted in stating, that the surrender of that point by the Crown would ensure success to the object of his Hon. Friend. Success would then be certain, and without the shadow of dishonour to the Queen. This once conceded, all difficulties would be done away.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in a speech of considerable length and animation, contended that the omission or insertion of names in the Liturgy had always been left to the discretion of the Privy Council, and subject to the personal revision of the King. He complained that Mr. Brougham had never started this point until the very close of the negociation; he had not mentioned it from St. Omer's; nor had he raised any objection when the basis that the King should *retract* nothing, and that the Queen should *admit* nothing, was sanctioned by his signature. And it was only after he had thus bound himself *not to claim a retractation*, that he came forward to propose one, and made it a *sine qua non* on the part of her Majesty.

Mr. *Denman* replied to Lord Castlereagh's speech, defending the consistency of the Queen's law advisers, and maintaining that the erasure of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy was illegal. He then adverted with much animation to the treatment of the Queen, and the mode in which the green bag had been made up, and contended that as she was acknowledged to be Queen, she should have the rights belonging to her station till convicted.

Mr. *Canning* supported the motion at great length. Mr. *Tierney* wished an adjournment, in order to ascertain the Queen's sentiments on the resolution. Mr. *Hutchinson* spoke in defence of Lord Hutchinson.

A division took place. The numbers were for the original motion 391; against it 124; majority for the resolution 267.

It was agreed that Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir T. Acland, and Mr. Bankes, should wait upon her Majesty with the resolution. (See the result, Part I. p. 558.)

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FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

July 12. His Majesty gave audience to M. Hyde de Neuville, Ambassador to the United States, who is returned to France, with his whole *suite*, in consequence of a dispute relative to laying on some additional import duties by the former on French goods. No idea is entertained of its leading to any serious event.

A new Ordinance of Police has been published at Paris, strictly enjoining all hotel-keepers, &c. and all persons letting lodgings, or having inmates, to make a daily return of all persons in their houses, whether residing there as lodgers, as guests, or as friends.

Before the downfall of Buonaparte, every private soldier to whom the cross was given enjoyed a pension of 250 francs (about ten guineas) per annum, and officers in proportion; but, from the great extension of the order and reduction of its funds, those pensions are now diminished to one half—the officers are henceforth to receive, each 1000 francs per ann. (40 guineas), Commanders 2000 francs, Grand Officers 5000 francs, Grand Crosses 5000 francs.

SPAIN.

The first sitting of the Spanish Cortes was wholly taken up with the verification of the different Deputations, and the election of M. Castanado, *pro tempore*, to the Presidency.—Quiroga made his triumphal entry into Madrid on the 24th ult. An immense multitude was assembled on the occasion. He afterwards waited upon the King, and met with the most gracious reception. The expedition destined to the colonies, which has been fitted out at Cadiz, is on the point of sailing. It consists of a frigate, and twelve smaller vessels of war, having on board Commissioners for the Government of Terra Firma, Lima, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. Most of them are young naval captains, charged with important communications from the Spanish Government to the Insurgents.

Strong hopes seem to be entertained at Madrid, that the American Colonies will return to their allegiance, now that the Mother Country possesses a free Constitution; but we hear of nothing to justify such an expectation.

Majorca is exposed to the ravages of a violent malady, which continues to make great advances.

ITALY.

By a letter from Venice, dated June 18, and published in the *Genoa Gazette* of the 23d, it appears, that the Pacha of Scutari, by orders of the Sublime Porte, set off from Scutari on the 3d of June, with a force of 20,000 men, of whom 5000 were cavalry, taking the road of Joannina, against Ali Pacha. In Greece, military operations against this chieftain have commenced by the entry of the troops of the Grand Seignior into Salona (the Ancient Amphissa), a town belonging to Ali Pacha, where they established a numerous garrison, and hoisted the standard of Mahomet; but the place was subsequently retaken by Ali Pacha, who put the garrison and inhabitants to the sword, and abandoned the town to the pillage of his soldiers. The Turks had captured, near Corfu, a vessel from Leghorn, laden with warlike stores for Ali Pacha.

COUNT PERGAMI.—The following are particulars respecting the Count: "The first introduction of Pergami to the Queen was one of pure accident. Her Majesty was walking along the hall of an inn in Italy, when Pergami, who was there by chance, observed her train entangled, and with great address and humility stooped down to disengage it. His manner pleased the Queen, who asked the people of the house about him, and was informed that he was a courier in the service of Gen. Pino. The General, on being sent for, gave the Queen so favourable an account of Pergami, that her Majesty engaged to take him into her service immediately, if Pino would consent to it. The latter, who remained to dinner with the Queen, immediately consented, and on his return home, saw Pergami, to whom he said, "Pergami, I have made your fortune." The occupation of Pergami for some time was that of courier; but by degrees he acquired the confidence of his Royal Mistress, and was finally made Chamberlain of her Household. Reports much to the Queen's disadvantage had by this time been made in different parts of Italy, and the decorations with which Pergami was covered gave great offence to a few of the old Italian Nobility. The rumours against her Majesty at length became so serious, that the Milan Commission was appointed, the expences of which are said to have been nearly 10,000*l.* in less than five months. This Commission was conducted with much delicacy: but it is rumoured, that a person connected with the proceedings clandestinely laid them before the agents of a certain Illustrious individual, who was thus enabled to ascertain the full amount of the charges against her.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

Extract of a Letter, dated Naples, July 6th; to which the Writer has added, 'a day to be for ever remembered in history:'—"This Letter announces to you no less an event than a change in the Government of this country. You were before aware of the discontent existing in the provinces, on

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an account of the imposition of the *Fundaria*, and of the little encouragement given to the exports of native productions; but you were not aware to what a degree this discontent had infected all classes, and even the ranks of the army. The organization of the camp at Sessa may be reckoned the immediate cause of all that has occurred, as it appears that it not only gave to the troops an opportunity of concerting their measures, but brought them into contact with the provinces, and assured them of the community of sentiment in the great mass of the population. The whole thing has been so sudden, that it is difficult to ascertain exactly how it began, or who took the lead in the operation. According to the best accounts, there is reason for believing that the first movement was made by a body of cavalry stationed at Nola, to the number of about 150 men, who suddenly and without orders quitted their post and marched in a body for the mountains of Avellino. Whether the result of previous understanding or not, is unknown; but the alarm of this march spread with the rapidity of lightning: detachments of infantry marched out to join them, and every peasant who could muster a firelock or an offensive weapon of any description, followed their example. This mixed assemblage then proceeded towards the pass leading to Apulia, of which they took possession. They found there a military chest containing 22,000 ducats, which they appropriated to their own use, but gave an acknowledgment in due form to the party from whom they took it. The news of this insurrection having reached Naples caused the greatest alarm, and some Generals were sent off by the King to parley with the mutineers, and learn what objects they had in view. A Council was immediately called at the Palace, to deliberate on the mode of proceeding: while they were in the act of deliberating (this was yesterday afternoon), two regiments, one of infantry, the other of dragoons, quartered about a mile from the town, marched off with arms and baggage, but in the most perfect order, to join the insurrectionary troops.—An intimation was then brought to the King from the head-quarters of the Insurgents, that they demanded a free Constitution, similar to that which had been adopted in Spain. Preparations were made to oppose and to reduce this spirit; but it was discovered, on sounding the disposition of those troops who had not yet declared against the Government, that they all, at heart, were imbued with the same sentiments, and that they could not with safety be led against their comrades. This state of things was reported to the King, on which he gave way, and declared his assent to the condition proposed. Couriers were sent off to the troops early this morning, to announce this change; and papers were exhibited on the walls of the city, declaring the King's intention to publish a Constitution or form of free Government in seven days. Where this would have ended, but for the timely concession that has been made, it is impossible to say; for the spirit spread through the soldiery with such rapidity, that even St. Elmo was deserted by its garrison. The general appearance of the city during the interval between the parley with the troops, and the King's resolution to accede to their wishes, was most singular. Every face was marked by anxiety, and denoted the expectation of some dreadful event. When the joyful change was known, nothing was to be seen or heard but the most lively testimonies of pleasure. Groups paraded the streets with shouts of *Viva! Viva!* and these were by no means of the lowest or lower classes. I saw two Officers in the uniform of Generals who joined in the exultation. There was a very general cry for the appearance of the King on the balcony of the Palace, but he did not show himself. This is the birth-day of the Hereditary Prince, and to-night we shall have a grand illumination."

On the 7th inst. after some negociation, the King nominated the Duke of Calabria, the heir-apparent, his Vicar General in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and ceded to him all the rights attached to what is called the *Alter Ego*, or as the Act of Cession expresses it "the exercise of every right, prerogative, pre-eminence, or faculty, in the same manner as they would be exercised by my own person." The reason assigned for this measure is the state of the King's health, who says that he has come to a determination "to lay down the burthen of Government until it shall please God to restore to him the health necessary to sustain it."

Soon after a Proclamation was published, in which the Prince Vicar General promised the Spanish Constitution. But this did not satisfy the Insurgents; they demanded the promise and signature of the King himself; and towards the evening was issued another Proclamation, in which the King confirmed the promise of the Prince his son, and pledged his Royal faith to take the oath to the Constitution before the Provisional Junta which was about to be formed. Alongside of this Proclamation was posted up a Decree of the Prince, containing the following articles:—

"1. The Constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be the same as was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March, 1820, except such modifications as the national representation, constitutionally

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stitutionally convoked, shall think expedient, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty.

"2. We reserve to ourselves the making and publication of all the arrangements which may be useful in facilitating and hastening the execution of the present Decree."

GERMANY.

A private letter from Hamburgh dated the 2d ult. communicates unpleasant accounts of the health of that city. It was estimated, that 8,000 persons of all ages were then more or less indisposed. Of the garrison alone there were 200 sick men in the hospital.

Col. Massenbach, it is said, has conceived, during his imprisonment at Custrin, a very ingenious system of finance, by which the Prussian National Debt may be paid off in six years and a half.

In Saxe Gotha the quantity of vermin of the mouse tribe has increased of late to a degree almost incredible. The local magistrates give rewards for their destruction. In the year 1818 more than 200,000 field mice were brought to them for the premiums. In the Raths-kammer of the city of Gotha, between the 9th of May and the 9th of September, 1817, the number for which the rewards were paid, reached to 89,565. The regularity with which the accounts are kept in these local treasuries leave no room to doubt the authenticity of this fact, which is both novel and extraordinary.

AFRICA.

The Algerines have renewed their old system of piracy in the most audacious manner. They have sent a squadron of five vessels to sea, for the purpose of making war upon the commerce of all those nations which are not represented at Algiers, and whose resentment they are not afraid to provoke.

The Dey of Tripoli has declared war against the Grand Duke of Florence, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to continue the annual tribute hitherto paid.

AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

The National Advocate, an American Paper, contains the following paragraph respecting the late B. West, esq. "His genius and industry as a painter have never been surpassed, and his productions will long be admired for their great and unrivalled merit. He was much attached to his native country, and took great pleasure in conversing with his fellow-citizens, and giving every facility to American Artists—he viewed our progress in arts, in arms, and in science, with deep interest, and his long absence did not alienate his affections from his native land. 'Yesterday,' said he to an American, 'was 50 years since I first arrived in London. I remember travelling on the top of the Canterbury coach, and stopping about two miles from London at a mean tavern, and taking a dinner before I entered the metropolis to seek my fortune; and I could not avoid yesterday going to the same tavern, calling for a dinner alone in the same room, looking back on the 50 years I had spent, the progress I had made in my profession, the friends I possessed, and the adventures I had met with.' This was a singular epoch in the life of an individual."

The following is an extract of a letter from the agent of Lloyd's at Santiago de Chili, dated Feb. 18, addressed to the Secretary, and received by the Hydra whaler, arrived at Plymouth:—

"We consider the capture of the strong fortress of Valdivia of that consequence to those engaged in the trade of Chili, that we hasten to communicate the same through you. It was attacked by Lord Cochrane on the night of the 11th February, with 240 soldiers of a Chili Regiment, and the sailors and marines of the frigate O'Higgins, brig Intrepid, and schooner Montezuma. By day-light, eight barriers were carried; and in the course of the ensuing morning, the town, castles, fortresses, with 116 pieces of brass cannon, all the Spanish Royal depot, and four hundred soldiers of the Regiment of Cantabria, were taken possession of; the transport Dolves (cut out of Talcahuana) and a small vessel retaken. This was the only point the Spaniards had left in the State of Chili. Two large ships taken at Guayaquil, are the Vigonia, of 700 tons, and the Aguilo, of 1000 tons: they have anchored at Valparaiso."

A colony of twelve Chinese, established in Brazil since the residence there of the King of Portugal, have devoted themselves with so much success to the cultivation of Tea, that there are now 3000 trees in full bearing, and the plantation promises to become more flourishing.

It appears by accounts from Caraccas, that upwards of 100 persons were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the plot to destroy Morillo, and that among them there were 20 females. The principal Alcaide had been shot, and Zabeleta, the mistress of Morillo, who was to have administered the poison, it was supposed, would suffer a similar fate.

Accounts from Hayti to the 28th of May, confirm the previous reports of the final and complete reduction of the insurrection under Gomar, which has lasted, with various changes of fortune, ever since 1807. The heads of 16 of the ringleaders were exhibited on pikes, in a public part of the town of Jeremie.

DOMESTIC

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 3. The Roman Catholic Chapel, at *Cork*, was discovered to be on fire. By the great exertions of Dr. Murphy, the Catholic Bishop, and numerous other persons, the progress of the fire was happily arrested, but not till the organ, the tabernacle, and the pictures which surmounted it, were burnt.

OXFORD, *June* 14. In the Convocation holden in the Theatre, the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Lord Apsley, M.A. of Christ Church, M.P.; Lord Hill, G.C.B.K. T.S.M.T. and S.G.; Sir William Grant; Sir Jacob Astley, bart.; Sir Anthony Farrington, bart.; Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and K.T.S.; Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B. and M.P.; Sir T. Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy; G. W. Taylor, esq. M.P.; J. J. Lockhart, esq. M.P. for Oxford; C. O. Bowles, of North Aston, co. Oxford, esq.; Charles Peers, of Chislehampton Lodge, co. Oxford, esq.; R. Southey, esq. Poet Laureat; and Joshua Watson, esq. Treasurer to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, &c.

And the Honorary Degree of M.A. on Rowland Hill, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College.

An Ode, in honour of the King's Accession, written by the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. of Christ Church, and Professor of Poetry, and set to Music by Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music, was then performed with great effect by a full orchestra, both vocal and instrumental.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Crowe, B.C.L. of New College, the Public Orator; after which the Prize Compositions (see p. 442) were recited.

The Vice-Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation; after which 'God save the King' was sung, accompanied in excellent style by all the performers. Upwards of 250 persons were entertained in an elegant manner by the Vice-Chancellor, in the Hall of Brasennose College. Lord Hill; Gen. Sir G. Murray; Sir W. Grant; Sir W. Scott; Sir T. Lawrence; the Bp. of Llandaff; the Heads of several Colleges, and their Ladies, and many other distinguished persons, were of the party.

Two new Churches are about to be erected at *Wakefield*; and the foundation of a new Church was on the 5th of June laid at *Harwich*.

June 22. About half-past 12 o'clock at night, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Leigh, silversmith, *Middle Row, Maidstone*. Mr. Leigh's family had scarce time to avoid the devouring flames. Mrs. Leigh threw two infant children out of the first floor window, which were caught by the people beneath; and she afterwards jumped from the same window upon the pavement, fortunately without receiving any injury; the rest of the family escaped by the back part of the house. The progress of the flames was arrested, but not before the interior of Mr. Leigh's house was destroyed, with most of his stock in trade; and the adjoining house much injured. The damage is calculated at near 800*l*.

The *Wakefield Journal*, in appropriate terms of condemnation, states, that in consequence of a quarrel between two brothers-in-law, in that neighbourhood, and some litigation in the Wakefield Court Baron, ten of the sheep belonging to one of them were seized by the occupant of a field into which they had strayed, and tied fast, till they all perished with hunger, which they did after 10 days sufferiug!

A few days since, a dreadful accident happened to *Messrs.* Campart and Co.'s mills, at *Iver*. The foreman, while in the act of putting grease to a spindle, had his clothes caught, and he was drawn in between the two wheels; when the force of his body broke the iron spindle, four inches in substance, into three pieces, and he fell on the floor dreadfully mangled. He lingered for about eight hours in excruciating agony. He was only 29 years of age, and has left a wife and three children to lament his unfortunate end.

An enormous snake was killed a few days ago, by a farmer, in a hay field, in the parish of *Chudleigh*, said to be the largest ever met with in that part of the country; its body is described to be the thickness of a man's arm, and it measured in length upwards of four feet.

The staves of *radical pikes* are now selling every market-day at *Huddersfield*, as handles of hay-rakes.

The *Fortunate Youth*, whose deceptive career excited general curiosity and amusement some time ago, is returned into *Cambridgeshire*, and is now an humble agricultural assistant to his father in that county.

A copper mine has lately been discovered near *Kirkcudbright*, in Scotland; the ore is of a superior quality, and the vein is so extensive, that, although the excavation does not exceed nine feet in depth, about 50 tons were soon raised.

Through the channel of a late *Farmer's Journal*, Mr. Atwood, the banker, of *Birmingham*, informs the public, that, according to the Parliamentary papers, the foreign

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foreign importations of corn, on the average of the last six years, have amounted to only one-sixtieth part of the National consumption, or to about six days consumption *per annum*. Now, the produce of English agriculture at the war prices, or even those of 1818, amounts to about two hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling *per annum*; thence the whole value of the foreign imports amounted to but little above four millions *per annum*, and yet there were two bad harvests within the period. On these grounds, Mr. A. concludes that, the petitioning agriculturists have made a fundamental error of judgment, in the supposition that the importation of foreign corn, trifling as the quantity has been, can have occasioned their depression and distress, which he attributes entirely to the improper management of the national money-market, and the subduction of currency by the Bank.

As a proof of the deplorable state of the farmers, it is asserted that in a parish about four miles from *Devizes*, when the Receiver General called a few weeks since for the Taxes, not a single one of the Paymasters could pay his full quantum; where for the twenty preceding years, it would have been looked upon as most extraordinary if a single one had failed.

A few days ago was discovered, in a creek near the sea, in Mr. Birkett's low marsh, *Fosdyke*, by some gentlemen, an extraordinary eel, measuring in length 73 inches, and weighing 36 pounds. — What is most remarkable is, that it is not exactly of the species of the conger.

Sir Charles Wolseley has been waited upon by an express messenger from the Lord Chancellor, to serve him with *a supersedeas*—an instrument by which he is erased from the list of the Magistracy.

A *Canterbury* paper says, "A viper, measuring the extraordinary length of three feet and a half, on Tuesday last was taken alive in the vicinity of this City; and on its being killed, a toad of an extraordinary size was taken from its body, in a perfect state."

A new market is about to be erected at *Liverpool*, which, when finished, will be the completest thing of the kind in England. It is to be covered all over, and will be in length 500 feet, and in breadth 300 feet, with a handsome elevation in front. The estimated expense exceeds 30,000*l*.

There are now living within half a mile of *Bromsgrove* in Worcestershire, on the Worcester road, four children born at one birth, all girls; they are 15 months old, two of whom can walk alone, and the other two nearly so.—The father is a poor labouring man, and had three children before.

Accounts have been received at *Hull*, by the Active, arrived at Peterhead, of the bad success of the fishery, and that no less than 42 ships were ascertained to be clean (empty). The Active left the other ships the 14th June. The merchants seem to have had a strong presentiment of the fate of the fishery; as so high as 34*l*. per ton has been given for oil on arrival.

July 3. The Scotch State Trials commenced at *Stirling* on Thursday last; when Hardie, one of the Bonnymuir radicals, was found Guilty. The indictment on which he was tried charged him with conspiring to levy war and subvert the Constitution, and publishing and posting up printed Addresses to the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, to incite the soldiers of the King and other subjects to rebellion. It appears that the Court has strictly forbidden any publication of the proceedings till all the trials are concluded. The prohibition, like that issued on the trial of the Cato-street conspirators at the Old Bailey, is not confined merely to those now in progress at Stirling, but extends to those which will follow at Glasgow, Paisley, Dumbarton, and Ayr.

July 15. "About seven this morning arrived at *Dover*, from Boulogne, the Chevalier Vassali, with two respectable witnesses in favour of the Queen. We understand they are followed by several Noblemen, and many superior Military and Civil Officers of Rank, who come to give testimony on the approaching trial, in behalf of her Majesty."

The treatment of the Italians at *Dover*, has excited a kind of horror in the minds of Foreigners on the Continent; so much so, that on the landing of some of the suite of the French Ambassador absolute fear took such possession of them, that it was with great difficulty they could be persuaded there was not any danger. The arrivals from the Continent at Dover are less than before, while those at Harwich have considerably increased within this fortnight.

July 22. Letters from York state, that the Grand Jury had found the bills for high treason, which had been presented to them, against four prisoners charged with the insurrection near *Huddersfield*, on the night of the 31st of March; and against 18 who were engaged in the march to Grange Moor, on the morning of the 12th of April.

Damaged Hay.

A Correspondent says, there is a vast quantity of hay now abroad, not worth 10*s*. per ton, which may be rendered palatable and wholesome food, by simply sprinkling salt between the layers while stacking. He tried this plan on a lot of flooded hay in 1818, and found his cattle preferred

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preferred it to the best hay not salted. The quantity used was a peck measure full of ground rock salt to each ton of hay.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Her Majesty, and the proceedings going on against her, continue almost the sole object of public attention; and we believe we may safely say, that the minds of the people of England were never more intensely fixed on any one subject

Wednesday, June 28.

In consequence of the Queen's non-compliance with the wishes of the House of Commons, the Secret Committee of the House of Lords assembled this day; when the *Green Bag* was opened. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Erskine declined acting on the Committee; and the Lords Hardwicke and Ellenborough were appointed in their stead. When the Committee first met, Messrs. Brougham and Denman delivered in a sealed letter; containing, it is said, material evidence upon the part of her Majesty. This letter the Committee refused to receive, as not within their province.

Tuesday, July 4.

The Lord President reported from the Secret Committee, that they have examined, with all the attention due to so important a subject, the documents which have been laid before them: and they find, that those documents contain allegations, supported by the concurrent testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing in different parts of Europe, which deeply affect the honour of the Queen; charging her Majesty with an adulterous connection with a foreigner, originally in her service in a menial capacity; and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most licentious character.

"These Charges appear to the Committee so deeply to affect not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown, and the moral feelings and honour of the Country, that, in their opinion, it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn Inquiry, which it appears to the Committee, may be best effected in the course of a Legislative Proceeding, the necessity of which they cannot but most deeply deplore."

Wednesday, July 5.

The Queen presented a Petition to the House, desiring that she might be heard by her Counsel; which was resolved in the negative. Afterwards the Earl of Liverpool presented a Bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty, of which the following is a copy:

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and now Queen Consort of this realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity:

"And whereas, after the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, had entered the service of her Royal Highness the said Princess of Wales, a most unbecoming and degrading intimacy commenced between her Royal Highness and the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami.

"And whereas her Royal Highness not only advanced the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, to a high station in her Royal Highness's household, and received into her service many of his near relations, some of them in inferior and others in high and confidential situations about her Royal Highness's person, but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favour and distinction, obtained for him Orders of Knighthood and Titles of Honour, and conferred upon him a pretended Order of Knighthood, which her Royal Highness had taken upon herself to institute without any just or lawful authority:

"And whereas her said Royal Highness, whilst the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, was in her said service, further unmindful of her exalted rank and station and of her duty to your Majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honour and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, and in other respects, both in public and private, in the various places and countries which her Royal Highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time during her Royal Highness's residence abroad; by which conduct of her said Royal Highness, great scandal and dishonour have been brought upon your Majesty's family and kingdom. Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said Majesty, by which she has violated the duty she owed to your Majesty, and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of Queen Consort of this realm; and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the Crown and the honour of this nation; We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal

loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, do hereby entreat your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that her said Majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this Act, shall be and is hereby deprived of the title of Queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges, and exemptions appertaining to her as Queen Consort of this realm; and that her said Majesty shall, from and after the passing this Act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising, and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover, that the marriage between his Majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the same is hereby from henceforth for ever wholly dissolved, annulled, and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

The House of Lords are to meet on the 17th of August, to proceed to the second reading of the Bill now before their Lordships' House regarding the Queen: no proxies are to be allowed; and, it is said, the House will enforce attendance by penalties and imprisonment. After the evidence for the prosecution has been examined, the Counsel for her Majesty will then open the case and call witnesses.

An effort has been made in the Lords to obtain a list of the witnesses for the prosecution; but it was strongly opposed by Ministers, and rejected.

The House of Commons have adjourned till the 21st of August.

Thursday, June 1.

The Anniversary of the National School Society was held at Baldwin's Gardens, this day. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, attended by a number of Bishops, Noblemen, &c.

Dr. Walmsley read the Report. There had been established in England 1,467 schools; praise was given to Mr. Johnson, the master of the general central school, under whose care were about 502 boys and 230 girls. During last year the children had increased 20,000, and the whole number receiving instruction in England amounted to 270,000. The schools had increased from 1467 to 1614. The system was established in Nova Scotia and other foreign parts. The report alluded to the munificence of J. Watson, esq. the treasurer of the society, who had purchased the chapel in Ely-place (valued at between 2 and 3000*l.*) and made a present of it to the society for the children of the National Schools to attend divine service (see p. 366). The Rev. Dr. Bell (to whom the Society owed its origin) had presented them with a communion service of plate for the chapel in Ely-place. The system had been generally introduced in the Army, under the patronage of the Duke of York; also in the Navy, under the patronage of several distinguished officers; in Portsmouth Dock Yard, under the patronage of the Commissioners. Thirty-two grants of money had been made, amounting altogether to 3,202*l.* to various populous parishes in and about the Metropolis, particularly to Newington Butts, Bethnal Green, and St. Paul's, Deptford; and, in the latter place, instruction had been given to children in evenings, whose occupations would not allow them to attend in the day time, and also on Sundays. The Committee had been restrained from doing more in assisting schools with money, from the scantiness of their funds; however, it acknowledged a liberal legacy and several donations. The Report concluded with a recommendation of supporting the system, to counteract Deists and Infidels, and that it was the cause of God and Religion.

Thursday, June 29.

Dr. W. H. Wollaston was raised to the chair of the Royal Society, till November; when, at the meeting of the Society, a President will be elected.

Among the Bills which lately received the Royal Assent, is one for punishing the drivers of stage coaches, and other carriages, for accidents occasioned by their misconduct.

Mr. Parke's invention for the consumption of smoke from steam-engines, &c. was tried lately at Barclay and Co.'s brewery, and found to answer most completely, and that by means at once easy, cheap, and certain. The method may be adopted, without any additional expence, or even alteration, by those who have falling doors to their furnaces. The person attending the engine should, before supplying it with coal, push the fire forward, then lay the coals on the place from whence the fire was pushed, and immediately close the door to within about an inch and an half of the bottom; the air rushing through the part left open has the effect of burning the smoke completely. A little smoke will rise while the coals are laying; but the moment the door is put down, and left as before-stated, very little smoke can be seen; the door may be closed in about a minute. This plan, generally adopted, will relieve large towns, as well as the country, from a most intolerable grievance, and will be a great saving of fuel.

The building of the new Post Office is, it is said, likely to be suspended; and an estimate is directed to be prepared of the value

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value of the vacant ground, should it be thought necessary to let it upon building leases.

Saturday, July 1.

In the Court of Exchequer, W. G. Lewis, printer, of Coventry, was fined 100*l.* for selling burnt pease as a substitute for coffee, contrary to the 41st Geo. III.

Tuesday, July 4.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Robert Hill, a grocer of Highgate, which was found in the Serpentine river, on Monday morning. There were marks of violence on the body, and nothing remained of the property which was on the person of the deceased when he left home. The Jury returned a verdict of—"Found dead, supposed to have been robbed and murdered."

Wednesday, July 5.

This morning William Paling, John Robinson, and William Henry Stanford, for uttering forged notes; Henry Hawkins, for a burglary under aggravated circumstances; William Arnold (a soldier) for extorting money upon the highway; and W. Sanders, for horse-stealing, forfeited their lives to the outraged laws of their country, at the usual place of execution in the Old Bailey, in the presence of a comparatively small number of spectators.

Thursday, July 6.

It appears, by the statement of porter brewed by the eleven principal houses, to this day, that the quantity is 125,066 barrels less than the preceding year.

Tuesday, July 11.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and suite arrived in London from Hanover.

Captain Smith road his horse on the Essex road, eleven miles in 29 minutes 46 seconds—time allowed 50 minutes—for a wager of 200 guineas—the animal 16 hands high, and least fatigued of the two.

Wednesday, July 12.

About three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the extensive granary belonging to Mr. Scriviner, at Dockhead. The fire, which is said to have originated from some unslacked lime which was unshipped the preceding day on the ground floor, destroyed the whole of the premises, with all the stock in trade.

By the King.

A Proclamation for adjourning the solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty.

G. R.—Whereas by our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 6th day of May last, We did (amongst other things) publish and declare Our Royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation, upon Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, at Our Palace at Westminster; and whereas for divers weighty reasons Us thereunto moving, We have thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until Our royal will and pleasure shall be further signified thereon, We do by this Our Royal Proclamation give notice thereof; and We do hereby further signify to all Our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons of what quality or rank soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices, or tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of such Coronation, are discharged from their attendance, on Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 12th day of July, 1820, and in the first year of Our reign.

God Save the King.

Friday, July 14.

A *Princess* has been discovered in Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres, who claims to be the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland. She this day presented to the House of Commons a Petition for an enquiry into her Claims.

Saturday, July 15.

The total amount of Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation during this week amounted to 26,210,300*l.* In the preceding week the amount was 22,397,210*l.*; so that there has been an increase in the chief circulating medium, in one week, of no less than 3,813,090*l.*

Monday, July 24.

The New Bank Note.—An Act of Parliament has received the Royal Assent for the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting Bank Notes. The preamble of the Act furnishes a general description of the note, which is about to be issued by the Bank of England. It recites, that "As well for the prevention thereof, as to facilitate the direction of the same, the Governor and Company of England have, after great consideration, labour, and expense, formed a new plan for printing Bank notes, in which the ground work of each Bank note will be black or coloured, or black and coloured line work; and the words "Bank of England," will be placed at the top of each Bank note, in white letters upon a black table or dark ground, such ground containing white lines intersecting each other, and the numerical amount or sum of each Bank note in the body of the note will be printed in black and red register work, and *the back of each note will distinctly shew the whole contents thereof in a reversed impression.*"—The exclusive privilege of using this plan of printing notes is given to the Bank of England; and the Governor and Company are further authorised to cause the names of the persons intrusted by the Company to sign Bank notes in their

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their behalf, to be *impressed by machinery* upon Bank notes, instead of having them subscribed in the hand-writing of such persons respectively.

Another Act received the Royal Assent, for "regulating the payment of Labourers Wages." It enacts, that wages shall not be paid otherwise than in money—imposes a penalty of 20*l.* on offenders, if the conviction be affirmed.

Friday, July 28.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a communication to the House of Lords, informing their Lordships that it is her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties relating to her, which has been introduced into the House by Lord Liverpool. Her Majesty also desires, that their Lordships will order a seat to be provided for her in the House of Lords, so situated that she may be enabled to hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced in the course of the investigation.

An official Return to an Order of the House of Commons states the total amount of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, for the year ending the 5th of July, 1819, exclusive of Property and unappropriated War Duties, at 49,361,220*l.* and for the year ending the 5th of July, 1820, at 48,938,309*l.* making a falling off, in the latter year, of 422,971*l.* The receipt upon Property, and unappropriated War Duty, in the former year was 239,357*l.* in the latter year 44,604*l.* Exclusive of these receipts, the total net amount would be, for the year ending the 5th of July 1819, 49,071,923*l* for 1820, 48,893,705*l.*; leaving a deficiency in the latter year of only 178,218*l.*

Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, was the son of a poor woman, who left him in a field when an infant; but the chirping of a grasshopper leading a boy to the place where he lay, his life was preserved.—From this circumstance the future merchant took the grasshopper as his crest; and hence the cause of that insect being placed over the Royal Exchange.

Government has contracted for horse barracks to be built in Mary-le-bone Park. The contractors are to be paid by an annuity of 5400*l. per annum* for thirty-one years; being the rent now paid for Portman-street, Barracks.

By an Act just passed, persons *offering* a fee to any officer, &c. of the custom-house, are liable to 500*l.* penalty, whether the fee be taken or not.

A new experiment is to be made of conveying letters by an extra post, at the rate of 11 miles per hour, including change of horses; by which a whole day will be gained to all cities and towns at above 200 miles from London. Double postage only is to be charged for this extraordinary speed.

Amount of Duty paid by the different Fire Insurance Companies of London, from Christmas 1819 to Lady-day 1820.

Office.	Sum Insured. £.	Duty paid. £.	s.	d.
Sun	22,969,914	34,454	17	5
Phœnix	14,129,592	21,194	7	9
Royal Exchange	8,290,342	12,435	10	3
County	7,483,583	11,225	7	6
Imperial	7,045,828	10,568	14	10
Globe	5,909,242	8,863	17	3
Eagle	3,397,514	5,096	5	5
Albion	3,235,775	4,853	13	3
Hope	2,953,011	4,429	10	4
Hand in Hand	2,923,817	4,385	14	3
British	2,877,709	4,316	11	3
Westminster	2,729,664	4,094	9	11
Atlas	2,579,128	3,868	13	10
Union	2,391,967	3,587	19	0
London	1,631,747	2,447	12	5
National Union	435,515	653	5	5
	90,984,348	136,476	10	4

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

July 7. *When It takes Place, I shall keep my Seat and Get a Peep.* A trifle brought out by Mr. Yates for his benefit, to exhibit the versatility of his imitative talents. It was afterwards acted two nights, and therefore, we suppose, was adopted by the Manager.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 10. This Theatre opened for the season with a new Farce, entitled, *Oil and Vinegar*; said to be a production of Mr. Theodore Hooke.—It was not very ill received, but was acted only two nights.

July 20. *Woman's Will—A Riddle!* This is a Musical Drama in three Acts; the story taken from Chaucer; being founded on the adventures of a certain knight, condemned to die for some crime; but saved, on the hard condition of discovering within a given period, that which is "women's constant will." This secret is revealed to him by an old beldame, who, however, claims his hand as her reward; which the luckless knight, bound by his honour, is about to bestow; when she is suddenly transformed into a young and beautiful woman, the identical object of his affections. The solution of the riddle proves to be, that it is, "to have her will." By the aid of good music, singing, and acting, it has had a favourable reception.

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PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

July 1. Horse Guard—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hill, and Brevet Major Drake, to be Majors.

3d Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar, to be Major.

40th—Brevet Lieut. Col. Balfour, to be Major.

Hospital Staff—Staff-Surgeon Taylor to be Physician, and Assistant-Surgeon Trumbis to be Surgeon, to the Forces.

July 3. A Conge d'Elire passed the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Bristol to elect a Bishop, *v.* Mansel, dec.; and recommending the Rev. J. Kaye, D. D. Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Divinity, to be elected Bishop of Bristol.

July 4. Alleyne Lord St. Helen's, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, *v.* Lord Charles Spencer, dec.

July 8. Dr. C. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, *v.* Mansell.

21st Foot—Capt. Champion, to be Major.

47th—Major Meyrick, to be Lieut.-Col.

July 18. A Conge d'Elire passed the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Winchester to elect a Bishop of that See; and recommending George Tomline, now Bishop of Lincoln, to be elected Bishop of Winchester.

The King has approved J. Colquhoun, esq. as Agent for the City of Hamburgh; Mr. N. M. Rothschild, Consul General for Austria; and Mr. P. Aigen, Consul at Gibraltar for the same Power.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

July 15. *Dunstable.* G. Hartopp, esq. of Four Oaks, co. Warwick, *v.* Metdge.

July 18. *Colchester.* H. Baring, esq. *v.* D. W. Harvey, esq. whose election has been determined to be void.

Berwick-upon Tweed. H. H. Saint Paul, esq. *v.* Sir D. Milne, K. C. B whose election has been also determined to be void.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. J. F. Roberts, second master of Felstead School, Essex, to the mastership of Walthamstow School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Killett, B. A. Kenninghall V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Hunt, Boughton R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Martin, M. A. (Chancellor of Exeter), Haberton V. Devon.

Rev. E. James, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Mortlake Perp. Curacy, Surrey.

Rev. George Lucas, B. A. Billockby R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Bathurst, son of the Rt. Hon. Bragge Bathurst, Berwick in Elmet R. near Leeds, *v.* Bp. Mansell, dec.

Rev. W. Roles, M. A. Upton Lovell R. Wilts, *v.* E. Seymour, dec.

Rev. G. Grantham, B. D. (fellow of Magdalen Coll. Oxford) Waith V. Linc.; patron, Miss Borrell, of Grainsby House.

Rev. R. Marks, Great Missenden V. Bucks.

Rev. J. W. Jones, A.B. Church Broughton V. Derby.

BIRTHS.

June 23. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir James Montgomery, bart. M. P. a daughter.

July 1. Lady Frances Webster Wedderburne, a son.—3. At Lyme, Dorsetshire, the Lady of Sir Edward Synge, bart. of Leslie Court (Cork), a son.—9. In Dublin, the Lady of Hon. A. Hely Hutchinson, a son.—12. The Lady of Hon. Col. Lowther, a son.

Lately, in Hamilton-place, Countess of Shannon, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 13. Josiah Howard, esq. late of Rockport, to Janet Buchanan, daughter of James Provand, esq. merchant, of Glasgow.

16. Peter Rose, esq. of Demerara, to Emily, daughter of Wm. Gordon, esq. of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

27. Vice Adm. Sir R. Goodwin Keats, G. C. B. of Durrant House, Devonshire, to Mary, daughter of late Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, Derbyshire.

29. Richard Mansing, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Sarah, dau. of late Geo. Delmont, esq. of John-street, Berkley-square.

E. J. Lockwood, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire, to Miss Spark, late of Bury St. Edmund's.

Joseph Baker, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Hale, of Hornsey-lane.

Rev. John B. Monk, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Jane, dau. of Robert Ward, esq. of Liverpool.

Lately. In Caswell county, North Carolina (by the Rev. Mr. Grave), Capt. Wm. Graves, to Miss Nancy Graves, daughter of —— Graves.

The Graves, 'tis said, will yield their dead,
When the last trumpet shakes the skies;
But, if God please, from Graves like these;
A dozen living folks may rise!

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July 1. Henry Warren, esq. of the Grove, Dedham, near Colchester, to Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the late Jas. Hamilton, esq. of Bangour, North Britain, and of Chesterfield-street.

2. The Right Hon. John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore (since dead, see p. 85), to Miss Mary Milner.

3. The Rev. John Pieters, of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Lucas, of Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.

Francis Boot, esq. to Mary, daughter of Mrs. Hardcastle, of Derby.

Thomas Paterson, esq. Paymaster of the 22d reg. of Foot, to Margaret, daughter of James Miller, esq. merchant, of Glasgow.

5. George Morgan, esq. of Biddlesdon Park, Bucks. to Anna Eliza, dau. of the late L. Oliver, esq. of Brill House, Bucks.

At Antwerp, Major Stephen Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards, to Mary Anne; and the Rev. T. Mahon, Rector of Newport Pratt (Mayo), to Catherine, daughters of the Hon. Robert Annesley.

6. T. H. Penwick, esq. Royal Engineers, to Marianne, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Burrough.

Mr. Ambrose Holloway, of the City-road, solicitor, to Elizabeth Priscilla, dau. of Mr. Thomas Massett, of Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. Henry Vallance, Druggist, Garlick-hill, to Sarah, second daughter of Robert Fauntleroy, esq. of Wandsworth.

John Harcourt Powell, esq. to Mary Agnes, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Waddington, Prebendary of Ely.

Isaac Eeles, esq. of Fulham, to Eliza; and William, eldest son of Wm. Merry, esq. Deputy Secretary at War, to Anne, daughters of the late Kender Mason, esq. of Beel House, Bucks.

Capt. Jas. Stirling, R. N., of Glenlyan, son of the late Jas. Sterling, esq. of Kippendavie, to Mary, daughter of the late Day Hort Macdowall, esq. of Castle Semple.

Thos. Monkhouse, esq. of Queen Anne's-street, to Jane, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, esq. M. P. of Lark Hill, Lancashire.

John Norris, esq. Captain in 1st Somerset Militia, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Grant, esq. of Manchester-square.

9. Col. Arthur Disney, of Ballysax (Kildare), to Ellen, daughter of Giles Eyre, esq. of Eyre Court (Galway).

Lieut.-Col. Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, to Lady Frederica Louisa Murray.

11. Rev. H. B. Tristram, vicar of Bramham, Yorkshire, and nephew to the Lord Bishop of Durham, to Charlotte Jocelyn, daughter of the late Thos. Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, and niece to Lords Donoughmore and Hutchinson.

Major.-Gen. Sir Jas. Lyon, K. C. B. to Anna, daughter of the late Edward Coxe, esq. of Hampstead.

Henry, son of the late Sir Richard Pearson, to Caroline, daughter of late J. Lyons, esq. of St. Austin's, near Lymington.

At Paris, at the Hotel of the British Ambassador, Philip James Green, esq. Consul General for the Morea, to Frances Dorothea, daughter of John Larking, esq. of Clare House, Kent.

12. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Anne, daughter of the late Joseph Bilton, esq. of York.

Capt. Robilliard, R. N. to Martha, dau. of Thomas Clarke, esq. of Antigua.

The Rev. David Daniel, son of John Daniel, esq. of Cwrtmawr, Cardiganshire, to Clementina, daughter of the late Major Lyons.

13. J. Sparrow Stovin, esq. son of Jas. Stovin, esq. of Whitgift Hall, Yorkshire, to Rebecca Maria, dau. of late Jos. Green, esq. of Portugal House, Birmingham.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B. &c. to Letitia Sarah, widow of the late Major Tyler, R. A. and dau. of J. Crickett, esq. of Towns End House, Hemel Hemstead.

Thos. Francis Kennedy, esq. M. P. of Dunure, to Sophia, only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

Capt. James Tomkinson, R.N. to Frances Eliza, widow of Major Beane, R. H. A.

15. B. Hepworth, esq. to Anne, daughter of John Risdon, esq. of Berners-street.

T. Green, esq. of Old-street, to Louisa, dau. of R. H. Sparks, esq. of Tottenham.

Thos. Vowe, esq. of Hallaton, Leicestershire, to Sarah, daughter of the late Jas. Howes, esq. of Stratford, Essex.

17. John Farquhar, esq. of Pitscandly, by Forfar, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. George Shillito, of Upper Thames-street.

18. Chas. John Kemeys Tynte, esq. to Eliz. dau. of Thos. Swinnerton, esq.

Sir Bagenal Wm. Burdett, bart. of Clontarf (Dublin), to Esther, dau. of late Thos. Smith, esq. of Castleton Hall, Lanc.

19. At Compton, Sussex, Le Chevalier François Marie Lefer, de la Saudre, eldest son of Baron Lefer, Commissary Judge from the Court of Spain to Sierra Leone, to Harriett, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Tyner, Vicar of Compton, and Rector of Upmarden, Sussex.

20. The Rev. Charles Fred. Parker, Rector of Ringshall, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Eyre, Rector of St. Giles, Reading.

John Haggard, LL. D. of Doctors' Commons, and of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Caroline, daughter of the late Mark Hodgson, esq. of Bromley.

Capt. R. Melville Grindlay, of the East India Company's service, to Maria Susanna, daughter of John William Commerell, esq. of Lower Berkeley street, and Strood, near Horsham, Sussex.

22. The Rev. Henry Jos. Taylor, of Brighton, to Jemima, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.

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OBITUARY.

Earl of Roden.

June 29. At his seat, Hyde-hall, Herts, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden, Viscount Jocelyn, Baron Newport, a Baronet, Knight of St. Patrick, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Louth, Joint Auditor-General of the Exchequer. The Earl was born Oct. 26, 1756; married first, Feb. 5, 1782, Frances Theodosia, eldest daughter of Robert Bligh, Dean of Elphin, brother of John first Earl of Darnley, by whom he had issue, 1st. Robert, Visc. Jocelyn, Knight of the Shire for Louth; 2. James Bligh, Lieut. R.N. deceased; 3. Thomas, Capt. 23d Foot, deceased; 4. George; 5. Frances Theodosia, married Feb. 7, 1813, Richard Wingfield, fifth Viscount Powerscourt; 6. Anne. The Earl married secondly, Juliana Anne, daughter of John Orde, Esq. of Westwood, co. Northumberland, by whom he has also left issue. The Earl is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Robert, now Earl of Roden, a Privy Counsellor in England, Joint Auditor-General of the Exchequer in Ireland, Vice-Chamberlain to the King, &c. married Jan. 9, 1813, Maria Frances, second daughter of Thomas Stapleton, Lord Le Despenser, and has issue. The first Peerage conferred on the ancient family of Jocelyn, of Hyde-hall, Herts, whose male ancestry is beyond the Norman Conquest, was the Barony of Newport, granted in 1743, to Robert Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, further created in 1755 to the dignity of Viscount Jocelyn. He was father of the first Earl of Roden. The Chancellor was grandson of Sir Robert Jocelyn of Hyde-hall, co. Herts, created a Baronet in 1665, which English Baronetage and ancient estate devolved to the Earl of Roden on the extinction of the elder branch.

Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn.

July 3. In Conduit-street, in his 52d year, the Right Hon. John Bowes, 10th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in Scotland. He was born April 12, 1768; succeeded his father John; the late Earl, in 1776; and he afterwards re-assumed the name of Lyon.

The origin of this noble family is said to be the same as that of Lyon, in France, which derives itself from the noble house of Leoni at Rome, a branch whereof came from France into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and from thence, in 1098, into Scotland, with King Edgar, the fourth son of Malcolm III. From that period the family has flourished in the annals of Scotland.

July 18, 1815, the Earl of Strathmore was created Baron Bowes, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Lordship was married only the day before his death to Miss Mary Milner. He has left a son by this lady, who claims the Earldom of Strathmore. The title of Baron Bowes is extinct. His Lordship's estates were not entailed, and he made a full settlement of his property. A curious question will arise as to the legitimacy of the son; as it must depend whether a marriage in England, subsequent to the birth of a child, would legitimatize that child in Scotland.

Viscount Ranelagh.

July 4. At his seat at Fulham, Middlesex, the Right Hon. Thomas Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and Baron of Navan, in the county of Meath; late a lieutenant-colonel, and major in the 66th regiment of infantry. He was born Feb. 2, 1763; succeeded his brother Charles, Dec. 24, 1800; married Aug. 21, 1804, the only daughter of the late Sir Philip Stephens, of St. Faith, in Norfolk, bart. and Secretary of the Admiralty. She died without issue June 17, 1805. His lordship married, secondly, Sept. 15, 1811, Caroline, sole daughter of the late Col. Lee, co. York; by whom he had issue a son, born Jan. 1818 (who died a week before his father, see p. 92), and a daughter, born Nov. 14, 1819. The ancestor of Lord Ranelagh was Sir Roger Jones, knt. and alderman of London, whose son, Dr. Thomas Jones, was Abp. of Dublin, also Lord Chancellor, and Lord Justice of Ireland, and died 1619. His son Roger was the first Viscount Ranelagh, so created 1628.

Hon. Baron Norton.

June 19. At Abbeyhill, in Scotland, the Hon. Fletcher Norton, Senior Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. He was second son of Fletcher, first Lord Grantley, and was born in 1744. He married the daughter of James Balmain, esq. Commissioner of Excise, by whom he has left four sons and four daughters.

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The eldest son is presumptive heir and successor to the titles and estates of his uncle, the present Lord Grantley. He was the oldest Judge in his Majesty's dominions, and, it is believed, in Europe. He succeeded Baron Wynne, who resigned in 1776; and has, therefore, sat in that Court 44 years. There has seldom appeared a stronger instance of the influence of manners and conduct, that is, the manners and conduct which spontaneously arise from the best feelings of our nature when combined with the soundest judgment, in acquiring the esteem and affection of all ranks in society. Baron Norton took up his residence in Scotland at a time when the prejudices between that country and England, which had been gradually subsiding after the rebellion in 1745, were revived by the periodical publication of the "North Briton." But these prejudices were converted into sentiments of regard for him as soon as he was known. His conduct as a Judge increased the respect which his behaviour in private life had obtained. His *perspicuity* easily discovered the true merits of the cases before him, while his dignified and conciliating manner, joined to the universal confidence which prevailed in his rigid impartiality, reconciled to him even those who suffered by such verdicts as were given against them, in consequence of his charge to the juries.

In domestic life, the effects of his amiable qualities were most interesting. As a husband, a father, a friend, and a master, he was equally revered. The fund of information—of anecdotes admirably well told—his social disposition, and the gentlemanly pleasantness of his manners, made his society be universally coveted.

Resentment had no place in his bosom. He seemed almost insensible to injury, so immediately did he pardon it. Amongst his various pensioners were several who had shewn marked ingratitude. But distress with him covered every offence against himself.

His attention to religious and moral duties was uniform and constant. Not a Sunday passed, either in town or country, when he was prevented from going to church, that the service of the Church of England, and a sermon selected from the works of the best English and Scotch divines, were not read to his family; and so inviolable was his regard to truth, that no arguments could ever prevail upon him to deviate from the performance of a promise, though obtained contrary to his interest, and by artful representations, imperfectly founded.

The circumstance of his having lived so long at Edinburgh and "ever borne his faculties so meek, and been so clear in his great office," will readily account for the anxious inquiries that were made by all ranks and classes of people in that city during the tedious illness which preceded his death, and for the general concern it occasioned. His remains were interred in the family vault at Wonersh, in Surrey.

Sir Joseph Banks, G.C.B.

(Further Particulars, in addition to those already given in Part I. pp. 574. 637.)

This eminent man was born Dec. 13, 1743. He was the only son of William Banks, esq. who had assumed the surname and arms of Hodgkinson (being those of his maternal grandfather), for an estate at Overton (before the death of his eldest brother Joseph). He married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Bate, esq. (who died Aug. 27, 1804), by whom he had one daughter, the late celebrated Collector, Miss Banks, who died Sept. 27, 1818 (see vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 472); and one son, the subject of this Memoir. His father died in 1761, leaving him, at the age of eighteen, possessed of an ample fortune; he was at that time a member of the University of Oxford; and it was in the retirement of collegiate studies that he acquired his taste for natural history, and resolved to devote himself to its advancement, with all the resources of his mind and his fortune.

The passion of the young student for his favourite pursuit was not confined to the researches of the closet. Immediately on his leaving the University, in 1763, he made a voyage to the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. He returned with those habits of investigation which are induced by a contemplation of rare and novel objects; and he made many acquisitions to his cabinet of natural history.

The talents of Mr. Banks were called into action at a period remarkably propitious to their developement. The reign of George III. commenced with that high and liberal attention to nautical discovery, which benefited the Government of a nation that was prepared by its wealth, its intelligence, and its industry, to derive from an intercourse with unknown and babarous countries new materials for commercial activity, new facts of science, and new incentives to go forward in the duty of bestowing civilization to the whole human race. Mr. Banks saw that the genius of Cook was destined to accomplish the most arduous and important enter-

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prises; he engaged himself in the undertaking of the great circumnavigator with ardour and liberality, which were worthy the objects of his devotion.

On the 25th of August, 1768, the Endeavour sailed from Plymouth, on this great expedition. Lieutenant Cook was Commander; but Sir Joseph Banks went in circumstances which made it improbable that he should be subjected to any disagreeable control. No unfortunate accident occurred in the early course of the voyage. Even in the passage to Madeira, Sir Joseph and his companions discovered many marine animals which no naturalist had described. At Madeira, and as they sailed on to Rio Janeiro, their vigilance was still eagerly awake, and was sufficiently gratified by observations and specimens new to science. The jealousy of the Portuguese greatly disappointed their curiosity, by forbidding their researches at Rio Janeiro.

On Wednesday, April 12, 1769, the Endeavour arrived at Otaheite. For three months the voyagers continued at this and the contiguous isles, making those astronomical observations for the sake chiefly of which Lieut. Cook was sent out; surveying, as navigators, the coasts of the different isles; collecting specimens of the natural productions peculiar to them; and studying the language, manners, and arts of the Islanders.

In August, 1769, the Endeavour sailed from the last Isle of the group. In October they made New Zealand, which had not been visited since Tasman's voyage. They next sailed to New Holland, chiefly along the East coast; they gave the name of New South Wales to the adjacent territory. The ship here struck upon a rock, and was saved only by extraordinary skill. In laying her down for repairs the sea broke in, and spoiled the greater part of Mr. Banks's specimens of natural history. But he was recompensed by the discovery of the kangaroo. In August, 1770, they sailed for New Guinea. On their homeward voyage, their short stay at Batavia was nearly fatal to the expedition. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander caught the fever. The Otaheitan priest and interpreter Tutia and his son died. Every person of the crew but one was taken ill. Seven died at Batavia, and twenty-three more within six weeks after. On Wednesday the 12th of June, 1771, the vessel anchored in the Downs. Thus closed perhaps the most memorable voyage since the days of Vasco and Columbus. Mr. Banks was now received with the public respect due to knowledge, intelligence, and enterprise. He was overwhelmed with attentions from the literary bodies at home and abroad, and was looked upon as one of the most prominent young men of the age.

His ardour was not exhausted. The natural curiosities of Iceland attracted his attention. He hired a vessel, and with Drs. Solander and Van Troil investigated the Island. His hazards were rewarded by the discovery of the cave of Staffa, in the Hebrides, the most magnificent specimen of the columnar basalt in the world; but he had a still more gratifying reward in having attracted the benevolence of the Danish Court to Iceland by the information contained in his voyage.

Mr. Banks having satisfied, and nobly satisfied, his ardour for foreign inquiries, settled in his native country, with the patriotic purpose of devoting his fortune and influence to the encouragement of science. His labours had been properly appreciated by the most eminent men of Europe; and while, therefore, his laudable desire of forming a splendid collection of natural curiosities was abundantly gratified by his extensive intercourse, the still higher ambition, of widening his sphere of utility, enlarged his association and his correspondence with the learned and the great, and rendered him a nucleus round which the scattered science of all countries might be gathered.

Upon the retirement of Sir John Pringle from the Presidency of the Royal Society in 1777, Mr. Banks was elected to the vacant chair. The decision was a wise one. Though the object of this highest honour which Science has to bestow, was not amongst the mighty names who have built up the temple of philosophy, and have left to succeeding ages little more than its adornment, though he brought to the chair in which Newton had sat, qualities which only claimed the merit of an unbounded love of science, an unequalled industry in collecting its materials, a liberal and gentlemanly spirit of patronage, an influence with the great and powerful of eminent advantage to the particular interests of the Society; and a reputation which might receive some additional lustre from the honours which were proposed to it—we yet think that the decision was a wise one. The new President formed a link between the scientific, and the ennobled and wealthy, which no deep and abstracted scholar, no man of professional eminence could have supplied. With character and ability sufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of the Society, his genius was not so elevated as to abash the candidate for its honours.

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honours, nor his fame so considerable as to leave him satisfied with his personal importance, without seeking to derive additional honour from the advancement of the Institution over which he presided. The rank which the Royal Society now holds, is the best proof of the success which has been derived from the character of its President.

In 1779 he married Dorothea, daughter and co-heiress of William-Weston Hugessen, of Provender, in the parish of Norton, Kent, esq. by whom he had no issue. Lady Banks survives to lament her loss.

In 1781, Mr. Banks was honoured by his Sovereign with a baronetcy; as he was some years afterwards, by being created a Knight of the Bath, and sworn one of his Majesty's Hon. Privy Council.

Sir Joseph Banks devoted himself to the important duties of his station with that ardour and alacrity which belonged to his general habits. His extensive friendship and correspondence procured communications of the highest interest, and the courtesies of his private character induced men of the most exalted rank to solicit the honours of a fellowship with those of distinguished excellence in scientific attainments. Sir Joseph was re-elected to the Presidency, for several years, with an unanimous feeling; but the jealousies of some members of splendid and commanding talents began to be developed. It was charged against Sir Joseph Banks, that in the recommendation of candidates, he bowed rather to the pretensions of rank, than to the unobtrusive, but undoubted claims of eminent ability; and this feeling so far extended itself, that a distinguished ornament of the Church, no less distinguished for his mathematical learning, threatened a secession in the following terms:—"if other remedies fail, we can at least secede. When the hour of secession comes, the President will be left, with his train of feeble *amateurs*, and that toy upon the table, the ghost of that Society in which Philosophy once reigned, and Newton presided as her minister!" The very temper of this burst of eloquence is a proof of the causes of this schism. The pride of genius was, in all probability, opposed to the pride of rank, and the conflict was as obstinate as it was violent. The President maintained his position firmly, and he lived to behold that intimate union which ought ever to exist between the patrons and the votaries of learning, producing all the grace and all the power of such a combination, giving science a home in the courts of greatness, and alluring the honourable to win additional honours in the retirements of philosophy.

Our space will not allow us to follow the late President of the Royal Society in his various labours for the advancement of scientific knowledge. Sir Joseph Banks has been attacked by that vain ribaldry, which would prostrate all rank, and eminence, and useful ability, at the feet of its own grovelling ridicule—he has been lampooned as a weak experimentalist, hastening with childish curiosity through a series of idle investigations establishing no principles, and without obvious utility. It is known, on the contrary, that he has devoted himself, with unceasing perseverance, to objects of the first practical benefit, and it would not be difficult to produce a long list of improvements in agriculture and horticulture, for which we are indebted to his patient industry. His character in this, indeed in many other points, appears to us pretty nearly to resemble the excellent Evelyn, one of the founders and ornaments of the Royal Society. We have no hesitation in believing that the fame of Sir Joseph Banks will go down to posterity with that of this good and great man, as an accomplished gentleman, a judicious inquirer, a diligent votary, and a liberal patron of learning—as one honoured most particularly with the favour of his Sovereign—receiving from the source of all honour, some of the highest dignities which can be bestowed upon civil services—surrounding himself with the admiration of his contemporaries of every nation—and employing these rare advantages in the great task which he had proposed to himself, as an improver of his country.

In person Sir Joseph Banks was tall, well-built, and manly, with a countenance expressive of dignity and intelligence. His manners were polite yet urbane; his conversation rich in instructive information, frank, engaging, unaffected, without levity, yet endowed with sufficient vivacity. He possessed information upon almost every different subject within the range of art or nature; and on most subjects he exercised the discriminating and inventive powers of an originally-vigorous mind.

Sir Joseph Banks has bequeathed his fine library to the British Museum; and has left 200*l.* a year to Mr. Brown, his secretary, and some trifling legacies. His funeral was quite private.

Rev. William Richardson, D.D.

Lately. At the glebe house of Clonfecle, in the county of Antrim, aged 80, the Rev. William Richardson, D. D. This ingenious Clergyman distinguished himself by his pursuits in Natural History, and is well known to the public (and

(and particularly to the readers of this Magazine), for the zeal he manifested in bringing into notice the valuable properties of Fiorin grass (see vol. lxxix. 133, 908. lxxx. i. 420. ii. 232. lxxxi. i. 33, 524. lxxxvi. ii. 107). Besides some valuable communications to the Royal Society (particularly a very curious paper on the Giant's Causeway, printed in the Philosophical Transactions), he published separately the following tracts: "Letter to the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, on the Properties of Fiorin Grass, 1809," 12mo. "Essay on Fiorin Grass, 1810," 8vo. "Letter to the Marquis of Hertford," on the same subject, 1810, 8vo. "A new Essay on Fiorin Grass, 1813," 8vo.

Dr. John Trusler.

Lately. At the Villa House, Bathwick, aged 85, John Trusler, LL. D. This singular author was born in London in 1735. He had no academical education, but was bred to physic in a very humble line, though afterwards he contrived to obtain orders, and for some time officiated as a curate in and about London. In 1771 he started a project peculiar to himself, that of abridging the Sermons of eminent Divines, and printing them in the form of manuscripts, so as not only to save Clergymen the trouble of composing their Discourses, but even of transcribing them. Dr. Trusler next established a printing and bookselling business upon an extensive and very lucrative scale. He resided several years at Bath on the profits of his trade, and latterly at his estate on Englefield Green in Middlesex. This wholesale dealer in compilations has manufactured the following works, several of which, however, it must be acknowledged, have the merit of utility:—

Hogarth Moralized, 8vo, 1766.—Chronology, or a Concise View of History, 12mo. 1769; of this little work there have been numerous editions, and one in two volumes 12mo.—Principles of Politeness, extracted from Chesterfield's Letters, 12mo. 1775.—Account of the Islands lately discovered in the South Sea, with an Account of the Country of Kamtschatka, 8vo. 1777; this is an abridgment of Cook's Voyages.—Practical Husbandry, or the Art of Farming, 8vo. 1780.—The Sublime Reader, or the Morning and Evening Services of the Church, pointed as they should be read, 12mo. 1782.—View of the Statute and Common Law of England, an abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries, 4to. 1784.—Compendium of Useful Knowledge, 12mo. 1784.—A Dictionary of Rhymes, 8vo. 1784.—Modern Times, or the Adventures of Gabriel Outcast, 3 v. 12mo. 1785.—The London Adviser and Guide, 8vo. 1786.—The Country Lawyer, 12mo. 1786.—The Honours of the Table, or Rules for Behaviour during Meals, with the Art of Carving, 12mo. 1788.—Eight Years' Almanack, on a Sheet, 1788.—Summary View of the Constitutional Laws of England, 8vo. 1788.—On the Importance of a Farmer's Life, a Sermon, 8vo. 1793.—The Life and Adventures of William Ramble, Esq. 3 v. 12mo. 1793.—The Art of Gardening, 8vo.—Essay on Literary Property, 8vo. 1798.—The Assessed Tax Act explained, 8vo. 1798.—A Third Volume of his Chronology, 12mo. 1805.—Memoirs of his Life, part I. 4to. 1806.—Detached Philosophic Thoughts on Man, 2 v. 12mo. 1810.—Proverbs exemplified, 12mo. 1811. Among other compilations sent forth by the Doctor, we must not omit to mention one, in numbers, entitled, The Habitable World displayed; besides which, he also printed a Clerical Almanack, Moore's Almanack improved, and other things of a like kind.

Captain Wood, R.N.

June 24. At Bramling House, near Wingham, Kent, in his 54th year, Capt. John Wood, R.N. A long and active service in the varied and opposite climates of the North Sea and the Tropical Ocean, produced a severe hepatic affection, which, after 30 years service, compelled him to seek, under a temporary retreat in the bosom of his family, the restoration of his health; but his happiness in this retirement was considerably embittered by the unconquerable nature of his complaint; which at length, in the prime of his life, in the full enjoyment of his faculties and fortune, and after attaining a high rank in his profession, thus prematurely terminated his existence.

Captain Wood, then a Commander, had the honour of serving under the late glorious Lord Duncan, during the whole period of his lordship's command in the North Sea; and at the mutiny at the Nore was the happy instrument of detaching many of the disaffected seamen from that alarming and threatening confederacy; of securing the ring-leaders of some of the most refractory crews; and of carrying two of his Majesty's line of battle ships into Sheerness Harbour. The prompt zeal and activity so invariably displayed by Capt. Wood during the period of his services in the North Sea, insured him the flattering approbation of Lord Duncan, which his lordship took an early opportunity to testify, by advancing him to the rank of Post Captain.

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Captain. Capt. Wood subsequently commanded the Concord and the Phaeton in the East Indies, under Admirals Rainier, Lord Exmouth, and Sir Thomas Trowbridge.

The sudden demise of this officer affords a remarkable instance of the uncertainty and futility of human hopes and expectations; and forcibly reminds us of the truth of the adage, "*nous proposons, mais Dieu dispose;*" for in the belief that his health was sufficiently re-established, he was again preparing for active service, when a sudden and violent attack from the insidious disease which had so long fastened upon his constitution, blighted his expectations in their bud; and to the inexpressible grief of his family, relations, and friends, bowed him, after a few days of acute suffering, a martyr to climate, into the grave.

PETER DOLLOND, ESQ.

July 2. At Kennington, at the advanced age of 90, Peter Dollond, Esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard; Member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia; and well known, wherever science is cultivated, as one of the most celebrated opticians of his day. He was the eldest son of John Dollond, F. R. S. the eminent optician, and inventor of the achromatic telescope.

His father was born in Spitalfields in 1706: his parents were French Protestants, who soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz sought refuge in England, in order to avoid persecution, and to preserve their religion. The first years of his life were employed at the loom; but, being of a very studious and philosophic turn of mind, his leisure hours were engaged in mathematical pursuits; and though by the death of his father, which happened in his infancy, his education gave way to the necessities of his family, yet at the age of fifteen, before he had an opportunity of seeing works of science or elementary treatises, he amused himself by constructing sun-dials, drawing geometrical schemes, and solving problems. An early marriage and an increasing family afforded him little opportunity of pursuing his favourite studies: but such are the powers of the human mind when called into action, that difficulties, which appear to the casual observer to be insurmountable, yield and retire before perseverance and genius; even under the pressure of a close application to business for the support of his family, he found time, by abridging the hours of his rest, to extend his mathematical knowledge, and made a considerable proficiency in Optics and Astronomy, to which he now principally devoted his attention, having, in the earlier stages of his life, prepared himself for the higher parts of those subjects by a perfect knowledge of Algebra and Geometry.

He designed his eldest son, Peter Dolland, (the subject of the present memoir) for the same business with himself; and for several years they carried on their manufactures together in Spital-fields; but the employment neither suited the expectations nor disposition of the son, who, having received much information upon mathematical and philosophical subjects from the instruction of his father, and observing the great value which was set upon his father's knowledge in the theory of Optics by professional men, determined to apply that knowledge to the benefit of himself and his family; and, accordingly, under the directions of his father, commenced optician. Success, though under the most unfavourable circumstances, attended every effort; and in 1752, John Dollond, embracing the opportunity of pursuing a profession congenial with his mind, and without neglecting the rules of prudence towards his family, joined his son, and in consequence of his theoretical knowledge, soon became a proficient in the practical part of Optics.

In the beginning of 1761 John Dollond was elected F. R. S. and appointed optician to his Majesty, but did not live to enjoy his honours long, as he died of apoplexy, Nov. 30, in the same year. An interesting account of this able philosopher and artist may be seen in Mr. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, compiled from a life of him, written by Dr. John Kelly.

After his father's death, Mr. Peter Dollond carried on the optical business in partnership with his brother, the late Mr. John Dollond, till the death of that gentleman Nov. 6, 1804; when Mr. Peter Dollond admitted into partnership his nephew Mr. George Huggins, who, with the king's permission, shortly after took the name of Dollond, and has recently been elected F. R. S.: under the management of this gentleman the business still flourishes with undiminished reputation.

In 1765, a letter from Mr. Peter Dollond was read before the Royal Society, concerning an improvement which he had made in his telescopes.

In 1772 he communicated to the same Society, through the medium of his friend Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, a "Description of some Additions and Alterations made to Hadley's Quadrant, to render it more serviceable at

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at sea." This produced from Dr. Maskelyne some "Remarks on Hadley's Quadrant, tending principally to remove the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of the Back-observation, and to obviate the errors that might arise from want of parallelism in the two surfaces of the Index Glass."

In 1779, the Astronomer Royal also handed to the Royal Society an Account, by Mr. Peter Dollond, "of an Apparatus applied to the Equatorial Instrument for correcting the Errors arising from the Refraction in Altitude."

In 1789 he published "Some Account of the Discovery, made by the late John Dollond, F. R. S. which led to the grand Improvement of Refracting Telescopes, in order to correct some misrepresentations in Foreign Publications of that discovery; with an attempt to account for a *Mistake* in an Experiment made by Sir Isaac Newton; on which Experiment the Improvement of the Refracting Telescope intirely depended." This was written to secure to his father, as well as to the country, the honour of so valuable a discovery. It was read to the Royal Society; but was not printed in their Transactions. In this Paper the cause of the difference of the results of the 8th experiment of the 2d part of the first book of Newton's Optics, as stated by himself, and as it was found when tried by John Dollond in 1757 and 1758, is fully and ingeniously accounted for.

Mr. Peter Dollond has left two daughters; one the widow of the late Rev. Dr. John Kelly, Author of the Triglott Celtic Dictionary, and a Translator of the Bible into the Manks Language (of whom see vol. LXXX. i. pp. 84, 188); the other, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Waddington, Rector of Tuxford, Notts.

The subject of this brief memoir, though ripe in years, will be most sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends; and so extensive was his benevolence, that numerous are the individuals who will deeply feel the loss of his generous patronage and assistance.

DEATHS.

IN February last, after an illness of only three days (whilst on his return from the expedition in the Persian Gulf), Edmund, youngest brother of Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.

April 1. Edw. Pellew Wilkes, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. S Myrmidon.

April 8. Beloved by all who knew her, Jane, wife of William Combes, esq. of Henley on Thames.

May 22. In the Moro Castle, Havannah, the Spanish Gen. Renovales.—He had of late resided in New Orleans, but proceeded to the Havannah, on hearing of the recent events in Spain. He was there arrested, with several other officers, on a charge of having attempted a conspiracy to overthrow the present Government, and establish the independence of Cuba.

May 31. After many years illness, aged 67, the widow of the late William Bussard, esq. of Manchester, most justly beloved.

June 5. At All-Stretton, co. Salop, in his 66th year, deeply regretted by his family, his parishioners, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, the Rev. Richard Wilding, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Easthope, Curate of Wolstanton and Smethcott, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Salop, Surrogate for the diocese of Hereford, one of the Trustees of the Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury, and of Church-Stretton in the same county. As a Clergyman, he had an extensive share of learning, and was sincerely and firmly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. As a Magistrate, he was possessed of a quick discernment, solid judgment, and strict integrity. In domestic life, he was a most tender husband, affectionate father, and sincere friend. Society has lost in him a valuable member, the poor a humane benefactor; his numerous workmen and labourers, a kind and indulgent master; his tenants, a good landlord; and his numerous friends, a most pleasing and instructive companion. He was a regular reader of Mr. Urban's pages, and a contributor to some of the earlier Volumes.

June 14. At Cambridge, in his 53d year, Henry Hodges, esq. of Emanuel College, B. A. 1789, M. A. 1792.

June 18. In his 63d year, the Rev. William Calcott, of Cainham Court, co. Salop, and many years Rector of Great Witley in Worcestershire. His unaffected piety, extensive charities, and zeal for the Established Church, of which he was an able advocate, will long be had in remembrance by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.

June 21. In Lombard-street, aged 84, Capt. John Mann.

June 23. At Aldbury House, Cheshunt aged 82, John Russell, esq. of Thruxton's Court, Hereford.

June 25. In Argyll-square, Edinburgh, Alex. Christison, esq. late Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.

June 27. At Ebony, in the Isle of Oxney, Mr. Isaac Cloke, brewer, of Tenterden, aged 72 years: by his testamentary directions, his remains were followed to the grave by 72 aged men, all in white frocks

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frocks and white stockings, and each was to be the father of six living children.

June 27. In Pullen's-row, Islington, the Rev. Lemuel Kirkman.

At Wykeham, Hampshire, in her 75th year, Henrietta, relict of the late Samuel Atkins.

At Holyhead (Anglesey), in his 69th year, Richard Griffiths, esq. late Agent for Post Office Packets on the Holyhead and Dublin station.

In Manchester-square, in his 94th year, Lewen Smith, esq.

At Portsmouth, aged 34, Sarah, wife of Major Macdonald, of the Royal Marines.

At Moulton, near Spalding, aged 60, Miss Harston, a maiden Lady, for many years a schoolmistress; a very eccentric character, parsimonious to an extreme, living on bread and water and a few vegetables for more than two years preceding her death; yet she has left a considerable property, which comes to a near relation, a poor labouring woman.

At Islington, near Birmingham, in his 62d year, Thomas Laugher, esq.

At Kensington, in his 71st year, Capt. Thos. Riches, late of Great Yarmouth.

At Rye, Sussex, aged 81, Mrs. Mervon; and on the next day, aged 40, Mr. Thos. Meryon, of the same place.

At Fulham, aged two years and four months, the Hon. Arthur Jones, son of Viscount Ranelagh (see p. 85).

At Caher, Ireland, aged 106. the Rev. Jas. Keating. Parish Priest of Kilgobinet (Waterford), 70 years ago, and afterwards was Parish Priest of Clogheen.

Aged 28, Mrs. John Paradise, of Newcastle-street, Strand.

June 28. Septimus, seventh son of Cecil Becke, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, solicitor.

Of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Glossop, of High Holborn, wine and brandy merchant.

June 30. At Newcastle upon Tyne, in her 70th year, Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Waters, painter.

Lately, Mr. Alexander Bisson, Chief Clerk at Marlborough street Police office.

Mr. Salmon, a market gardener, in Park-place, Little Chelsea. After eating a hearty breakfast, he walked out into his garden, and fell down and expired.

Devonshire.—At Tor Crossin, aged 73, John Henry Southcote, esq. formerly of Buckland-tout-Saints, and of Stoke Fleming, Devonshire.

Gloucestershire.—Wm. Hopton. While mowing a field for H. Eycott, esq. at Stonehouse, he suddenly dropped down dead; he was 52 years old, and has left a wife and seven children.

Hampshire.—At Horndean, Edw. Oliver Osborn, esq. Vice Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet.—This gallant Officer was the last of three brothers, all Flag Officers in the Royal Navy, who have died within the course of a few months.

Huntingdonshire.—At Stonely, near Kimbolton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Jane Welstead, formerly of Berners-street.

Lincolnshire.—John Skinner, the sexton of Barton-on-Humber. While walking along the street in apparent health, he suddenly dropped down, and instantly expired. He had been sexton 35 years; during which period he had dug between 15 and 1600 graves.

Oxford.—At his rooms in Magdalene Hall, aged 60, the Rev. Wm. West Green, D. D. Rector of Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire (to which rectory he was presented in 1813), one of the Lecturers of Oxford, and for 29 years Vice Principal of Magdalene Hall.

Somersetshire.—At Bath, the Rev. John Lyster; Rector of the living of Clonpriest in the Diocese of Cloyne. It is said, that Lord Ponsonby has served notice on the Vicar General of his intention to present to the living: the rectory to which he was presented by his College in 1796, has also laid claim to it. The Diocesan was the last who presented it.

Surrey.—The Rev. Willoughby Bertie, late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, Rector of Buckland.

Sussex.—At West Stoke, aged 62, Mr. Mark Cobden, gamekeeper to his Grace the Duke of Richmond; in which family he had spent the whole of his life. He was at one time esteemed, according to the Cricketers' phrase, the longest arm in England. In 1792, he was matched to throw a five and a quarter ball, in Goodwood Park, for a considerable wager, with the Earl of Winchelsea, whom he beat by three yards, pitching his ball the first throw 119 yards.—His Lordship had never before been beaten.

At Arundel, in her 82d year, Catharine, widow of the late Rev. John Griffiths, of Kingston-on-Thames, and mother of Capt. A. J. Griffiths, R. N.

Westmoreland.—At Kendal, Mr. Hind, auctioneer.—His death was occasioned by a dreadful accident that occurred there on the day of celebrating the anniversary of Mr. Brougham's first contest for Westmoreland. In order to give additional *eclat* to the day, two cannon were placed on an eminence, on the West side of the town. Mr. Hind was ramming one of the guns, which had been before discharged; when the powder exploded, and blew off his left hand and part of his arm, and so dreadfully lacerated his other hand, that it was amputated.

Yorkshire—At Thirby, Thos. Hintoff, a weaver.—He had been married *six times*. His sixth wife surviving—exactly the number

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ber that Henry VIII. boasted of having led to the Altar.

IRELAND—*Lately*. Mary Tyré, wife of Thomas Young Lester, esq. of the City of Dublin, and daughter of William Reece, esq. of Ledbury, co. Hereford. To mental powers of the first order, she added all those useful and ornamental acquisitions which dignify the female character. She was conversant with the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages; but all her accomplishments were eclipsed by her genuine piety.

John Anderson, esq. of Fermoy, Cork.

July 1. Aged 42, John Atkinson, gent. of Peterborough.—He had been holding an Inquest at Pilsgate; and on returning home, about nine in the evening, was thrown from his horse in Thorpe-lane, within half a mile of Peterborough, and killed on the spot.

Mr. Wishart, a surgeon, of Baynes-row, Clerkenwell. He was in high spirits, when he fell back in his seat and expired without a groan.

In her 35th year, Anne, wife of J. Bennett, esq. of Dimsdale, Lancashire. She was in the morning all health, activity, and loveliness, and in the evening a lifeless corpse.

In his 74th year, Mr. Edward Death, merchant; during half a century in the house of Todd, Henderson, and Co.

At Sidmouth, Edward Thomas, son of Robert Hesketh, esq. of Rossall, Lancashire.

July 2. In Hatton garden, in his 75th year, Mr. Chas. Cox.

At Clifton Hot Wells, the wife of John Myrton, esq. of Halston, Shropshire, only surviving daughter of Lady Jones, and sister of Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

In the Grove, Kentish Town, the wife of Mr. Robins, sen. auctioneer, Covent-garden.

At the Manor House, Paddington, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Henry Waring.

At Lee, Kent, Henrietta Maltby, daughter of the late Jos. Leacock, esq. of Mount Brevitor, Barbadoes.

From the rupture of a blood-vessel, John Scales, esq. of Hanger's-lane, Stamford Hill.

In her 24th year, Frances Anne, daughter of Richard Allnutt, esq. of South Park, Penshurst, Kent.

Aged 89, Anne, widow of the late Edward Ives, esq. of Titchfield, Hants.

July 4. In his 22d year, Robert, son of Mr. Wm. Leonard, surveyor, Parson's Green, Fulham.

At Epsom, aged 93, Susan, wife of John Ashley Warre, esq.

Aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Clarke, esq. of Brunswick-place, Lewisham-road, formerly of the Brewery in Bermondsey.

At Lomond's Pond, Southwark, aged 58, Mr. George Cole. He was deaf and dumb from his birth.

July 5 At Dawlish, Devonshire, aged 21, Catherine, daughter of Rev. J. H. Hall, of Risley Hall, Derbyshire.

At Wick, in his 80th year, Wm. Macleay, esq. late Provost, and during 40 years chief residing Magistrate of that Borough; also one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Caithness.

At Dalston, Jane, wife of Mr. Joseph Boord, many years resident in Watling-street.

Aged 20, Eliza Anne Frances, wife of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, esq.

July 6. At Brighton, Catherine, daughter of the late Fred. Charles Street, esq.

Aged 44, Christopher Barber, esq. of the General Post Office.

On Woolwich Common, Barbara, widow of Lieut. col. Baynes, of the Royal Artillery.

The wife of Benjamin Hutton, esq. of Newington Green.

In Nottingham-place, in his 64th year, Mr. Isaac Chamberlain, sen. late of Basinghall-street.

July 7. In Hornsey-road, aged 58, suddenly, Mr. William Emmett, formerly of Hermes-street, Pentonville.

At Bromley, Kent, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Strong, Rector of Norton, Kent.

July 8. At Cheam, Amelia Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Peach.

At the Moat, Kent, the only daughter of the late Thos. Selby, esq.

At East Dereham, Norfolk, the widow of the late Thomas Wilson, esq. of Camberwell.

In his 23d year, Mr. James Brownsworth Morris, son of Mr. James Morris, of New Brentford, Middlesex.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Major-gen. Thomas Coxe.

At Balgonie Cottage, Fifeshire, Major Douglas, late of the 7th Royal Veteran battalion.

In Black Rock, Cork, the relict of the late Walter Croker, esq. of Clonmel, brother of the Secretary of the Admiralty.

July 9. In his 78th year, John Hussey, esq. of Richmond Green. His death was sudden and awful; he had dined out with a party on the preceding day, and was found dead in his bed on the following morning, to the inexpressible horror and grief of an affectionate wife and an amiable daughter of most exquisite tender feelings. Didactic lesson, that "*in medio vitæ sumus in morte.*" He

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He was a man pre-eminent in suavity of manners, possessed of every mental requisite to command the admiration and esteem of mankind. When some men die, they die all; but when such a character as this departs, he dies not, but his name and memory are perennially vital!

Wm. Baring, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, and the Rev. John Bain, Rector of Winfrith, and only son of Dr. Bain, of Heffleton, near Wareham, in that county. Having in the evening walked to the seashore at Arisk Mill, near the Castle, they were induced by the calmness of the sea to row out in a small boat belonging to Mr. Baring; which, unfortunately, upsetting, they were both drowned. This melancholy event becomes more afflictive from the circumstance of Mrs. Baring and the two Misses Bain accompanying them to the shore, and being eye-witnesses of the painful sight. While attempting to change places in the boat it upset within a hundred yards of the shore. The spring tides setting very strong off this rocky coast, probably, prevented their being able to reach the land.

Aged 24, Mr. Charles Barrell, eldest son of Mr. Savage Barrell, of Billericay, Essex.

In his 27th year, Thomas-Tarleton, eldest son of Edward Faulkner, esq. of Fairfield, Lancashire.

July 10. Aged 14, Sarah-Rachael, daughter of John Simpson, esq. of Fair Lawn, Kent.

Jane, wife of Mr. John Bouch, of Monument-yard.

July 11. In Stanhope-street, Mrs. Bamber Gascoyne.

July 12. At Chelsea, aged 79, the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, D. C. L. Lord Bishop of Winchester; of whom an account shall be given in our next.

In his 25th year, Mr. Chas. Phipps, of Lothbury, solicitor.

Jas. Tyson, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

July 13. At Northampton, in his 23d year, John St. Mawe, esq. only son of Mr. Mawe, of the Strand, London.—Endowed with talents of the finest order, and blest with a disposition at once affectionate and endearing, this excellent young man afforded a powerful evidence of that firmness in the awful hour of death, which faith in a Redeemer can alone confer. He died sending forth his last breath in humble prayer, and cheering with a heavenly hope the afflicted authors of his being. His literary attainments kept pace with the developement of a mind of extraordinary comprehension; — and his friends have to mourn the premature close of a career which was full of promise.

July 15. William-Henry Harnage, esq. of Belswardine, co. Salop, a gentleman long endeared to his friends by the urbanity of his manners.

July 18. Thos. Jacob White, esq. of Bewdley, Worcestershire.

July 19. Aged 70, Mr. Joseph Metcalfe, of East Smithfield.

July 20. In his 64th year, Capt. Jonas Rose, R. N.

In Mountagu-square, in his 75th year, Dr. Bennet, Lord Bishop of Cloyne. Of this elegant Scholar and exemplary Divine, further particulars in our next.

Meteorological Table for July, 1820. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1820.
June	°	°	°		
27	74	83	70	30, 51	fair
28	75	84	68	, 40	fair
29	64	74	64	, 22	fair
30	60	66	53	, 05	showery
July 1	54	61	53	, 30	cloudy
2	56	62	54	, 15	rain
3	56	59	55	, 01	showery
4	56	61	54	, 10	cloudy
5	53	58	50	, 20	cloudy
6	53	60	55	, 20	cloudy
7	57	64	56	, 25	fair
8	55	59	55	, 30	cloudy
9	56	63	57	, 25	fair
10	57	63	59	, 20	fair
11	60	69	55	, 15	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather July 1820.
July	°	°	°		
12	59	68	56	, 02	fair
13	57	61	55	29, 91	cloudy
14	58	64	62	, 94	cloudy
15	63	74	63	30, 05	fair
16	67	73	68	, 01	thund. show.
17	66	68	56	29, 63	rain
18	58	63	56	, 46	stormy
19	59	70	58	, 65	showery
20	63	73	61	, 84	fair
21	62	69	63	, 98	fair
22	59	68	61	30, 01	fair
23	58	67	60	, 01	cloudy
24	59	70	62	, 02	fair
25	66	69	57	, 01	fair
26	63	70	60	, 10	fair

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 27, to July 25, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males - 1109	2175	Males 918	1783	Between	2 and 5	191
Females - 1066		Females 865			5 and 10	87
Whereof have died under 2 years old			473		10 and 20	72
					20 and 30	126
					30 and 40	174
					40 and 50	179
					50 and 60	164
					60 and 70	142
					70 and 80	115
					80 and 90	53
					90 and 100	7

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 15, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	74	10	41	8	35	4	28	10	41	7
Surrey	75	5	38	0	34	0	26	8	43	0
Hertford	69	11	34	10	35	0	26	0	42	6
Bedford	65	4	00	0	36	4	26	0	41	5
Huntingdon	63	9	00	0	32	0	23	4	42	4
Northampt.	66	10	00	0	37	6	23	5	46	8
Rutland	69	0	00	0	34	0	26	0	44	0
Leicester	68	8	00	0	37	0	26	4	47	6
Nottingham	69	10	44	3	38	9	26	8	45	11
Derby	71	10	00	0	00	0	26	4	53	0
Stafford	71	2	00	0	46	0	27	8	50	1
Salop	67	6	48	2	00	0	29	3	49	9
Hereford	65	9	50	0	30	5	28	10	47	6
Worcester	65	10	00	0	35	0	29	1	47	8
Warwick	68	2	00	0	38	6	30	2	51	4
Wilts	66	0	00	0	30	10	26	10	46	11
Berks	71	5	00	0	34	10	27	0	44	10
Oxford	66	2	00	0	32	0	24	10	42	8
Bucks	68	8	00	0	36	6	28	2	41	0
Boston	77	0	00	0	33	7	22	8	00	0
Montgomery	68	6	00	0	35	2	32	0	00	0
Radnor	67	2	00	0	36	2	29	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

67	9	43	10	36	3	26	3	44	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	1	37	0	35	2	31	3	39	2
Kent	73	0	00	0	35	6	26	5	41	8
Sussex	65	10	00	0	00	0	26	3	43	6
Suffolk	70	9	00	0	33	3	27	9	38	0
Cambridge	64	9	41	0	36	0	21	1	41	0
Norfolk	68	0	00	0	33	0	26	9	41	8
Lincoln	68	10	41	5	34	7	22	2	43	10
York	68	11	00	0	35	6	23	6	49	9
Durham	71	2	00	0	40	0	31	5	00	0
Northum.	69	11	49	1	34	3	29	1	35	9
Cumberl.	72	3	50	8	33	2	31	9	00	0
Westmor.	79	7	50	0	48	0	31	7	00	0
Lancaster	72	10	00	0	00	0	27	10	00	0
Chester	66	9	00	0	00	0	30	3	00	0
Flint	66	2	00	0	46	0	27	2	00	0
Denbigh	67	5	00	0	44	0	26	1	00	0
Anglesea	72	0	00	0	37	0	19	0	00	0
Carnarvon	75	3	00	0	40	8	27	4	00	0
Merioneth	74	11	00	0	00	0	25	8	00	0
Cardigan	71	2	00	0	42	8	18	8	00	0
Pembroke	57	4	00	0	36	10	19	4	00	0
Carmarth.	70	3	00	0	40	6	19	10	00	0
Glamorgan	73	4	00	0	34	4	24	0	00	0
Gloucester	66	8	00	0	33	6	25	3	46	0
Somerset	69	8	00	0	31	0	22	0	46	8
Monm.	70	11	00	0	36	9	28	8	00	0
Devon	73	3	00	0	36	3	22	8	00	0
Cornwall	78	0	00	0	37	6	27	9	00	0
Dorset	67	5	00	0	33	1	00	0	52	0
Hants	67	3	00	0	32	6	24	7	43	7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 24, 65*s.* to 70*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 15, 26*s.* 6*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 19, 37*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 24.

Last Bags	3*l.*	8*s.*	to	4*l.*	4*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*
Sussex Ditto	2*l.*	18*s.*	to	3*l.*	14*s.*	Sussex Ditto	3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*
Essex Ditto	3*l.*	0*s.*	to	4*l.*	0*s.*	Essex Dito	3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 24:

St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Clover 0*l.* 0*s.* — Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 4*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Clover 7*l.* 0*s.* — Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.*	8*d.*	Lamb 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.*	4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market June 26:
Veal	4*s.*	8*d.*	to	6*s.*	0*d*	Beasts 1923 Calves 300.
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.*	to	5*s.*	8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 17,300 Pigs 270.

COALS, July 24: Newcastle 31*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* 6*d.*—Sunderland, 33*s.* 9*d.* to 42*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 62*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 59*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 90*s.* Mottled 102*s.* Curd 105*s.*—CANDLES, 11*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 0*d.*

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THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July, 1820 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Oxford Canal, 640*l.* Div. 32*l.* per Ann.—Grand Junction, 210*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Monmouthshire, 145*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 5*l.*—British Plate Glass Company, 200*l.*—Ellesmere, 73*l.* 4*l.* per Ann.—Gloucester and Berkeley Optional Loan Notes, 52*l.* bearing 5 per Cent. Interest.—Dudley, 62*l.* ex Half-Year's Div. 1*l.* 10*s.*—Regent's, 33*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 24*l.*—Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* Div. 1*l.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—West India Dock, 174*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Ann.—London Dock, 80*l.* Div. 3*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 58*l.* 3*l.* per Ann.—Globe Assurance, 118*l.* Div. 6*l.*—Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 17*s.*—Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid.—Grand Junction Water Works, 35*l.* 10*s.*—Chelsea Ditto, 13*l.* 10*s.* Div. 12*s.* per Ann.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 60*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year.—New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium.—City of London Ditto, New Shares, 15*l.* Premium.—Bath Gas, at Par.—Russel Institution, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Surrey Ditto, 8*l.* 8*s.*—London Institution, 39 Guineas.—English Opera, Strand, Rent Charges, 12*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. 155*l.* with a Free Admission transferable.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr.Ct.	3pr.Ct. Con.	3½ per Ct. Con.	4 pr.Ct. Con.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Imp. 3 p.cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Com. Bills.	Omnium.
1		68¼ ⅞		77 ⅛	86 ⅛		17⅞			23 26 pr.	3 5 pr.		4 pr.
2	Sunday												
3		69 ⅛			86⅛ ¼		18	67¼		26 pr.	6 4 pr.		⅛ ¼ pr.
4		69 8⅞			86¼ ⅛		17⅞ 18			21 22 pr.	2 4 pr.		⅛ ¼ pr.
5		69 ⅛		77⅛	86⅛ ⅛		17⅞	67½		23 24 pr.	4 5 pr.		¼ pr.
6	221 20	69 ⅛	68⅛ ⅛	77⅛ ¼	86¼ ⅛	102⅛ 1⅞	17⅞ 18		214¼	23 25 pr.	7 5 pr.	11 12 pr.	
7		69 ¼	68⅛ ⅛	77¼ ⅛	86¼ ⅛	101⅞ 2⅛	17⅞ 18	68			5 6 pr.		¼ pr.
8		69⅛ ⅛	68⅛ ¼		86½ ¼	102⅛ ⅛	17⅞ 18			25 pr.	6 8 pr.	11 13 pr.	
9	Sunday												
10	222	69 ¼	68⅛ ¼		86⅛ ¼	102¼ ½	17⅞ 18			26 25 pr.	9 7 pr.	12 14 pr.	¼ pr.
11	222	69¼ ½	68¼ ⅞	77⅛ ¼	86⅞ 7	102½ ⅞	18⅛			25 23 pr.	6 4 pr.		½ ¼ pr.
12	222 3	69¼ ⅛	68¼ ⅛	77½ ⅛	86⅞ 7	102½ ⅛	18⅛	68¼			4 5 pr.		⅛ ¼ pr.
13	222½ ⅛	69¼ 9	68⅛ ⅛	77½ ¼	86⅛ ¼	102⅛ ⅛	18		216¼	22 20 pr.	4 5 pr.	11 12 pr.	par.
14	222½	69 ¼	68⅛ ⅛	77½ ⅛	86¼ 7	102⅛ ⅛	17⅞ 18	68⅛		19 20 pr.	4 5 pr.		⅛ pr.
15	223	69¼ ⅛	68½ ⅛	77½	87 ⅛	102½ ⅛	18⅛				4 5 pr.	11 pr.	⅛ pr.
16	Sunday												
17		69⅛ ¼	68½ ⅛		87 ¼	102¼ ⅛	18⅛	68	216¼	19 20 pr.	4 5 pr.		
18		69⅛ ⅛	68½ ¼	77½	87⅛ ⅛	102½ ¼	18⅛	68¼		19 20 pr.	4 5 pr.	11 12 pr.	
19	223½ 4	69⅛ ½	68¼ ⅞	77¼	87⅛ ⅛	102¼ 3	18⅛	68¼		20 21 pr.	5 pr.	11 12 pr.	⅛ ½ pr.
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21		69½ ⅛	69 8¼	77⅞ ¼	87⅞ ⅛	103¼ ½	18⅛	68⅛	217½ ¼	20 21 pr.	5 6 pr.		⅛ pr.
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29													
30	Sunday												
31													

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

Printed by J. Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Embellished with Perspective Views of the City of Messina; and of Ashington Church, co. Somerset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

EDINBURGHENSIS states, that "the present Chancellor of the University of Oxford, bears in saltire behind his armorial insignia, a representation of the Maces *appertaining to that University*, as depicted in various publications."—Our Correspondent is of opinion, that "the Chancellors of other Universities in the United Kingdom should, in the like interesting manner, denote the dignified office they have the honour of possessing."

G. H. W. says, that Sir Edward Harwood (part i. p. 397) was ancestor, either direct or collateral, of the present Lord Berwick, whose paternal great grandfather, Thomas Harwood, esq. of Shrewsbury, married Elizabeth Hill, sister of the Right Hon. Richard Hill, of Hawkestone, and had issue, Thomas Harwood, who assumed the name of Hill, and was father of Noel Hill, first Baron Berwick. The estate of Hagburne, co. Berks, appears to have been bought in 1623 by John Harwood from Lord Banbury. Query, what relation was the purchaser to Sir Edward Harwood? the latter is stated to have been born at Hagburne, about 1586.

The "AUTHORESS OF AFFECTION'S GIFT" offers her sincere thanks to our Correspondent OMICRON, (p. 15) for his explanation respecting the beautiful stanzas, entitled "To-morrow," and hopes that Dr. Styles, the Author of "Early Blossoms," will, doubtless, with the same frankness as Omicron, explain the grounds of his assertion in that interesting volume—that the lines in question were the composition of Miss Mary Parker, the sister of his particular friend D. Parker, esq. whose memoir forms a considerable portion of the volume. Dr. Styles has it in his power to set the error right.

A CONSTANT READER says, "In the Memoirs of Living Authors, published in the year 1816, it is stated that Mr. Pitt gave the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Dr. Mansel, in order to correct the disorders which had crept into that Society, and which were of such a nature as to threaten not only the credit of that College, but of the University. What were the disorders alluded to in the abovementioned Work?"

"LATHBURIENSIS wishes for some account of the Life of Sir Peter Temple, knt. one of the Regicides, as also the date and *place* of his birth. His name does not occur in the Register of Sibbesdon, Leicestershire; and that of Stanton-Barry, Bucks, does not commence till 1658."

S. M. proposes the following queries. —1. Have any of your Readers met with any Deeds respecting the Cromwell estates in Huntingdonshire! A few years since a Gentleman in Furnival's Inn is said to have advertised in one of the public prints, that such were in his possession, to be disposed of to any person whom they might interest.—2. In Nasmyth's Tanner, it is said that some original Deeds and Charters relating to Newnham Priory, Bedfordshire, are in the possession of Thomas Ferrar, esq. To what Gentleman of that name does he refer?"

NOTATOR offers the following remarks in reply to former Communications in part i.—P. 602. Is WESTMONASTERIENSIS serious in supposing the Tracts he mentions really relate to a rebellion in a school? Do not his extracts clearly shew them to be political?—P. 603. What I. A. G. means by the Duty on Licensing Innkeepers and others, being regulated by the rates, I do not comprehend. There is a Stamp-duty on the License, with which the Rates have nothing to do; but it is not such as to be of material consequence to any one who pays it.—P. 605. The objection to the introduction of new words into our language is carried too far, but the introduction of Greek names is, in numerous modern instances, truly ridiculous; the sound, however, is so pleasing to young ladies studying Botany in particular, that they would lose half their pleasure if English names only were given; they would sometimes be in awkward situations in studying Dr. Darwin, if he had always used plain English.—P. 606. I am no Dissenter, but I heartily join in reprobating the language of a "COUNTRY RECTOR." A good cause is injured by such intemperate language, and in this instance it is not justified by the general character. —P. 608. Surely you must have mistaken the "Merchant Taylor's" figures, 20,000*l.* build 20 Churches! It is probably true that the new theatrical Church at Marylebone, cost at least 60,000*l.* but though such a profuse waste of money on one Church is greatly to be regretted, when the want of additional ones is so fully acknowledged, would 1000*l.* build a common house?—P. 609. Sir Harcourt Lees describes himself as M. A. but he does not add, reverend. Whether Churchman or Layman, he has, with respect to the Evangelicals, adopted the intemperate language of the "Country Rector." I do not know what peculiar doctrines are professed by them; if they are those of the rigid "fiery Calvin," I by no means approve of them, but in no case can such language be justified in opposing them."

Want of room compels us to defer the Memoirs of S. P. WOLFERSTAN, esq.; of T. PECKHAM PHIPPS, esq. and other favours, till a future opportunity.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Aug.* 1.

AN original Letter, from Sir Joseph Banks, to a confidential Friend long since dead, and from which I make the following extract, is now before me; and I am confident you will think it worthy to be published, as an honourable testimony both to the worthy Baronet who wrote it, and the illustrious Personage whom it mentions; in whose annals this little anecdote from the particular period of time in which it was written, must form a most material link. CARADOC.

"My Dear Sir, *Soho-square, Feb.* 23, 1789.

"I congratulate you sincerely on the recovery of his Majesty, to which I can bear the most ample testimony, having long had the honour to be consulted by him on the subjects of Gardening and Farming. I was sent for on Saturday as usual, and attended in the Gardens and Farm for three hours, during all which time he gave his orders as usual, and talked to me on a variety of subjects, without once uttering a weak or a foolish sentence.

"In bodily health he is certainly improved — he is lighter by about 15lb. than he was — he is more agile, and walks as firm as ever he did. We did not walk less than four miles in the garden and adjoining country.

"I have no doubt that he is able at this moment to resume the reins of Government, but then he will not do it for some time, lest too much exertion of mind might endanger a relapse.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,
"Most faithfully yours,
"JOS. BANKS."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

IN your last Volume (ii. pp. 434. 584), you have given a just account of Mrs. Hannah More's "Moral Sketches." That work, to the credit of the age, has since passed through numerous editions. The following review of the personal character and eventful reign of our late revered Monarch, and suitable reflections on the present period (prefixed to the sixth edition), are so admirably expressed by the amiable Author, that I doubt not they will give pleasure to your numerous Readers.

Yours, &c. N.R.S.

"If there be such a thing as a character formed of the elements of the land which gave it birth, it was realized in the instance of our now beatified Sovereign. Our King exhibited the exactest specimen of the genuine English gentleman in its highest and fairest form: he had not only the general stamp and impress, but the minor modes and peculiarities of a Briton. He was also a fair representative of the *Religion* of his country. He was a *Protestant*, not in name, but in heart and soul.

"He began his reign with an act of self-controul, which gave a flattering presage of his future magnanimity. He sacrificed, in the tenderest point, passion to duty. In the bloom of life, young, ardent, and a King, he felt there was something to which even Kings must submit — the Laws of their country. He made the sacrifice, and, by so doing, was rewarded in his large and lovely family by the long enjoyment of the dearest blessings of domestic life in their highest purity, and in the greatest human perfection. A strict conscientiousness seems to have pervaded every part of his character; — it appeared in his frequently repeated solemn reverence for his Coronation Oath; in his uniform desire to promote the good of his people; in his zeal for the spiritual welfare of the Poor, expressed in a sentiment too notorious to require repetition. The fear of God seems to have been supremely his governing principle; and a deep sense of his own awful responsibility, the corresponding result of that principle.

"If, from a too tenacious hold of an opinion once adopted, he might be chargeable

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able with a political error in a persevering contest with the Western Continent, yet even then his pertinacity was principle; and if he was wrong, it was his judgment which erred, and not his intention: but he knew, even in this case, how to retract gracefully a favourite opinion when the event required concession. In a visit he made from Cheltenham to Dean Tucker, at Gloucester (who had written strongly in favour of a separation), the King had the candour to say to Mr. Dean, "we followed your advice by an earlier termination of the war with America; we had acted wisely; you were in the right." This the Dean repeated to the writer a few days after, together with the whole conversation, which was so honourable to the good sense, general knowledge, and rectitude of mind of his Majesty, that it is to be regretted that it had not been preserved.

"His understanding, though perhaps it had not received the highest cultivation of which it was susceptible, was soundly good, and the whole bent and bias of that understanding was turned to objects of utility. In such of his conversations as have been recorded by Johnson, Beattie, and others, his talents are seen to great advantage. His observations are acute, and his expression neat. In the details of business he was said to be singularly accurate, and particularly well informed in the local circumstances of whatever place was the subject under consideration. His domestic duties were filled with eminent fidelity, and uniform tenderness. His family enjoyments were the relief and solace of his public cares; while the proverbial correctness of his Court furnished a model to contemporary Sovereigns, and bequeathed a noble pattern to his own illustrious posterity. He observed the law of kindness as scrupulously as he observed all other laws; nor was its exercise limited to those about his person or Court, but extended to as many of inferior rank as fell under his observation.

"He was strictly punctual in the discharge of his religious duties, a practice which alone could have enabled him to fulfil his other duties in so exemplary a manner. The writer has heard an inhabitant of Windsor (a physician of distinguished learning and piety) declare, that in his constant attendance at the morning Chapel, his own heart was warmed, and his pious affection raised, by the devout energy of the King's responses. Who shall presume to say what portion of the prosperity of his favoured people may have been obtained for them by the supplications of a patriot, paternal, praying King?

"Firmly attached to the Church of which God had made him the supreme head; strong in that faith of which God had appointed him the hereditary defender, he yet suffered no act of religious persecution to dishonour his reign. His firmness was without intolerance, his moderation without laxity.

"Though involved in darkness, both bodily and mental, for so many of his latter years, he was still regarded with a sentiment compounded of sorrow, respect, and tenderness. He was, indeed, consigned to seclusion, but not to oblivion. The distinctions of party, with respect to him, were lost in one common feeling; and the afflicted Monarch was ever cherished in the hearts of the virtuous of every denomination, whether religious or political.

"Even in the aberrations of reason he was not forsaken. The hand which inflicted the blow, mercifully mitigated the pain. His wounded mind was soothed by visionary anticipations of Heavenly happiness.—Might not these fanciful consolations indicate something of the habit of a mind accustomed in its brightest hours to the indulgence of pious thoughts? And may we not in general venture to observe in vindication of the severest dispensations of the Almighty, that even during the distressful season of alienation of mind, the hours which are passed without sorrow and without sin, are not, to the sufferer, among the most unhappy hours.

"Notwithstanding the calamities with which it has lately pleased God to afflict a guilty world, calamities in which England has had its share, though by no means an equal share, yet the reign of the third George may be called a brilliant and glorious period. Independently of the splendour of our geographical discoveries, our Eastern acquisitions, and other memorable political events, we may challenge any æra in the history of the world to produce a catalogue of the twentieth part of the noble institutions which have characterized and consecrated this auspicious reign: of these, some have successfully promoted every elegant art, and others every useful science, Painting, Statuary, and Engraving, have been brought into fresh existence under the Royal patronage; the application of Chemistry and Mechanics to the purposes of common life, has been attended with unexampled success. Signals at sea have been reduced to a science; the Telegraph has been invented; military tactics are said to have been carried to their utmost perfection. Among the gentle arts of peace, the study of Agriculture, which the King loved and cultivated, has become one among the favourite pursuits of our honourable men. The time will fail to recount the numberless domestic societies of every conceivable description established for promoting the moral and temporal good

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good of our country; persons of high rank, even of the highest, men of all parties and professions, periodically assemble to contrive the best means to instruct the ignorant, and to reclaim the vicious; to relieve every want which man can feel, or man can mitigate; to heal the disturbed in mind, or the diseased in body; nay, to resuscitate the apparently dead: prisons have been converted into places of moral improvement, and the number of Churches have been rapidly multiplying. But the peculiar glory which distinguishes the period we are commemorating, is that of our having wiped out the foulest blot that ever stained not only the character of Christian Britain, but of human nature itself, by the abolition of the opprobrious traffic in the human species.

"If we advert to other remarkable circumstances which distinguish this reign,—while new worlds have been discovered in the heavens, one of which bears the honoured name of the Sovereign under whose dominion it was discovered,—on the earth Christianity has been successfully carried to its utmost boundaries. In this reign, also, it has been our pre-eminent glory to have fought single-handed against the combined world; yet, not by our own strength, but by the arm of the Lord of Hosts, England has been victorious.

"England, it is true, labours at present under great and multiplied, but we trust not insuperable, difficulties. We have the misfortunes of a depressed commerce, but we have the consolation of an untarnished honour; we have still an high national character; and in a nation, character is power and wealth. To the distresses inflicted by Divine Providence, our own countrymen had made a large and most criminal addition. In looking out for the causes of this appalling visitation, may not one of those causes be found in our not having used the sudden flow of our prosperity with gratitude, humility, and moderation? Great are our exigencies, but great are our resources. We possess a powerful stock of talent and of virtue; and in spite of the blasphemies of the atheist, and the treasons of the abandoned, we possess, it is presumed, an increasing fund of vital Religion.

"Were these and all our other numberless resources thrown into one scale, and applied to the same grand ends and objects; would party at this critical juncture, renounce the operation of its narrowing spirit; would every professed patriot show himself zealous—not for the magnifying of his own set, but for the substantial interests of his country; what a mighty aggregate of blessings would be the result, and how reasonably might we then expect the Divine favour in an union so moral, so patriotic, so Christian!

"It has pleased God in his mercy, to restore to health the Son of our late Monarch, and to place him on the Throne of his illustrious ancestors. We have the sanction of his own Royal word, that he will walk in the steps of his beloved parent.

"We have an earnest of his gracious intentions. Every Church has resounded with the Royal Proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for punishing profaneness, vice, and immorality. He has pledged his honour,—honour is the law of Kings,—and his honour is impeachable. In spite of the machinations of the wicked, he wears by acclamation his hereditary Crown, and

May He who wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it his!

He has commenced his reign auspiciously with a public act of wise and well-timed beneficence. By his Majesty's dedication of a large portion of land with a noble pecuniary bounty to a most important purpose, DARTMOOR will hold out to posterity a lasting monument of Royal liberality. By this permanent establishment for the protection and support of a large class of helpless houseless beings, not only will the desert be literally converted into a fruitful field, but the neglected plant will be reared and cultivated, the body rescued from the miseries of want, the mind from the desolation of ignorance, and the heart from the corruptions of idleness, and the ravages of sin;

"These are imperial arts, and worthy Kings!"

"O may he so live in the hearts of his people, and so reign in the fear of God, that it may become a matter of controversy among unborn historians, whether the Third or Fourth GEORGE will have the fairest claim to the now proverbial appellation of the BEST OF KINGS!"

Mr. URBAN, *Queen Sq. Bloomsbury.*

THE following is a Copy of an original Letter from King George the Second to his Son Frederick, Prince of Wales:

"The professions you have lately made in your letter of your particular regard to me, are so contradictory to your actions, that I cannot suffer myself to be imposed upon by them. You know very well you did not give the least intimation to me or to the Queen, that the Princess was with child, until within a month of the birth of the young Princess.

"You

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"You removed the Princess twice in the week immediately preceding the day of her delivery from the place of my residence, in expectation (as you voluntarily declared) of her labour; and both times, upon your return, you industriously concealed from me and the Queen every circumstance relating to this important affair, and you, at last, without giving notice to me or the Queen, precipitately hurried the Princess from Hampton Court in a condition not to be named. After having thus, in execution of your own determined measures, exposed both the Princess and the child to the greatest perils, you now plead surprise and tenderness for the Princess as the only motives that occasioned these repeated indignities offered to me and to the Queen your mother.

"This extravagant and undutiful behaviour in so essential a point, as the birth of an heir to my Crown, is such an evidence of your premeditated defiance of me, and such a contempt of my authority and of the natural right belonging to your parents, as cannot be excused by the pretended innocence of ye intentions, unpalliated or disguised by specious words only; but the whole tenor of your conduct for a considerable time has been so entirely void of all real duty to me, that I have long had reason to be highly offended with you. And until you withdraw your regard and confidence from those by whose instigation and advice you are directed and encouraged in your unwarrantable behaviour to me and to the Queen; and until you return to your duty, you shall not reside in my palace, which I will not suffer to be made the resort of them who, under an appearance of an attachment to you, foment the division which you have made in my family, and thereby weaken'd the common interest of the whole.

"In this situation I will receive no reply, but when your actions manifest a just sense of y^r^ duty and submission, that may induce me to pardon what at present I must justly resent.

"In the mean time it is my pleasure that you leave St. James's with all your family, when it can be done without prejudice or inconvenience to the Princess.

"I shall for the present leave to the Princess the care of my granddaughter, until a proper time calls upon me to consider of her education. GEORGE R."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*

I REMEMBER to have read, above half a century ago, in Mr. Locke's famous Treatise on Government, a sort of hypothetical position, that "a man to enjoy real liberty should be governed either by himself, or his representative." This, on slightly reading it, struck me, as I dare say it did the Author while writing it, as something plausible, and worthy of consideration, and the great philosopher does not appear, as far as I recollect, any more than myself, to have thought any thing further about it. This, however, though probably only a transient idea rising in his mind, and carelessly suffered to remain in his work for want of afterthought, yet may have been the true cause and origin of all those ravings about universal suffrage, and liberty and equality, &c. which have almost annihilated all social order.

En passant, Mr. Urban, I wish to inquire whether any documents can be supplied or referred to, respecting those noble fetes or galas that were formerly given, about 60 or 70 years ago, at Exton in Rutland, by the then Earl of Gainsborough, who might be entitled the Mecænas of his age? One or two ladies of that noble family are said still to survive in that neighbourhood; and if, by their means, or any other, any materials on so entertaining a subject could be pointed out, they might be somewhat augmented by the present inquirer.

I should be glad also to see the words of an old song, called "Happy Dick," written upon a Richard Lord Mansel, who married an old lady for her fortune, and thereby put a period to the succession of his family, and any further particulars relating to the circumstance. The song was to the tune of "Gossip Joan," once a popular ditty, now forgotten, and perhaps not worth reviving.

Yours, &c. EBRUNENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *July 14.*

TO remove the objections and doubts stated by your Correspondent, "D. A. Y." (in his letter for

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for February last, p. 98.) as to the correctness of the Clare pedigree (in the preceding Number for November, p. 410.) some explanation and reference to historical authority will be sufficient.

The record in Domesday-book, that "Clarum tenuit Aluricus," is not conclusive evidence of the first appellation; for that great work was not commenced until some time after the Conquest, and was several years compiling, subsequent to the grant of these lands and honours in Suffolk to Richard Fitz Gilbert, seigneur de Clare in Normandy, by William the Conqueror; for in like manner Claremont in Surrey might be said to have been the property of Sir John Vanbergh, although it received its name from his successor, Thomas Holles Pelham, Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle. The Chronicles of Holinshed, where he quotes the words of Hoveden, vol. I. p. 177, and Polydore Vergil, pp. 386, evidently prove that the names of Clare and Clarence were not the first appellations used.

Whether Tunbridge was an Earldom in this family, or a Lordship only, may be difficult to decide, as at that early period Heraldic records did not exist, nor was mere titular nobility known; and the same difficulty occurs with regard to the Earldom of Clare, although supported by history.—(See Camden's Britannia, vol. II. pp. 43. 73. 74. Collins's Peerage, vol. II. p. 286.)

That Strongbow was the surname of Gilbert de Clare, can be proved satisfactorily. "Chepstow Castle in the reign of Henry the First was in possession of Gilbert Clare, surnamed Strongbow; he executed the office of Marshall of England, was created Earl of Pembroke, and styled Earl of Striguil; he died 1148, and was succeeded by his son Richard Clare, also surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Striguil, who first conquered part of Ireland.—(See Coxe's Historical Tour in Monmouthshire. Lloyd's Historie of Cambria, by D. Powell, 1584, reprinted 1811, page 126. Guliel. Neubrigenses, lib. II. p. 383—4. Lyttleton's History of Henry the Second, vol. V. p. 67.)

Your Correspondent has asserted that the inheritance and honours of the house of Clare were not eventually lost to this family by the marriage of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester to Joan d'Acre, daughter of King Edward the First; and moreover, that the last male heir of this family died in 1295; both these assertions are erroneous, for "Joan of Acres was the second wife of Gilbert Clare, surnamed the Red Earl of Gloucester, who had lost the favour of the King her father, in refusing to go beyond seas with him to the aid of Guy Earl of Flanders, for which cause King Edward seized all his lands; but the breach was made up in this marriage, consummated at Westminster on the 2d of May 1290, in the 18th year of her age, without any dower on the King's part; which done, King Edward *regranted* all the lands so seized, confirming them to the said Gilbert, and to Joan his wife, and the issue begotten of their two bodies in fee farm; this Gilbert died the 7th December 1295, leaving issue one son and three daughters by this wife, who afterwards married Ralph de Monthermer; their only son Gilbert Clare had the Earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford surrendered to him from his father-in-law Ralph de Monthermer (who had enjoyed them during his minority) in the first year of King Edward the Second, 1307, when he was admitted to his lands and honours, and sate in Parliament always after as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; he married Matilda, daughter of John de Burgh, son and heir of Richard Earl of Ulster, and had issue a son named John."—(See Sandford's Genealogical History. Leland's Collections, vol. I. p. 180. 663.)—Gilbert accompanied King Edward the Second in his wars in Scotland, and commanded a division of the army at Bannockburn on the 24th June 1314, where having his horse stabbed with many spears, whilst gallantly fighting and rallying his men, he fell in the midst of the enemy, unknown, not having on his surcoat of arms."—(See Trivet's Annals, by Hall, vol. II. p. 14.) He was much regretted by both sides, and Bruce, admiring his valour, and being also his kinsman by the maternal line, Robert Earl of Annandale having married Isabella de Clare, daughter of Gilbert the second Earl of Gloucester, (see Collins's Peerage, vol. V. p. 466. Betham's Genealogical Tables, p. 619,)

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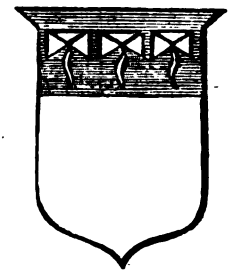
p. 619,) caused his body to be conveyed to Berwick with great pomp, and delivered to King Edward without ransom; he was buried at Tewkesbury, near his father, grand-father, and great-grand-father, his inheritance being divided by his three sisters, in the tenth year of King Edward the Second.—(See Sandford's Genealogical History.)

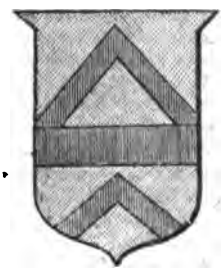
Finally, the objection founded on the differences existing in the armorial bearings of the several branches of this family has no weight when applied to so early a period, as they were then frequently varied by choice or by accident; and the annexed delineation of Arms will plainly show that the Clares of Gloucester, and those of Pembroke, differed as widely from each other, as those of Fitz-Walter from those of Rowham or Claramond in Norfolk. C.

CLARE OF GLOUCESTER.

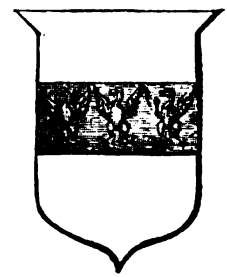
CLARE OF PEMBROKE.



CLARE BARONS FITZ WALTER.



CLARE OF NORFOLK.



Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

OBSERVING in your last Obituary a notice of the decease of that learned and amiable Prelate Dr. Bennet, I beg leave to remind you of his valuable correspondence with Mr. Polwhele on the subject of Roman Antiquities, in the year 1793.

The good Bishop (then of Cork) thus concludes his remarks "on the Roman Architecture and Castrametation as discoverable in this country:"

"I fear, Sir, I have tired your patience by this long and perhaps uninteresting memoir; and I can only say, you are at liberty to vent your indignation upon it, by throwing it into the fire, for disturbing you in the midst of your important pursuits. If, on the other hand, there is any thing in it worth your notice, you are at liberty to insert it in your History in any shape your please. You are acquainted with a gentleman who is the best judge now living upon these matters, and whom I sincerely respect, though I have not the honour of being personally known to him—I mean Mr. Whitaker; to whose History of Manchester I owe my first love for Antiquarian pursuits, and in consequence, some of the most pleasant hours of my life. To his judgment and to yours I cheerfully submit."

Amidst the wavering of politicks and religious opinions, amidst the shameful indifference,—the fearful disaffection of the present hour, the Loyalist and the Christian feel a sort of support in the noble decisiveness of Dr. Whitaker's character; and they rejoice on any occasion that may bring such a man to their remembrance*. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

* See Polwhele's "Cornwall," vol. III. Supplement.

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Mr.

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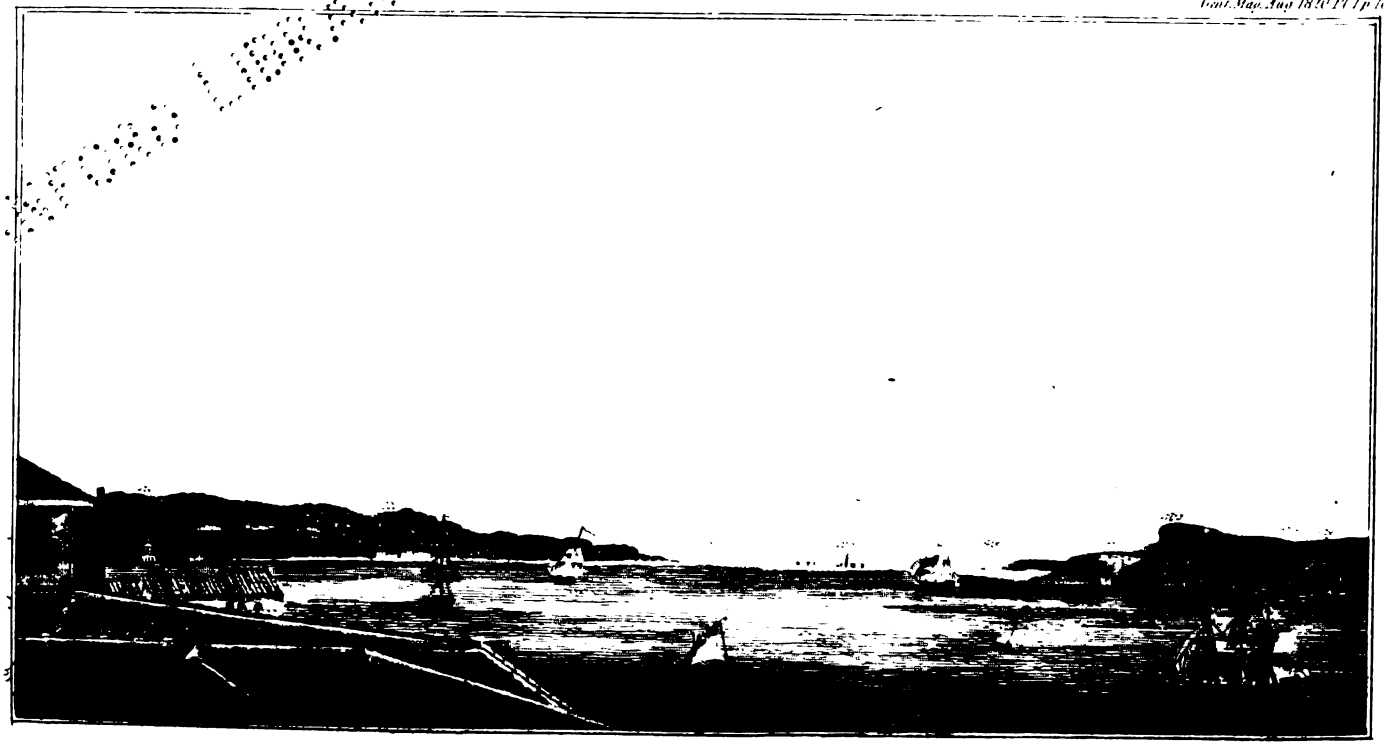

MESSINA.

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Mr. URBAN, *Queen Sq. July* 15.

THE beautiful City of Messina, the capital of the kingdom of Sicily *, 100 miles E. of Palermo, N. lat. 38° 16', E. long. 15° 40', is situated on the East coast towards the narrow sea called "The Straits of Messina," formerly called "Zancle," which name it derived from the form of the harbour, which resembles a hook.

The Drawing *(see Plate I.)* was made in 1806, at the time the British troops were at Messina, and gives a faithful representation of the Straits of Messina, and the immediate country of Calabria †, with all the remarkable points, and a distant View of the Promontory, or Rock of Scylla.

Explanation of the Figures of Reference.

*** To avoid disfiguring the View, the numbers are referred to by the same number of birds flying over the objects herein explained.

1. The upright building in the left corner of the View, is part of a Convent left unfinished; its foundation has been shook by an earthquake.

2. The roof next to the above is the residence where General Fox resided.

3. The lower roof is part of that of the house occupied by Thomas Warrington, esq. from whence the View was taken.

4. The Grotto, a Church built on the foundation of the Temple of Diana.

5. The Village of St. Agatha ‡, where part of the English troops were quartered; all along this coast there is a white sandy beach, along which people ride to the Faro, there being no road but this for three miles.

6. The Calabrian Hills, just above the glorious plains of Maida.

7. The Village and Lighthouse of Faro, a strait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every six hours.

8. Continuation of the distant Calabrian Hills.

9. Town of Palma §, then lately in the possession of the French.

10. In this nook lies Scylla ‖ and Bagnara ¶; the view of them is obstructed only by the Promontory, at which distance the Calabrian Hills continue towards the South, the whole length of the Straits.

Thucydides supposes that this city was founded by the pirates of Cuma, but some others have traced its origin to a higher antiquity, and date 530 years before the siege of Troy, and 964 years before Romulus laid the foundation of Rome; when the inhabitants were molested by the pirates of Cuma, they sought the assistance of the Messinians, a people

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* Messina claims the prerogative of being styled the Capital of the kingdom, though Palermo disputes the precedency with it.

† Calabria, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra, or Hither and Farther Calabria; the former is bounded on the North by Basilicata, on the East by the Gulf of Taranto, on the South by Calabria Ultra, and on the West by the Mediterranean, and a small part of the Principato Citra. The town of Maida (a town of Naples) is in Calabria Ultra.

‡ Agatha, a small town of Naples, in the further principality, on the confines of Terra di Lavoro, between Capua and Beneventum, eight leagues North-east of Naples.

§ Palma di Nuova, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the borders of Carniola, situated on a canal which communicates with the Lizonzo. It is fortified and surrounded by nine bastions, which bear the names of nine Venetian noblemen.

‖ Scylla, a rock at the entrance of the Straits of Messina, about 200 feet in height. Scylla famous in antiquity for the danger which it presented to navigators who approached it. It is now called Sciglio in Calabria Ultra. The town is partly situated on the rock, but the greater part among the rocks above it; its streets are narrow, and three different rows of houses are observed standing one above another, and over the roofs of these, which are straight rows, are six or seven others, in an oblique direction, and from the rock rushes a waterfall, supposed by Cluverius to be the Crathis of Homer, the fabulous mother of Scylla. The earthquake in 1783 destroyed some houses and damaged others; and though most of the houses escaped, a great number of the inhabitants perished. Most of them, terrified by the shock, fled precipitately to the sea shore, which being thrown into the sea by the agitation and resilition of the water, caused 1450 persons to be overwhelmed by the waves and drowned.

¶ Bagnara, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Ultra, was destroyed by the earthquake in 1783.

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of Greece, who came to their succour, cleared their coasts, and entered into an alliance with them, from which circumstance it was called by these Greeks "Messene," and by the Latins "Messana." But Pausanias says, that Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium, having formed an alliance with the Messenians of Greece against the Zancleans, with their assistance took possession of the city, which, in compliment to them, he called "Messene." This event is said to have taken place in the year of Rome 94. It was afterwards seized by the Mamertini; and being made their capital, it became one of the most powerful cities of Sicily. The Mamertini transferred it to the Romans, and from them it was taken in the first Punic war by the Carthaginians. Under the Romans it enjoyed a long interval of peace, and was spared by the rapacious Verres. In the civil wars it took part with Sextus Pompeius.

After the fall of the Roman empire, it was for some time in the possession of the Saracens; and in 1060, was taken by Roger, Count of Calabria, who also assumed the name of Sicily.

In 1139, Richard I. King of England made himself master of it in his way to the Holy Land. It was afterwards betrayed to Louis XI. King of France, who was compelled to surrender it.

The Harbour of Messina has been much admired, and the Quay is decorated with a range of buildings, nearly uniform in its whole length, and interrupted only by a number of arches, which serve as entrances into the streets that terminate upon it.

At the bottom of the Port is the King's Palace, the residence of the Governor, before whose door the vessels of the Royal Navy lie at anchor. Near this is a covered walk, which leads to the Citadel, which is almost impregnable, and cannot be attacked by sea, on account of the currents and difficulty of anchorage; nor is it overlooked on the land side, whilst it commands the City and Harbour. This was built by Charles XIth, after a revolt of the inhabitants. There is a communication by a covered way, and a wide subterranean passage formed under the Jettee, between the Citadel and two forts; one, that of the Lantern, which points out the Channel in the Calabrian coast, and that of St. Salvador, which defends the entrance of the port. It seems as if Nature had designed even the whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis * to serve as guards to this superb Port, which is capable of containing all the ships of Europe, and where vessels arrive at the very door of the merchant, finding any required depth of water, and needing

* Scylla and Charybdis, two whirlpools, the one on the right and the other on the left extremity of the Straits of Messina, where Sicily fronts Italy. Homer and Virgil describe them to be two sea monsters, whose dreadful jaws were continually distended to swallow unhappy mariners.

"Here Scylla bellows from her dire abodes,
Tremendous pest, abhorr'd by men and gods!
Hideous her voice, and with less terrors roar
The whelps of lions in the midnight hour.
Twelve feet deform'd and foul the fiend dispreads,
Six horrid necks she rears, and six terrific heads; &c."
Pope, Odyssey, xii. l. 107.

"Beneath, Charybdis holds her boisterous reign
'Midst rearing whirlpools, and absorbs the main;
Thrice in her gulphs the boiling seas subside;
Thrice in dire thunders she refunds the tide."—*Pope, Odyssey*, xii. l. 129.

Charybdis is said to absorb and reject the water three times in 24 hours.

"Far on the right, her dogs foul Scylla hides;
Charybdis roaring on the left presides,
And in her greedy whirlpool sucks the tides;
Then spouts them from below; with fury driv'n,
The waves mount up, and wash the face of Heav'n."
Dryden's Virgil, III. 536.

"At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pristis,
Delphinûm caudas utero commissa luporum."—*Æn. III.* 424.

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not to move an anchor, if it were not for the violence of the Sirocco *, the only wind to which it is exposed, and by which the ships are in danger of being driven out to sea. In the middle of the Haven are a Lighthouse and a Lazaretto. Within the city are handsome streets, elegant marble fountains, equestrian and pedestrian statues of bronze, large and handsome churches, vast convents, hotels, a magnificent general hospital called "La Loggia," another large hospital, and near it a well-regulated and spacious Lombard-house. The population formerly corresponded with these appearances; but the plague of 1743 and 1744 reduced it from 100,000 to 30,000. In 1780 and 1782, it suffered greatly from an earthquake. The calamities which this City has suffered have not only diminished its population, but occasioned the decay of many houses and the desertion of their occupiers, as well as the decline of their trade, which, however, is still considerable.

There is an annual Fair in August, at which the merchants of all nations resort, and consequently a large assortment of foreign goods are exposed to sale.

The air of Messina is temperate, being continually freshened by the breezes from the sea, purified by the mountains, agitated by the currents, and moderated by the shade and shelter; so that it is rendered one of the most healthy and agreeable habitations in the whole world. W. R.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

Additions to DORSETSHIRE. *(Continued from p. 15.)*

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Ashe in Stour-paine was the property and residence of John Trenchard, author of "Cato's Letters."

At Beminster Forum, April 14, 1644, 144 houses burnt, loss 21,000*l.*; June 28, 1684, a second fire, loss 13,684*l.*; March 31, 1781, 50 houses burnt. In the Chapel are splendid monuments for John Strode, Sergeant at Law, 1698, and George Strode, Esq. 1753. The Rev. Samuel Hood, father of the naval heroes, Lords Hood and Bridport, was master of the Free School.

Bere Regis, great fire in 1634, loss 7000*l.* June 4, 1788, 42 houses burnt.

At Blandford Forum, died of the gaol fever Sir Thomas Pengelly, Lord Chief Baron, 1730. In the church are monuments of its natives, Robert Pitt, physician (epitaph by his brother the poet), 1730; and Christopher Pitt, translator of Virgil, 1748; with a cenotaph, having the appropriate ornament of a Pulteneа, for Dr. Richard Pulteney, physician and botanist, 1801.

* Sirocc, or Sirocco, a South east wind of Sicily, particularly at Palermo, attended with an uncommon degree of heat, and singularly relaxing and oppressive in its effects. The blast of it is represented as resembling burning steam from the mouth of an oven; the whole atmosphere, during its continuance, seems to be in a flame. Those who are exposed to it, in a few minutes find themselves relaxed in a most inconceivable manner, the pores are opened to such a degree, that they expect immediately to be thrown into a most profuse perspiration. At this time the thermometer from 73, rises immediately in the open air to 110 and 112; the air becomes thick and heavy; but the barometer is little affected, falling only about a line. The Sun does not appear during the whole day, otherwise the heat would be insupportable; and on that side which is exposed to the wind, it cannot be borne without difficulty for a few minutes. This wind is more or less violent, and of longer or shorter duration at different times, but it seldom lasts more than 36 or 40 hours. Whilst it lasts, the inhabitants confine themselves within their houses, keeping close shut all their doors and windows, to prevent the external air from entering; and the servants are constantly employed in sprinkling water through all the apartments, in order to keep the air as temperate as possible; and for this purpose every house in the city of Palermo is provided with a fountain. The scorching heat of the Sirocc never produces any epidemical disorders, or does any injury to the health of the people: they feel relaxed after it, but a few hours of the *Tramontane*, or North wind, which generally succeeds the Sirocco, soon braces and restores them to their former state. Some have supposed the Sirocc to be the same wind as that which is so dreadful in the sandy desarts of Africa; but that in its passage over sea, it is cooled and deprived of its tremendous influences before it reaches Sicily.

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In

In Blandford St. Mary was buried, in 1726, Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, proprietor of the Pitt diamond, which weighed 127 carats, and was sold to the King of France for 135,000*l.*

In Bloxworth Church was buried Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State to William III. 1694.

Near Bridport, in the time of Henry VIII. there was as much hemp grown as furnished cordage for the whole English Navy, which cordage being ordered to be made exclusively within five miles of the town, gave rise to the proverb applied to a man being hanged, "He was stabbed with a Bridport dagger."

Broad Windsor was the vicarage of Dr. Thomas Fuller, the quaint and amusing author of "Church History," "Worthies," &c.

Burton Bradstock was the rectory of Hugh Oldham, afterwards Bp. of Exeter and founder of Manchester School.

In Charlton were buried Edward Wake, founder of the Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, 1680; and Dr. Charles Sloper, benefactor, who built the church here, 1727.

Cheddington was the rectory of Thomas Hare, translator of Horace.

At Chettle died, aged 86, its native Rev. William Chafin, anecdotist of Cranbourne Chase, 1818.

At Corfe Castle was buried its rector Nicholas Gibbon, loyal divine, 1697, aged 92.

Corscombe was the residence of Thomas Hollis, literary patron, who died here, Jan. 1, 1774.

Cranbourne is the largest parish in this county, its circumference about 40 miles.

At Dorchester, April 6, 1613, two churches and 300 houses burnt, loss 200,000*l.*; Jan. 30, 1622, 35 houses burnt. In St. Peter's Church were buried John White, puritan divine, "Patriarch of Dorchester," rector of the Holy Trinity, 1648; and Denzil Lord Holles, patriot, one of the five members demanded by Charles I. 1679-80. In Holy Trinity churchyard, Dr. William Cuming, physician and antiquary, friend of Hutchins, 1788. In All Saints churchyard, its puritan rector, William Benn, nonconformist, 1680. Lord Chief Justice Rolle was Recorder of this town.

Eastbury was the magnificent seat of George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melbourne, celebrated by the poets Thomson and Pitt. It was finished in 1738, cost 140,000*l.* Its front, now pulled down, was 570 feet long.

East Stour was the residence of Henry Fielding, the novelist.

In Ewern Courtney Church is the monument of its founder Sir Thomas Freke, 1633.

In Ewern Minster churchyard was buried John Willis, writing-master (portrait engraved), 1760.

Fifehide Nevil was the residence of William Salkeld, sergeant at law, author of "Reports."

Frome St. Quintin was the rectory of George Crabbe, living poet, who resigned it in 1789.

Gillingham was the rectory of the friend of Abp. Usher, Dr. Edward Davenant, Scholar (whose daughter Katherine was married here in 1613, to Thomas Lamplugh, afterwards Abp. of York), buried in the church 1679; John Craig, mathematician; and William Newton, historian of Maidstone. In the free-school was educated Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and the mastership was the first preferment of Dr. Frampton, afterwards Bp. of Gloucester. June 19, 1644, 40 houses burnt, loss 3,900*l.*

Great Fontmel was the rectory of Thomas Dibben, D.D. who translated Prior's "Carmen Seculare" into Latin.

In Great Mintern resided, and in the church was buried in 1714, General Charles Churchill (brother of the great Duke of Marlborough), who took the Duke of Berwick prisoner at the battle of Lauden, in 1693.

Gussage All Saints was the vicarage of Toby Matthews, afterwards Abp. of York.

Gussage St. Michael was the rectory of Dr. Adam Hill, author on Christ's [illegible] into Hell.

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At

At Hanford resided, and in the church was buried, Henry Seymer, botanist and conchologist, 1785.

Hinton Martel was the rectory of George Isaac Huntingford, the present Bp. of Hereford.

At Hinton St. Mary resided and died, in 1744, William Freke, author against the Trinity and on Dreams.

At Holt died, in 1763, "the great Mr. Benjamin Bowen," who weighed 34 stone, 4 lbs.

In Horton Church was buried, in 1650, aged 99, the Hon. Henry Hastings of the Woodlands (second son of George, fourth Earl of Huntingdon), whose curious character, drawn by the first Earl of Shaftesbury, is well known.

At Kingston Hall died James Butler, the great Duke of Ormond, 1688.

In Langton Church was buried Dr. Richard Pulteney, physician and botanist, 1801.

In Litchet Maltravers Church is the monument of its native Sir John Maltravers, inhuman keeper and accessory to the murder of Edward II. 1364.

Lullworth Castle is an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner, 30 feet in diameter, founded 1588, finished 1609. It has been visited by James I. Charles II. James II. when Duke of York, George III. and his Queen Charlotte, and his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales. The chapel is particularly beautiful.

In Lyme Regis churchyard was buried William Hewlin, executed for his adherence to the Duke of Monmouth, 1685.

Marnhull was the residence of Giles Hussey, painter.

In Melbury Sampford Church, the burial place of the Earls of Ilchester, was buried the loyal Colonel Giles Strangeways, 1675.

Melcomb Horsey was the rectory of John Hutchins, historian of this county.

In Melcomb Regis Church, the altar-piece, "The last Supper," was given by its painter Sir James Thornhill.

Milton Abbey was built by Joseph, first Earl of Dorchester, in 1771, from a design of Sir William Chambers. In the church was buried Sir John Tregonwell, Counsel for Henry VIII. in his divorce of Katharine of Arragon, 1565.

More Crichell was the rectory of George Bingham, who answered Lindsey, the Unitarian.

In Moreton Church is a beautiful monument by Van Gelder, for Mary wife of James Frampton, Esq. 1762.

Motcombe was the curacy of Mr. Oliver, the first tutor of Henry Fielding, and said to have been the "Parson Trulliber" of his "Joseph Andrews."

Netherbury cum Beminster was the vicarage of Dr. William Stevenson, theological writer.

Nether Compton was the rectory of Thomas Naish, author of Sermons on Music.

In Osbourne churchyard is the monument of Robert Goadby, printer, author of "Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures," 1778.

At Osmington died its vicar, Charles Coates, Historian of Reading, 1813.

Piddlehinton was the rectory of William Atwater, afterwards Bp. of Lincoln; William Haynes, Provost of Eton; Nathaniel Ingelo, author of "Bentivoglio and Urania;" Augustine Bryan, editor of Plutarch; and William Keate, author of "Sermons."

Piddleton was the vicarage of Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal Abp. of Canterbury; Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe, Scholar, Principal of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; and Theophilus Lindsey, Unitarian.

Pimperne was the rectory of Christopher Pitt, translator of Virgil; and George Bingham, who replied to Lindsey's "Apology," and was buried here 1800.

Poole was made a County in itself in 1567. 118 persons died here of the plague in 1665. In the churchyard was interred Sir Peter Thompson, antiquary and collector, 1770. Anthony, third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "Characteristics," was M. P. for this borough.

At Poorstock is the monument of Thomas Russel, divine and poet, 1788.

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On Portland Beach, Nov. 18, 1795, several transports, with troops for the West Indies on board, were stranded, and 234 persons drowned.

Preston was the vicarage of Charles Coates, Historian of Reading.

At Purse Candel was buried Nathaniel Highmore, anatomist, 1684 5.

Shaftesbury was represented in Parliament by Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the noble families of Ilchester and Holland.

In Sherbourne Church were buried Sir Thomas Wyat, Poet, friend of the accomplished Earl of Surrey, 1541; William Lyford, its vicar, Calvinist, 1653; John Digby, third and last Earl of Bristol (monument by Van Nost, cost 1500*l.* epitaph by Bp. Hough), 1698; Hon. Robert Digby, 1726; and his sister Mary, 1729 (epitaphs by Pope); and their father William, fifth and "good" Lord Digby, 1752, aged 92. In the old Meeting-house was buried its Minister John England, controversialist, 1724. This town was the residence of Robert Goadby, bookseller, author of "Illustrations of the Scriptures," and the birth-place of J. Hewlett, editor of the Bible, and preacher at the Foundling Hospital, London.—Sherbourne Lodge was the principal residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, and a grove which he planted bears his name. In the house are many portraits, and the famous Procession of Elizabeth to Lord Hunsdon's, which was engraved by Vertue.

In Silton Church is the monument of Sir Hugh Wyndham, Judge, 1684.

Simondsbury was the rectory of Henry Glenham, Bp. of St. Asaph; William Goulston, Bp. of Bristol, buried in this church, 1684; and Gilbert Budgell, author on Prayer, and father of Eustace the Essayist.

Stalbridge was the residence of the Hon. Robert Boyle, philosopher.

Steple was for 56 years the rectory of Samuel Bolde, defender of Locke.

Stourminster Marshall was the vicarage of Thomas Merks, Bp. of Carlisle, faithful adherent to Richard II.; and of Thomas Ashton, author of Sermons, and friend of Horace Walpole.

Sutton Walrond was the rectory of Thomas Bickley, afterwards Bp. of Chichester.

Swanage is the rectory of Dr. Andrew Bell, introducer into this kingdom of the Madras system of education.

Swyre was the rectory of John Hutchins, Historian of this County.

Tarent Gunvill was the rectory of George Stubbs, poetical and political writer.

At Thornhill died Sir James Thornhill, painter, 1734.

Tolpiddle was the vicarage of Dr. Bernard Hodgson, principal of Hertford College, Oxford, translator of Solomon's Song, Ecclesiastes, and Proverbs.

Up-cerne was the rectory of Gilbert Ironside, afterwards Bp. of Bristol.

Upway was the rectory of Joshua Childrey, astrologer and virtuoso; Edmond Scarborough (son of the physician Sir Charles), translator of Euclid; and Edward Fawconer, editor of Aristotle and Pletho de Virtutibus.

At Wareham, July 25, 1762, two-thirds of the town destroyed by fire. In St. Mary's Church is the monument of John Hutchins, the Historian of Dorset, and rector of the Holy Trinity in this town, 1773.

At Warmwell died, in 1674, John Sadler, author of "The Rights of the Kingdom," and "Olbia." He was much esteemed by Cromwell.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis have been represented in Parliament by Sir Winston Churchill, father of the great Duke of Marlborough; Sir Christopher Wren, architect; Sir James Thornhill, painter; and Richard Glover, poet, author of "Leonidas."

In Whitchurch Canonicorum was buried Admiral Sir George Summers, who took possession of the Bermudas, thence called "Summer Islands." He died 1610.

Wichampton was the rectory of Richard Parry, D.D. theological writer.

In Wimborne St. Giles Church are monuments of Sir Anthony Ashley, Bart. who first brought cabbages into England from Holland, 1628; Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor, 1683; Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl, author of "Characteristics," 1712; and Anthony Ashley Cooper, fourth Earl (monument by Scheemakers), 1771.

In Wimbourne Minster are the monuments of John Duke of Somerset, Captain

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Captain-general of France to Henry VI. 1444; Constant Jessop its puritan minister, 1658; William Ettericke, esq. (epitaph by Prior) 1716; Hannah de Foe, 1759, and Henrietta, wife of John Boston, 1760, two daughters of Daniel de Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe." Among its deans were John Mansel, Chief Justiciary to Henry III.; John de Kirkby, Bp. of Ely; Reginald de Bryan, Bp. of Worcester; Hugh Oldham, Bp. of Exeter; and Reginald Pole, Cardinal Abp. of Canterbury.

WIDRITH NEWBURGH was the rectory of William Lindwood, afterwards Bp. of St. David's, statesman and canonist; and James Atkins, afterwards Bp. of Galloway.

WINTERBOURNE ABBAS, WINTERBOURNE FARINGDON and WINTERBOURNE STAPLETON were the rectories of Gilbert Ironside, afterwards Bp. of Bristol.

At WINTERBOURNE HERRINGSTONE died, and at WINTERBOURNE MONKTON was buried, Sir Edward Wilmot, physician, first Baronet of his family, 1786, aged 94.

WINTERBOURNE STRICKLAND was the residence of Thomas Jane, Bp. of Norwich.

WOODLANDS was the seat of the Hon. Henry Hastings, buried at Hinton, as before-mentioned. BYRO.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

A GREAT deal of discussion has taken place in the learned world within a few years past, on the propriety of forming a New Translation of the Bible. On this subject I beg to offer you a few remarks.

Our Authorized Version of the Bible has now existed for more than two hundred years. So beautifully and so accurately was it translated, that it became the admiration, not only of Englishmen, but of all Nations to whose knowledge it had come; and, as a proof of its accuracy, it may be remarked, that almost every modern Translation that has been made since the English approaches so nearly to it, that the one might be thought to be translated from the other, though the English perhaps has never been consulted. I would not be understood to say that no errors exist in our Translation, though perhaps the Sacred Volume never was translated with fewer errors; but this I would affirm, that no errors of any moment are to be found therein. Those which do occur are in points of mere critical nicety; and if they must be corrected, let the corrections be appended to this received Version in the form of Notes or Commentaries. In our Translation we find no far-fetched phrases, to excite the applause of the learned, or the astonishment of the vulgar: no unnecessary illustrations which are not to be found in the original: no uncouth or vulgar expressions; but every thing is set forth with a dignity, and at the same time with a simplicity, which makes it easy to be understood by the meanest capacity.

Under such circumstances, why should such an ardent desire after a New Translation exist? No sufficient justification, I think, can be offered; but the desire must be attributed to a love of novelty, than which nothing is more dangerous. It may be truly said of the advocates for a New Version, that they have itching ears.

If a new Translation were made, it is probable that there would scarcely be found two Critics that would agree in the translation of one passage in ten. Now, so wonderfully, I had almost said so miraculously, did the Translators of the received Version agree, that it is scarcely possible that such an agreement should take place again.

But a greater evil would arise from a New Translation, which would do infinite mischief: this is, that it would *unsettle* the minds of Christians, and give fresh opportunities to Deists of scoffing at Religion.

For these reasons, it is my ardent hope, that no New Translation of the Scriptures will be undertaken, which would throw into the background the present Translation, that lasting monument of the learning of our forefathers.

I may perhaps be allowed to remark here, that Mr. Bellamy affirms that it is to check the scoffs of Deism, that he has undertaken his Translation of the Bible. Query, Will it have

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have the desired effect? Is not his Translation much more likely to be scoffed at than the authorized Version?

A serious consideration here presents itself. Suppose for a moment that no other Translation than Mr. Bellamy's existed; what would be the consequence?

A great part, if not all of those who understand no other language than their mother tongue, or who have no opportunity of conversing with those better instructed, must be Deists at least; for a great proportion of Mr. Bellamy's Translation is wholly *unintelligible*: and if so, from whence should they derive any knowledge of Religion? We have certainly great cause to be thankful that it is not so. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

THE custom of giving to infants more than one baptismal name was very little adopted in England fifty or sixty years ago. It may be pronounced as a derivative from foreign parts, where it has probably been of some duration. It has of late years gained much ground in this country, and seems to be daily increasing in every class of society.

I venture to pronounce this practice unnecessary, inconvenient, often prejudicial in its consequences, and in itself absurd.

It is *unnecessary*; because in a family the baptismal name is expedient merely to distinguish one child from another; for which purpose one such name is sufficient. It is *inconvenient*; as the multiplication of names in one and the same person often occasions perplexity and error, by the absence of simplicity and by the possibility of a wrong transposition. As in law proceedings the correctness of names and their true arrangement are absolutely required, so, where these are wanting, fatal effects, owing their origin to double baptismal names, must necessarily follow. In common parlance one only is used, and therefore one only generally known; and though this, for the most part, is the first in order, yet sometimes the second obtains, to the exclusion of the other. Double names therefore may be the cause of mistakes in bequests and demises, sometimes incurable, and therefore fatal, or at least attended with expensive suits to explain and rectify, which may be of doubtful issue.

But there are some persons who have such a predilection for two, or even more than two Christian names, as to think a single appellation mean and inconsequential. This idea will surely not bear an argument. To me the effect appears the reverse; and more especially in the case of titles. Who will not allow that the single appellations of *John* Duke of Marlborough, *Arthur* Duke of Wellington, *Horatio* Viscount Nelson, and the like, do not carry in them a superior dignity and effect, than could have been gained by tacking a string of other names thereto? Where the sons and daughters of noble families, baronets, and knights, are loaded with these excrescences, the absurdity is most striking; for, whatever be the number, one only is pronounced, the next are invariably sunk, and consequently useless; and the same is applicable to all other ranks in society, and to both sexes.

Upon the whole, therefore, I hope that we shall return to common sense, and the plain simple and intelligible practice of our ancestors, founded on the true principle, that a single name in baptism, considered in every point of view, is most appropriate, and most safe; and surely we have no right to deem a double name a mark of consequence or gentility, whilst we see it is now introduced amongst the lowest orders of the people.

Connected with the subject of names, I shall now notice what appear to me to be some other improprieties.

Of late years a custom has prevailed, when writing the name of the present King of France, and of his predecessors of similar denomination, to adopt the French mode of orthography, that is, to write Louis instead of Lewis. Now there can be no more reason for this than if, when speaking of the Kings of Spain, Sweden, or the Netherlands, &c. we were to use the language of their respective countries, and write Fernando, Karl, and Wilhelm, &c. True it is, that we may give the same pronunciation to *Louis* as to *Lewis*; but it is not correct so to do, for *Louis*, as a French word, is to be pronounced *Louy*, not *Lewis*,

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Lewis, the s in the French not being heard; and therefore if we chuse to write *Louis XVIII.* this is *Louy dix-huit*, and not *Lewis the Eighteenth*. In short, when we are writing English, we should spell in English those Christian names which admit of it.

I shall now notice the great historian Mr. Coxe's innovation in throwing aside capital letters (in his "History of John Duke of Marlborough") when introducing the names of different nations. He no longer chuses to write as heretofore, English, French, Dutch, German, Austrian, Prussian, &c. with a capital letter to each, but to substitute small initials: viz. english, french, dutch, german, austrian, prussian, and the like, considering them all as adjectives, and therefore not requiring capitals; but surely the customary mode of using capitals to words, which characterize different people and nations, is more appropriate; and indeed this author goes farther, for when the above or like words cannot pass as adjectives, but stand absolutely as proper names, and being substantives, still we have the small initials. This strange singularity I trust no one will follow, for it is unseemly, injudicious, and improper. CRITICUS.

Account of ASHINGTON, *co.* SOMERSET.

(Continued from p. 17.)

ASHINGTON contains about 630 acres, exclusive of a third part of the adjoining hamlet of Sock, belonging to the parish, which may be estimated at 300 acres more; of the whole, not more than 240 are arable; the pasturage, which is excellent, being more advantageous to the farmer. In Ashington there are nine dwelling-houses (including the parsonage-house, which has been rebuilt by the present rector) and 13 families, consisting of 68 persons. In that part of the hamlet of Sock, just alluded to, there is one dwelling-house, containing four persons. The burials in the parish for the last seven years amount to 11, the baptisms to 16.

The Living is a Rectory appendant to the Manor, valued in the King's Books at 45*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Church (*see Plate I.*) is a small neat stone structure, of a single pace, having a stone turret at the Western end, containing two bells. The dimensions are as follow (taken on the outside) viz.

Length of the Church	40	6
Length of the Chancel	21	0
Both together	61	6
Breadth of the Church	23	3
Breadth of the Chancel	20	3
The walls of the Church in thickness	2	0
The walls of the Chancel in thickness	2	6

The Building appears to have been erected at two different periods; the style of the Church is of the early part of the sixteenth century; the Chancel is of an earlier date.

In the windows are fragments of stained glass, representing Scriptural subjects, of good execution; a beautiful head of our Saviour, radiated, now in perfect preservation, is a good specimen of the art.

The Font is without ornament, of the stone hewn from the neighbouring quarries at Ham Hill. A date (1637) is carved upon the pulpit, which is of oak. The Church has been ceiled by the present Incumbent.

At a future opportunity I will communicate some account of the Epitaphs, with a list of the Incumbents. C. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

ENTERTAINING the highest respect for impartial Critics, and fully convinced of the great service rendered to the Lovers of English Architecture by the observations which occasionally appear on that subject in your valuable Miscellany, I cannot but think that your Correspondent "E. I. C." entered the Collegiate Church of St. Catherine with no very correct eye or candid judgment, when he made the remarks which were inserted in your Number for June, p. i. p. 497.

From his lamentations, one would imagine that till now the North aile and West Front had remained uninjured, in all the hoary majesty of four hundred years, and that the windows had displayed some of those interesting heraldic remains, which at once heighten the beauty, and in some measure preserve the history, of our antient Ecclesiastical Edifices.

The fact, however, is, that the North aile was only more venerable and

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and picturesque than the Choir, whose appearance, he thinks, so disgraceful, because the bricks, with which it had been previously patched, were older, and more irregularly scattered among the original stones. The East end and Tower (itself an innovation on the antient fabrick) was coated with a kind of dark grit, which had begun to fall off, and which in its best estate looked so remote from any thing like antiquity, that it would be hard to name the substance which could be said to *spoil* its appearance.

The "several Coats of Arms in stained glass" may be more particularly described as two imperfect and faded shields of a period, little, if at all, earlier than the commencement of the last century, which certainly were not highly ornamental to the former windows, and the preservation of which the most enthusiastic Antiquary would hardly have placed in competition with the absolute and apparent necessity of glazing the Church anew.

The operation of whitewashing the Exeter Monument I am not at all concerned to defend; but the assertion of your Correspondent as to the covering of the initials on the effigies is to me wholly unaccountable, since they have not been touched with the brush either during the present or former repairs.

I regret equally with him any deviation from the mouldings used in the antient windows, though in this instance I cannot think that much has been lost; for the models he mentions as still remaining are not very elegant specimens of the beautiful style to which they belong. As an inhabitant of the precinct, I should have rejoiced that his anathemas against parish carpenters and plasterers were in this instance pointless, or at least likely to hit other heads than those of parish officers, who have no concern in the repairs: but whether the late restorations and alterations have been made with strict taste or propriety, or not, the Chapter cannot fairly be charged with the crime of apathy.

Former innovations had indeed left them but too little of real Antiquity to plead against the smooth surface and exterior accomplishments of plaster, cement, whitewash, and other compositions, yet of all people in the world, one would least have expected to hear "E. I. C." recommend the extension of their Veil to the Choir, whose brick walls still rise on bases of the original masonry, and on the North side discover one arch at least, accompanied by other relics of its former state. After all these abatements, I am willing to add one drop to the tears of your Correspondent; indeed this omission surprises me more than all his assertions. A beautiful doorway at the West end of the North aile, and another with richly-sculptured spandrils in the aile itself, after remaining hid from Hollar's time, and I know not how long before, were discovered, and again hid from view. Had he mourned for these, I could have re-echoed his deepest lamentations. S. I. A.

Mr. Urban, *Naples, July* 7.

THE following Character was written from Geneva in October 1819, by the return of the Post, which brought the intelligence of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull's death; and inserted in the Kentish Gazette.

Yours, &c. S. E. B.

"Death consecrates the memory of the departed. We forget their faults; we remember their virtues. Common-place words of vulgar praise are worth nothing. That which is discriminative, and which, at the same time, unprejudiced common sense, taught by experience, allows to be just, can alone make any impression on the public mind. The death of Sir Edward Knatchbull is a public loss to the county of Kent. Men of higher natural gifts of intellect, and of far better mental cultivation, may easily be found. But, primary as these qualities ought to be, numerous others must concur to put a man in the situation of a County-representative. There was a sort of stern probity about Sir Edward Knatchbull, which was a substitute for showy endowments. He did not want intuitive sense, which fixed on right results, though he might not have the skill to unravel the paths to it. He was a man (speaking as a rational politician, and not as a mere genealogist) of an antient descent; and inherited the proud spirit of that adventitious advantage, which prompts a dignified independance, and a direct mode of supporting that which

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which the understanding dictates. They who think that the side which he took in politics was not the right will dissent from this praise. He supported the politics of Government; and it is assumed by the vehement advocates of an opposite system, that all such support springs from venal and interested motives. It would be idle to answer such uncandid and ignorant assumptions. Many of those who think that Government is corrupt, encroaching, and ought to be resisted, are honest and praiseworthy for the opposition they make;—why should not they who think the contrary be honest also? No honourable man, whose candour is enlightened by decent intelligence, will doubt that the side which Sir Edward Knatchbull took in politics, was honest. He could not please every one, because no man can take two sides. It is neither desirable, nor possible, that every Member of Parliament should be qualified to be a leader. A minor talent, and a minor sort of knowledge, are perhaps deceitful things, '*ignes fatui*,' that only lead astray. They induce an empty self-sufficiency, and encourage their possessors to judge for themselves, when it were better they should trust to higher authority.

"Sir Edw. Knatchbull had all that bodily strength, those animal spirits, that prompt decision, and that bold temper, which qualified him to go through the wearisome details of County business. Men, whose first manners were more conciliatory might easily be found; but that very conciliatoriness is in such a situation productive of embarrassments to the possessors, and of disappointments to those to whom it is exercised. It encourages false hopes: it nourishes endless misconstructions. Sir Edward Knatchbull was a constant attendant on his duties in Parliament: he was always at his post, ready to take upon him all the tiresome toils of his trust. Whoever is acquainted with the nature of the business of the House of Commons, knows that this is no light thing. There is a tact in executing this duty, which can seldom be attained but by experience; and which even experience often does not give.

"There would be no difficulty in pointing out the occasions on which he failed, and the gifts which Nature had denied to him. To seize with nicety the right distinctions; to express them in language at once precise and elegant; to add force of language and dignity of manner, to acuteness of understanding, and fertility of knowledge, would, when united in a man, whose birth, fortune, and alliance, character, temper, and health, contributed the other necessary qualities, constitute an object of choice, that would justly eclipse all inferior candidates. But, till such a man can be found, we must take our Representatives with such practical recommendations as we can meet with. Take him for all in all, I doubt if we shall soon meet with such another Representative as the late Sir Edward Knatchbull."

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

YOUR Correspondents have of late furnished you with repeated Communications in praise of Dr. Cyril Jackson of Christ Church, and his establishment or maintenance of good discipline in that illustrious Foundation. Permit me to direct your attention, and that of your numerous Readers, to the praiseworthy adoption of similar regulations in the other Colleges of the University, and in most of the Halls. Of the latter, Magdalen Hall has certainly, to a wonderful degree, improved the condition of its learning and general discipline since the time (seven or eight years ago) that the late Dr. Green, whose decease you will no doubt notice in your Obituary, was for so long a period its Vice-Principal and Tutor. It is impossible to speak too highly of his character, as a sound Divine and an acute Logician: and if his classical attainments were unable to keep pace with the rapid improvements of the age in this department, he is at least, entitled to very great praise for not opposing the reformation of that "huddling" system in which he had been educated. It is a fixed and proper rule, to say of the dead "*nil nisi bonum*;" and trusting that your Readers will "discover" the following anecdote of the deceased Divine, which will shew the difference of the new and old proceedings, to be by no means "a bad thing," I present it you cheerfully for their edification.

The Doctor's favourite book for Latin

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Latin reading seems, in lieu of all others, to have been Cicero's Offices: nor did his admiration of the finest language that ever was spoken since the memory of man (not even excepting the wonderful palaver of Brachmanic Shanscrit) entice him to exceed in Attic lore the Gospel of St. John for the Junior Sophs, or that general basis for the highest steps of the Grecian Ladder, which was usually taken up for a distinguished degree by the most advanced, to wit, the Anabasis. Not long after the establishment of the Examination Statute, and about the time of the first Quinquennial Reading of the "Bachelor's Determination Abolition Bill," a more ambitious Student proposed lecturing in the Tragedies of Sophocles, and requested his assistance in getting them up for the Schools. "Poh! Poh!" says the wining Tutor, "paltry book, paltry book; better take up the Offices at once." Ζήτα.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 24.

AS the antient Chapel adjoining the South front of Guildhall is now consigned to destruction, the following particulars of its foundation, and present state, may be thought worthy of a leaf in your Miscellany.

Stow * and Speed † say, this Chapel was founded as early as the year 1299, by three pious Citizens, Peter Faulore ‡, Adam Fraunces, and Henry Frowicke. But Newcourt § considers both these authorities are mistaken, and post-dates the foundation 69 years. The Charter of the Founders bore date on the Morrow of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, 1368, (42 Edw. III.) It was under the seals of Fraunces and de Frowicke, the other Co-founder have been dead some time, and was confirmed on the day of the execution by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London.

The Chapel, which was Collegiate, had been previously consecrated by Bp. Michael Northburgh, Sudbury's predecessor to the honour of God and the blessed Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and All Saints. It was founded for five Chaplains, one of whom was to be Custos, who were to celebrate the divine offices for the health of the Founders and their kindred, the Royal Family, the Bishop, and the Mayor and Sheriffs, while living, and for their souls when dead ‖. It was originally endowed with a house in the parish of St. Vedast, and another in St. Giles', Cripplegate. And in the 20th Richard II. by Stephen Spilman, mercer, with one messuage, three shops, and a garden, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard ¶. The Mayor and Chamberlain were appointed by the Founder's supervisors of their College after their decease. The Custos was to receive thirteen, and the four Priests, each twelve, marks out of the revenues, and the overplus was to be expended in the repairs of the College. The Mayor was to retain forty-pence, and the Chamberlain half a mark yearly for their trouble **.

King Henry VI. in the eighth year of his reign (1430) gave license to John Barnard, Custos, and the Chaplains, to re-build and enlarge the Chapel, by adding to it the site of the house of the Custos and Priests, and in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, the Parish Clerks of London founded a Guild of it for two Chaplains, and to keep seven alms people. Henry Barton, Skinner, mayor 1428, founded a Chaplain there; as also did Roger Depham, mercer, and Sir William Langford, knt. ††. The Mayor and Chamberlain were the patrons, and the Bishop of London, Ordinary. In October, 1542, Bishop Bonner ordained Statutes for the Government of the College ‡‡.

At the dissolution, this College had a Custos, seven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choristers. The Revenues were valued at 12*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* *per annum*, and was at that period, in the general plunder of the Church, surrendered to the Crown. In the succeeding reign the Corporation purchased the Chapel, and divers messuages, lands, &c. valued at 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually, for the sum of 456*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The date of the Patent was 10th April, 4th Edward VI. 1560.

For many years service was regularly

* Survey. Strype's edit. 1754, i. 560.
† Chron. 812.
‡ Speed has Peter Stamberry.
§ Repertorium, i. 361.
‖ Newcourt, ibid.
¶ Stow, ibid.
** Newcourt, 362.
†† Stow.
‡‡ Newcourt.

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lady performed in it once a week, at the election of the Mayor, and before the Mayor's feast, "to deprecate," says Mr. Pennant, "indigestion and all plethoric evils." The Lord Mayor and Aldermen at that time had seats appropriated to them, and the walls were covered with tapestry*. In Mr. Pennant's time the service was discontinued, and the Chapel used as a Justice Room. Its last change was into a Court of Requests, which continued to the present time: thus the Citizens of London, like the Jews of old, prostituted the House of Prayer to the most opposite and degrading purposes. In the year 1815 an Act of Parliament was obtained to enable the Corporation to build Courts of Justice on the site of this Chapel and the adjacent buildings.

The Monuments, in Stow's time, were the following, but all defaced:

John Wells, grocer, Mayor, 1431, South side chancel. His effigy was on the tomb, vestry-door, and in other places, and in the windows, "all which" says Stowe, "do shew that the East end and the South side of the Choir and Vestry were by him both built and glazed."

Thomas Knesworth, fishmonger, Mayor 1505, died 1515. Two others, one of a draper, the other of a haberdasher, names unknown.

John Clipstowe, Priest, Custos of the Library, 1457.

Edmund Allison, Priest, Custos of the Library, 1510.

Sir Jno. Langley, goldsmith, Mayor, 1576.

And of later times.

*William Avery, comptroller, 1671.

*William Fluellin, alderman, 1675.

*William Lightfoot, attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court and Register of the Charter-house, 1699.

*Catherine, his wife, 1673.

Of the above, those only remained when Mr. Maitland wrote his History, (1772) which are marked with an asterisk. In addition, he adds that of William Man, esq. swordbearer, 1699, died 1705.

The architecture is of the pointed style, of that period when it was rebuilt, temp. Henry VIth. The plan gives a nave, and side aisles, and West entrance, but no tower. The West front is in two stories. First story, a series of oblong upright pannels, with arched heads, having five turns, separated by buttresses, siding a doorway of one pointed arch; architrave enriched with mouldings, springing from two columns on each side. Capitals formed of oak leaves, interspersed with animals; square architrave, upon a similar column, and sweeping cornice. In the spandrils, inscribed in quarterfoils, are angels, holding shields of arms; a beautiful and elegant design, but wantonly defaced within the last twelve months†. South aile, modern doorway; North, the like, a thoroughfare through the aile, angle built against by the return end of the front of the Hall. Second story, large West window of seven lights. Heads of the mullions contain two series of perpendicular divisions, with arched intersecting heads, pannelling as in the lower story, continued to the springing of the arch of the window. Parapet, modern brick work, finished with stone coping. In the lower divisions of this story are statues of Edward VI. Charles I. and his Queen, Henrietta, in niches of the Corinthian order; one fixed on the mullions of the window, the pedestals to the side niches enriched with various mouldings, and supported by carved figures of angels, are evidently coeval with the edifice. They are each placed at the foot of a large pannel, and once had a more appropriate canopy than at present. They then supported effigies of Saints, no doubt destroyed as *superstitious* by some furious iconoclast. North side, nearly in its original state. Walls very perfect. Aile, four divisions visible, first cut away to make the aforesaid thoroughfare. Second, third, and fourth, contain windows of three lights, mullions with pointed heads taking five turns; perfect arches, obtuse; with sweeping cornices. Buttresses destroyed. Clerestory, four divisions, containing pointed windows of three lights, copies of the side windows in the Hall, all perfect. The other divisions, hid by a dwelling house. East, and chiefly rebuilt with brick. Great window nearly a fac-simile of the Western; parapet and coping as before. South side, aile built against by Blackwell-hall; clerestory, rebuilt with brick windows

* Maitland, ii, 885.

† A tolerable copy of this door-way was placed in the Great Hall in the last restorations.

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in

in design and number as the opposite side. The Eastern division has no window.

The editor of Stow's Survey, Mr. Strype, has led his successors into a strange mistake, in the appropriation of one of the statues on the West front. He calls that of the beautiful Henrietta Maria, Queen Elizabeth. It is singular so many authors should have copied after him without correcting this mistake, which a moment's glance at the effigy was sufficient to have done.

It does not appear that danger (the usual plea of innovators) has been the cause of the destruction of this Chapel: on the contrary, notwithstanding its neglected state, the whole building is in a firm, substantial, and perfect condition. What necessity then is there for destroying it? an event which the pious founders never could have anticipated while Christianity flourished in the country, and the Church made a part of the Constitution. How much more honourable would it have been to the City to have voted a small sum towards embellishing and restoring this place of worship to its original and proper destination. What a glorious appearance would the West façade make if properly restored, and the modern insertions corrected and expunged. The beauties of this elegant specimen of pointed architecture would then form a striking and pleasing contrast to the Hindoo Gothic deformity, its near neighbour, which disgraces the antient edifice it hides, and the populous street it terminates.

Your Magazine is a valuable repository of destroyed specimens of antient art, and I am sorry to add one more to the number already too numerous; but if these lines are the means of preserving some trace of this edifice, when its walls are torn asunder, and its masonry scattered in distant places, it will be a sufficient gratification to one who is a fervent admirer of our National Architecture.

E. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 28.

FEW subjects in literary history are more curious, and at the same time more important, than the "Indices Prohibitorii et Expurgatorii" of the Roman Church. The Index Prohibitorius, and the Index Expurgatorius, although frequently confounded even by Authors from whom the inaccuracy would not have been expected, are widely distinct from each other, and the distinction is important. By the first, entire Authors and entire Works are prohibited. By the latter, particular passages in allowed authors and works are pointed out, for the purpose of being expunged or altered. This description at once discovers, that the difference between them is essential, and that the latter are of far greater interest and moment than the former. If, by the former, we are informed what Authors and Works, generally considered, are offensive to the authority which prohibits them, by the latter we see a finger put upon the very passages which are conceived to militate with the principles of that authority; we are admitted to a view of those finer and more secret points, which agitate the jealousy and fear of a Spiritual Tyranny, even in her most devoted subjects;—in one word, we gain a sight of that, which the authority in question is most anxious, and has always taken, as we shall see, the greatest pains, to conceal. The Roman Church feels no repugnance, but the contrary, to the greatest possible notoriety of her Indices Prohibitorii; but her Indices Expurgatorii she labours to keep among her secret things. These latter are, further, of high utility, particularly in all public or extensive Libraries, as furnishing a key to the integrity of the editions of many valuable works, more especially those of theological and antient authors.

When the nature, constitution, and history, of the Church of Rome are considered, it will excite no surprise, that, at the revival of Literature and the birth of the Reformation, expedients of this sort should be thought of, and resorted to. The wonder would have been, had they not. Some apology might be offered for the Prohibitory Index, as an open procedure: although still the justice of the measure would depend upon the actual character of the works condemned, concerning which none but the Church of Rome will agree with the Church of Rome. But the Expurgatory Index is a dark and deceptious procedure. It is an interested and dishonest attempt to impose upon the world.

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world. This would be its character, even were the cause which it is intended to serve, good or innocent: but we have reason in this country to know of what description is the cause, which resorts to such arms.

I hope I shall not trespass too much upon your and your Readers' patience, by some remarks upon these Indices, particularly the more valuable class. There are several professed works upon the subject: but perhaps the most copious catalogue of the Indices is to be found in Peignot's *Dictionnaire des Livres condamnés au Feu*, tom. i. pp. 253 et seq. The first which is mentioned by him, as in present existence, is *Index gen: script: interdictorum. Venetiis*, 1543. He refers to Reimman as his authority. Others, indeed, are represented as issued before this time, particularly in Spain, by Llorente, in a chapter of his valuable and seasonable *Hist. de l'Inquisition d'Espogne*, on the Spanish Indices, tom. i. pp. 456 et seq.: but it does not appear that they were printed or published. Subsequent ones are detailed by Francus, and Limborch, on the authority of the Jesuit Gretser, as issuing from Rome in the years 1548, 1552, 1554, 1559. See the latter *Hist. Inquisit.* p. 149. Then came the celebrated Index Tridentinus, 1564, which is the basis of all the subsequent prohibitory ones. Of the more important class, the Expurgatory, perhaps the more celebrated Index of Philip II. printed at Antwerp, 1571, is the first. This was accidentally discovered by Junius, and reprinted by him. Another edition was made by Pappus; and a third with the prefaces of both. The original edition is, as might be expected, extremely scarce. The publication of it was prohibited. On the verso of the title-page is this authoritative admonition—*Ducis Albæ jussu ac decreto cavetur, ne quis præter Prelotypographum Regium hunc Indicem imprimat, neve ille aut quis alius publicè vel privatè vendat, aut citra ordinariorum facultatem, aut permissionem habeat.* And again, after the edict of Philip II. in Dutch (not in French, as Peignot from the Crevenna Catalogue describes it, if accurate), *Cavetur ne quis hunc Indicem parte aliqua augeat, vel minuat, neve ex impressis manuscriptum exprimat, citra gubernatoris et consilii auctoritatem.* In all other respects the description of Peignot is accurate. There is a copy of this, as well as of the other editions which I shall particularize, in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. Even the republications of this curious volume are scarce.

The next Index Expurgatorius which I notice is the Spanish one of Quiroga, Madriti, apud Gomezium, 1584. Both Peignot and Llorente have fallen into a mistake by representing this as a re-impression of the Index Prohibitorius of that Inquisitor General—not attending to the distinction between the two kinds of Index. This was the first of the kind in Spain: and indeed this most Catholic country has excelled alike in the victims of its inquisitorial and of its expurgatorial zeal, the first of men, the other of books. For three centuries the average of human beings literally burnt alive in that country was ten thousand per century; and its latest Index Expurgatorius is the most bulky folio in existence upon that interesting subject.

The Portuguese Index, edited by authority of Dalmeida, Inquisitor General of that country, at Lisbon, in 1581, is indeed a Prohibitory one in the first and Latin part: but in the second, which is Portuguese, it is Expurgatory. This and the Spanish Index were unknown, until the capture of Cadiz by the English, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The Spanish Index was reprinted at Saumur.

There is yet another Index, of another country, Naples, by Gregorius Capuccinus, entitled *Enchiridion Ecclesiasticum*, Ven. 1588, 8vo, which I have not been able to see. From the notice of it by James, first Librarian of the Bodleian, in his "Treatise of the Corruption of Scripture, &c." 8vo, p. 377, I conclude that it must be in that Library: but probably failed to find it, on a recent search, by not consulting the Catalogue under the word Gregorius.

But of all these Indices none appears to me of so much importance as the Roman one of Fr. Jo. Maria Brasichellensis, 8vo, Rome, 1607. It is supposed that there was another edition of this work printed the following year, at Bergomi, which does not appear founded. There is a short Preface

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Preface to the Reader by the Author, who was Master of the Sacred Apostolic Palace, of two leaves; and then follows the work, which occupies 742 pages.

Not having the Catalogue of the British Museum at hand, I cannot tell whether these works, or rather these editions of them, are to be found there. If not, their rarity is the more conspicuous.

Perhaps the best critical work on this subject is the *Disquisitio Academica de Papistarum Indicibus, &c.* Danielis Franci, Lipsiæ, 1684. And even this work, as Mr. Horne, in his "Introduction to Bibliography," informs us, "is rare, the greater part of the impression having been seized by an Imperial Commissary at Frankfort Fair," p. 549. My principal reason for referring to this work is to state, that, although the elaborate author was zealously engaged on this subject for many years, it does not appear that he obtained even a sight of any of these original editions. The editions which he quotes and enumerates are all re-impressions. And concerning the last, the Roman, he thus expresses himself in his Preface:—"Nullibi præterea *Expurgatorius Index Romanus Joannis Mariæ Brasichellani*, anxie licet requisitus, comparuit, quem si Orthodoxus quidam Eruditus possidet, vel investigare potest, eum publice hic iterum iterumq; per Deum obtestor, ut novam editionem procuret." This earnest obtestation is repeated, p. 134. Yet no Scholar, for near a century and a half, has been willing or able to gratify the meritorious writer, and those who feel with him. The subject, during that period, has suffered no diminution of interest: it is now as important as it was then. No large and valuable Library can be considered as complete without such volumes.

This communication is made with the hope that some Scholar, particularly in the University of Oxford, who has leisure for the undertaking, may be roused either to re-publish, or superintend the re-publication, if not of all these Indices, yet especially of the Roman one; which, as proceeding from the head and centre of the Religion of modern Rome, is invested with the greater authority, and contains a more faithful representation of the principles and conduct of that portentous Church. This would be a work in every respect suited to, and worthy of, the Clarendon Press; and scarcely a doubt can exist, that a large edition would speedily be disposed of. The greater part of the Libraries on the Continent would require a copy. If the work should, in any shape or degree, be undertaken, it would perhaps be desirable, that the re-publication should, as nearly as possible, be a fac-simile of the original, at least that they should answer page for page; and if an attestation, as is common in such cases, were given of the fidelity of the new edition, this would certainly add to its value. In the present redundance of unmeaning and insipid publications, one is tempted to regret that no Scholar should appear to wipe away the disgrace of the age, by presenting it with a Work highly valuable in itself, and which will retain its value as long as religious truth shall have to contend with religious falsehood.

Yours, &c. CATHOLICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*

DR. TRUSLER (whose death you noticed last month, p. 89) was son of Mr. Trusler, who kept Mary-le-bonne Garden at the time when it was a tea-drinking place of resort for Londoners who were pleased by a walk into the country; that is, about the year 1740; for Mary-le-bonne was then a country village.

Mr. Trusler's daughter made the "plum-cakes so much admired by the Nobility and Gentry," by which description they were advertised.

At a very early period of his life Mr. John Trusler obtained, or assumed, the title of *Doctor*; to which the wags of the day (in allusion to the profession of his sister) added the *sobriquet* of *Seed-and-Plum-Cakins*.

He was a stout athletic man; possessed strong natural sense; and had an uncommon share of industry.

In 1766 he published, but without his name, "The Difference between Words esteemed synonymous, in the English Language; and the proper Choice of them determined. Together with so much of the Abbé Gerard's Treatise on this subject as could agree with our Method of Expression. Useful to all who would either write or speak with Propriety." (See our vol. XXXVI. p. 288; and

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Monthly Review, XXXV. p. 150.) A Second Edition, with Additions and Improvements, and with the Author's name, was published in 1783. This Edition, we are told, was "improved, by expunging such distinctions between words, as on a more attentive examination appeared to the Author to be trifling, and by many respectable additions and amendments."

About the year 1767, he entered into a formal agreement, with a Veteran Author still living, to produce a Tragedy for the Stage, under the title of "Edris and Alma;" of which the first Act was speedily written by the Coadjutor. Dr. Trusler was to write the second; his Friend the third; and so on with the fourth and fifth. Whether it was ever finished, or whether the first Act exists among the Doctor's papers, remains to be discovered.

What led the young Doctor to the study of Divinity I do not know; but, soon after he had taken orders, he shewed as much skill in making up Sermons, as his Sister did in making plum-cakes. He found that some of his fellow students had had so many pleasanter occupations than the dry study of Divinity, that they were at a loss when they sat down to compose a Sermon; to use a printed one exposed them to be detected by some of the congregation, especially where there was a gallery; but an ingenious idea struck him, that a type which Printers call *Script*, and which is a close imitation of a good writing hand, would prevent the inconvenience. He accordingly had several Sermons so printed, and then sent a Letter to the Clergyman of every parish in England, stating the utility of his plan, and assuring them that there was little risk of detection, as, though the Discourses which he selected were *the most admired, they were the least known*. This scheme was so much approved, and his Sermons were in such demand, that Dr. Terrick, then Bishop of London, alarmed for the consequence, sent for Trusler, representing the inducement it afforded to idleness. Dr. Trusler replied, "that he gained 150*l.* a year by the publication; that he had no preferment; but, if his Lordship would give him a Living of that value, his *Script Types* should no longer be put in requisition. Whether the Bishop thought that giving a Living on such terms would be something like simony, I do not know; but Dr. Trusler did not obtain one from him.

This kind attention to the accommodation of the indolent portion of his brethren was followed by "The Sublime Reader; or, the Morning and Evening Service of the Church so pointed, and the emphatic Words throughout so marked, as to display all the Beauty and Sublimity of the Language, and render it, with the least Attention, impossible to be read by the most injudicious Reader, but with Propriety. With Remarks on the Service; and Notes of general Use." If this small specimen of the Common Prayer had met with the approbation of the Publick, it was the Doctor's benevolent intention to have favoured them with the remainder at some future period.

His genius, however, was very general. It should seem that his Sister's skill was not confined to the making plum-cakes, but extended to Cookery, and that from her he had learned that art; for he published, or at least was reported to have published, a complete history of that noble science (as much admired by the Nobility and Gentry as were his Sister's cakes), but this was ushered into the world under the name of Mrs. ———

At one time he occupied a farm of about 200 acres, and printed an account of the profits to be made from such an undertaking, which would soon realize a handsome fortune. To prove that he had done so, and need not labour any longer, he soon after relinquished his farm.

As an Historian, he published a Chronology of the most remarkable events which had taken place in the world. Perhaps a useful book for those of light reading and short memory.

As an Astrologer, he furnished us with an Almanack, but to name all his publications is beyond my ability; no subject came amiss to him.

In the late long War, he offered his services to those unfortunate gentlemen who should be called upon to make a *defence* in a Court Martial, because they had been unwilling to give *offence* to a Frenchman. Happily

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pily these instances occurred so seldom, that I imagine the Doctor had not much practise in this way.

Besides those Compilations already enumerated in p. 89, the following Tracts were published by Dr. Trusler: "The Four First Rules of Arithmetic, so fully explained as to be learned without the help of a master."—"Luxury [especially in rich plum-cakes] no Political Evil, but demonstratively proved to be necessary to the preservation and prosperity of States."—"An Historical and Political View of the antient and present State of the Colony of Surinam, in South America; together with the Settlements of Demerary and Issequibo, &c." a Translation from the French.—"The Physical Friend; pointing out the Symptoms of every Distemper incident to man, with those in every stage of the Disease, and what they foretel. By J. A. M.D. and F.R.S. &c."—"The Pocket Farrier."—"The Way to be Rich and Respectable."

Mr. Urban, *Sussex, Aug.* 4.

TWO miles Eastward of Worthing, and pleasantly situated at the foot of the Sussex Downs, stands the scattered Village of Sompting. It is remarkable for the rural simplicity of its appearance: its neat sequestered little Church stands considerably higher up on the side of the hill, and is, from its peculiar situation and aspect, particularly worthy of notice. Like most religious edifices of the age in which it was built, it is placed extremely low in the ground, and, surrounded by the gloomy shade of lofty trees, seems to partake of that mysterious sanctity and mortified austerity which were the distinguishing characteristics of that early period.

It is built in the form of a cross, that which is usually designated as St. Andrew's. Near the centre of the building rises the tower, which is of moderate size and height, and of that octagonal shape which seems peculiar to all the small churches which are found thickly scattered through this part of the county. Its belfry, formed for no participation in this world's tumultuous rejoicings, contains but one small bell; which, like the pensive sound of the straggling sheep on the sides of the distant hill, if it "falls a soft murmur on the uninjured ear," it lays a painful and oppressive load on the heart. "It would seem," says a certain writer, "from its diminutive size, ill adapted to accomplish the ends for which it was intended. But perhaps, the *least tinkling* may be sufficient to remind the good people so far removed from the vices and temptations of the Metropolis of the weekly performance of their religious duties."

The entrance to the Church is by a low portico, and a descent of two or three steps. The interior is remarkably clean and neat. Its walls are thickly studded with monumental decoration*, alternately interspersed with short but appropriate passages of Holy Writ; at once calculated to remind the reflecting and devout worshipper of his mortality, that it is "the House of God and the gate of Heaven."

This living is a lay impropriation, in the gift of ——— Barker, Esq. The parsonage house has been lately rebuilt, and is much admired for the beauty of its situation; and its highly-respected Vicar is the Rev. Thomas Hooper, M.A. J.F.

Mr. Urban, *Kenwyn, Truro, July* 4.

PERMIT me to express my thanks, through you, to that ingenious Essayist Dr. Drake, for the pleasure I have derived from his late very interesting Publication, "Winter Nights," a publication which unquestionably displays a highly-cultivated and elegant mind, and (what is infinitely preferable) the sentiment and sensibilities of a good heart.

To Dr. Drake are due, also, my grateful acknowledgments for his attention to several of my poetical effusions, both in his "Literary Hours," and in the work more immediately before us. His selections from the "Local Attachment," in particular, are such as, accompanied with his observations and criticisms, must operate in recommending the Poem to the favour of those who treat not "the love of home with scornful mirth."

* These are given, with a neat View of of the Church, in Shaw's "Topographer," vol. IV. p. 147.—Edit.

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It is satisfactory to me, that Dr. Drake's eulogia can never be attributed to partial friendship. We are perfect strangers; and we might, either of us, adopt almost the words of my witty Correspondent, the late Major Drewe, in his first letter to me, dated 1785, "To the best of my belief I have never seen you; and I know not, whether I am writing to a man of twenty-five or sixty-five." But in Major Drewe I lost a cordial friend!—

"Eheu fugaces," &c. &c.

Excuse, Mr. Urban, a momentary digression.

The occasion of my having taken up the pen, was to note a curious circumstance—that in the "Winter Nights," not one passage occurs as an extract from my Poem, which I had not corrected, or altered at least, for the edition of 1810. Dr. Drake must have used the second edition. In the third edition of 1810, my readers will find a variety of corrections and additions.

In the first extract, the varations of the third Edition are considerable. Dr. Drake reads:

* * * * *

"The Briton *still prefers his changeful shore*
To Egypt's *cloudless plains*, where *no rude tempests* roar.
Yes! *o'er his acres the green barley*-blade
He values more than fields of clustering rice;
And rather shapes his way thro' plashy glade,
Where crackles, at each step, the sheeted ice,
Than 'mid gay groves of Cassia, that entice
The soul to pleasure, far diffusing balm:
To him more dear the *oak-crown'd* precipice,
Than the deep verdure of *date-crested* palm,
Where all is lapp'd in ease, *one languor-breathing* calm.

* * * * *

Yes! Home still charms; and he, who clad in fur,
His rapid rein-deer drives o'er plains of snow,
Would rather to the same wild tracks recur
That various *life had mark'd with joy or woe*,
Than wander *where the spicy breezes blow*,
To kiss the hyacinths of Azza's hair,—
Rather than where luxuriant summers glow,
To the *white mosses of his hills repair*,
And *bid his antler-train the simple banquet share.*"

"All love their *native spot; whether beside*
Their ice-rob'd mountains thro' a waste of night,
They catch the frost-*gales from the stormy tide*,
And shiver to the Boreal flashes bright;
Or, if the Sun vouchsafe a noon-day light,
Hail, from the crags, his faint reflected beams, [*to height*,
And *slide, o'er mould'ring bridge, from height*
Where pine or ebony or beenreed gleams,
To float *their huge hewn* planks *along* the gulphy streams."

See "Winter Nights," vol. I. pp. 224, 225.

The variations are as follows:

* * * * *

"To his dimm'd suns the Briton still inclines,
Nor heeds the unclouded Nile, where Heaven's clear azure shines,
Yes! he prefers his light green barley blade
To breathing maize—to fields of clust'ring rice;
And visits with more joy the plashy glade
Where crackles, at each step, the sheeted ice, [entice
Than Memphian plains or Persian, that
The soul to pleasure, far diffusing balm:
To him more dear the oak-rough precipice
Than the deep verdure of the date-crown'd palm, [dious calm.
Where all is lapp'd in ease, one soft insi-

* * * * *

Yes! Home still charms. And he who, clad in fur, [plain,
Drives his fleet rein-deer o'er the snowy
Would rather to the same wild tracks recur,
Which life had mark'd with pleasure or with pain, [train
Than revel where young Zephyr's musky
Kiss the soft hyacinths of Azza's hair;
Rather than where prolific summers reign,
Seek his white mosses, and with frugal care
Bid his poor antler-friends the simple banquet share."

"All love their native spot, to Friendship dear, [night,
Whether they catch, amidst a waste of
The frost-gales from the mountains more severe,
And shiver to the Boreal flashes bright;
Or, if the Sun vouchsafe a noon-day light,
Hail, from the crags, his faint reflected beams, [to height,
And o'er the loose bridge slide from height
Where pine or ebony or beenreed gleams,
To float their pond'rous planks along the gulphy streams."—(pp. 21, 22, 23.)

The next quotation is from the Story of the old Man of Buckfastleigh:

* * * * *

"Oft from this ruin, thro' the narrow dale,
He hears the struggling boughs to Eurus crash, [gale,
Where o'er the tuftings of the low sweet
From broken crags above, the light-leav'd ash [wash
Streams pendulous, and torrents, as they

* * * * *

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Its whitening roots, foam round with fretful search, [dash;
Or sparkles from the deep-bas'd granite
Whilst the pale purple of the *spiral* birch,
Skirting the distant view, half hides the *steepled* church.
* * * * *
Here have I turn'd, each year, yon sloping ground,
And met the jocund hinds at harvest home;
And bade on the heap'd floor the flail resound, [*reeking pound.*"
And press'd my orchard fruit *within the*
(*Drake, vol. I. pp.* 235, 236.)

In the third Edition, the reading is this:

* * * * *
"Whilst the pale purple of THE ASPIRING birch, [duskier church.
Skirting the distant view, half hides the
* * * * *
And press'd my orchard fruit—how rich the reeking pound!" (pp. 77, 78.)

In vol. II. p. 14, "We are indebted (says Dr. D.) to the masterly pencil of the Poet of l'Attachment, for a striking portrait of Ovid perishing under the pressure of his afflictions."

"*With trembling knees* he totters on the brink [pale,
Of Fate. Yet 'midst the Pontic horrors
Tho' o'er 'the bitterness of death he think,'
Yet on the distant wave a glimm'ring sail
He kens with kindling hope, till dusky twilight fail."

In the third Edition we read,

"With palsied frame he totters." (p. 32.)

We proceed to the picture of the Swiss, at p. 16,

"*Tho' silver-lulling streams* solicit rest,
Reluctant from his pine-wood gloom, he roves [green whisp'ring groves."
Thro' soft Savannah's warm, thro' gay-

In the third Edition, the corrected line runs thus [it had before a Della-Cruscan epithet]:

"Tho' many a lulling stream solicit rest."
(P. 33.)

Referring to the VIIth Book, Dr. D. observes:

"Our sensations on returning to our native hearth, have been traced with a pencil sweet and touching." (pp. 262,263.)

"Lo, as he hails his own congenial soil,
What joys the way-worn traveller's bosom fill,
When after many a danger, many a toil,
He seeks the covert of his native hill!
Sudden he feels a dear *delicious* thrill
At the first gleaming of his distant trees!
* * * * *
'Here, on my own old couch,' the master cried,
'Shall I dismiss a train of wakeful woes;
Here in *delicious* sleep my weary eye-lids close.' (p. 263.)
'Here, on my own old couch (the Roman cried),
Shall I dismiss a train of wakeful woes;
Here, in *oblivious* sleep my heavy eye-lids close."—(Third Edit. p. 41.)

Thus it appears that I have been careful, at least, in revising the Poem.

That Sir Walter Scott should likewise have quoted (as an illustration of a passage in his Lay) two stanzas which are so much altered, as to assume a different aspect in the third Edition of the Poem, is rather remarkable. They are indeed the first excerpt of Dr. Drake. Sir W. Scott introduces the extract to his readers as follows:

"The influence of Local Attachment has been so exquisitely painted by my friend Mr. Polwhele, in the Poem which bears that title, as might well have dispensed with the more feeble attempt of any contemporary poet."—See Notes to Lay of the Last Minstrel, edit. 13, p. 325.

I have printed a fourth Edition of the Poem. But whether in a fifth now preparing, I ought to restore the passages so honoured by Scott and Drake, to their original readings, is a doubt with

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

IN perusing various accounts of the discovery of the *lead* at Newport Pagnel (mentioned by F. L. W.), I am sorry to find that they have all lost sight of Weever's original statement. As the book is of rare occurrence, and no work relating to that town contains the following extract, no apology is necessary for laying it before your Correspondent.

"In the North aile of the Parish Church of Newport-Painell in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1619, was found the body of a man whole and perfect; laid downe, or rather leaninge downe, North and South: all the concavous parts of his body and the hollownesse of every bone, as well ribs as other, were filled up with sollid lead. The skull, with the lead in it, doth weigh thirty pounds, sixe ounces, which, with the neck-bone, and some other bones (in like manner full of lead) are reserved, and kept in a little chest in the said Church, neare to the place where the corps were found; there to be showne to strang-

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gers as reliques of admiration. The rest of all the parts of his body are taken away by gentlemen neare dwellers, or such as take delight in rare Antiquities. This I saw."—*Funeral Monuments, p.* 30.

Mr. Cole (MSS. vol. XXXVIII.) informs us that the head was, in 1776, preserved in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Whether any fragments of these bones are yet in existence, I have not learned; such a discovery would be interesting, as it would show what Antiquaries were living in the neighbourhood: I make no doubt that the well-known Dr. Richard Napier was one of the depredators.—It would be useless to follow the *ignis fatuus* of conjecture as to the person so interred; tradition has been silent on the subject, although it is probable that some distinguishing honour was conferred on the deceased.

I meet with no particular mention of Newport Pagnel prior to the Conquest, notwithstanding Mr. Baxter has placed *Lactorodum* there. ["*Nova Porta Pagnelli* hodiernum est Lactorodum."] Salmon* also calls the town "*Nova Porta*, which gives strong hints of a Military Way, in many countries called the *Port* Way;" and in another place says, that "Newport and Bedford are proofs of a great way going between them." The late Bishop of Cloyne (Lysons, Mag. Brit. vol. I.) has shown that this boasted "Port Way" is one of Mr. Salmon's "Dreams;" but, if we cannot fix a station at Newport, we may at least place it on a Military Road. The Akeman-street passes by Hide-lane, near Buckingham, through Calverton; and having crossed a brook there, "goes up the hill," where are evident remains of a fortification. From thence it runs by the East side of Stony-Stratford, through Wolverton, Stanton-Barry, and Linford, to Newport and Bedford.

The history of this part of the country, while under the dominion of the Saxons, is no less obscure. In the year 1010, the Danes entered it from Oxfordshire, and proceeded "along the Ouse until they came to Bedford, and thus on to Tempsford, burning wherever they went, and then they returned to their fleet with their plunder, and divided it amongst the ships†." Their progress must, therefore, have been nearly in a line with the "Akeman-street."

At the Conquest, Newport was the only borough in the county, the town of Buckingham excepted. As a strong-hold it must have been an immense acquisition; for it not only possessed a Castle itself, but similar ones were erected at Wolverton, Hanslape, and Lavendon; so that a circle of fortification was extended around the country.—The materials for its early history are, however, scanty; and it is upon the Annals of the Garrison during "The Grand Rebellion," that *we* principally pride *ourselves*. For the present, it may be sufficient to enumerate the names in the immediate vicinity, which may be ranged under the banners of either party:

Loyalists.—Throckmorton, Digby, Tyringham, Longueville, Chester, Napier, Forster, Dillon, Slingsby, Hacket, Andrewes, Crane, Hillersden, Lane, Willoughby.

Parliamentarians.—Andrewes *(alter et idem)*, Temple (of Stanton-Barry), Lane, Tyrell, Duncombe, Rawlins.

Before I quit the subject, let me contribute a small addition to, or perhaps substraction from, the "Nonconformists' Memorial." In that work it is stated that John Gibbs, Vicar of Newport Pagnell, was *ejected* some months before the Bartholomew Act, for refusing to admit the whole parish to the Lord's Supper.—On the arrest of Sir George Booth, I find that Mr. Gibbs took horse and rode immediately to London, to communicate the welcome intelligence to the Parliament‡: "the House being informed that Mr. John Gibbs, Minister of Newport-Pannel, was at the door, he was called in; and being at the Bar, gave an account to the Parliament of the apprehending of Sir George Booth the last night at Newport Pannell." Whether Sir George took any part in his expulsion, as a return for this *favour*, I know not, though it is not unlikely. Whether he *was ejected*, or not, is certain; for he first intruded into the Vicarage of Newport in 1646, when Samuel Aus-

* Survey of England, 1728.

† Saxon Chronicle, translated by Miss Gurney.

‡ Merc. Polit. Aug. 25, 1659.

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tin, the lawful Vicar, was (as Browne Willis supposes) "thrust out." *He received no presentation whatever to the benefice* (although in Carpenter's "Anabaptist," 1647, he is described as *newly settled in place*), and in 1650, it was returned to be *vacant*. The Rev. Robert Marshall was presented by the Crown, January 16, 1660; so that I do not see on what claim Calamy has placed Mr. Gibbs among the *ejected Ministers*.

Yours, &c. LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

THE approaching installation of Dr. Van Mildert, as Dean of St. Paul's, induces me to draw the attention of your Readers to the present state of that National Edifice, by an extract from the Debates in the House of Commons, the 26th of May last; and it is hoped that the remarks, as coming from one of its Members, will have an influence which the representation (however just) of a nameless individual can never possess.

Mr. W. Smith took occasion to observe that, "Whoever went to St. Paul's at the present moment must *pay* for admission, as if they visited an *exhibition*. The only point in which it differed from an exhibition was, that the *public convenience* was *never once* thought of by the persons who shewed the place. They thought of *nothing* but the *collection of a trifling tax* from those who visited the Building, from a laudable curiosity or otherwise.

"There was not to be found in Europe any one building of the importance of St. Paul's in such a state of *filth*; and presenting so much of every thing reprehensible, as might be observed there. Little attention was paid to the cleanliness, or even *permanence* of that fine Structure; and to its *beauty*, *none whatever*.—All that was considered was the *paltry profit* of some equally *paltry individual*." (*Hear, hear.*)

From these mortifying animadversions no part of the Edifice is exempted. The grass-grown Area, with its dilapidated Monuments; St. Faith's, and the Vaults below; where the curious monument of Dr. Donne (snatched from oblivion in your pages) lies unheeded amidst other lumber.

The space beneath the Dome and its surrounding Galleries, chilled with unventilated fogs, which are making rapid inroads on the decorations of the walls. The close and gloomy Chapel, kept indeed by daily use in some degree free from dust, which in the less-frequented apartments is suffered to accumulate so as almost to forbid entrance. All bear melancholy testimony to fatal and long-continued neglect. To keep St. Peter's at Rome in the state of beautiful order and cleanliness which it exhibits, a certain number among the poorer class are constantly employed. The same means would produce the same results in St. Paul's; and it may confidently be expected, from the energy and activity of the Dean elect, that this noble Building, which yields to none in Architectural beauty and grandeur, may soon become as conspicuous for *cleanliness*, *order*, and *accommodation*, as it has been for a series of years remarkable for *dirt*, *disorder*, and *exaction*. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

YOUR Miscellany having so extensive a circulation among the Clergy, I am anxious that they should not be misled by an article in last Month's Magazine, as to whom the Pulpit Cloth at Funerals belongs.

W. R. gives "for the information of all whom it may concern," the verbose opinion or rather "*ipse dixit*" of Robert Cooke, alias Clarencieux Roy d'Armes in the reign of Elizabeth, well versed perhaps in the mystery of Heraldry, but "ne sutor ultra crepidam." The subjoined living authorities on this subject will, it is presumed, be far more satisfactory. The one, the opinion of Dr. Swabey, whose authority as a Civilian will scarcely be disputed; and the other, Mr. Justice Bailey's Charge at the Lent Assizes, Maidstone. J. S.

"I am of opinion that the Black Cloth, which was purchased by, and put up at the expense of the parish, and which has been used in the Church upon the two *public* and lamented occasions, the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Queen, is the property of the Parish, and ought to be delivered to the Churchwardens, if such be the wish of the Parish.

"In cases of Cloth so put up out of respect to the memory of any private individual,

* See Part i. p. 133.

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dividual, it would be different, and by a custom sufficiently reasonable in these instances, would belong to the incumbent." M. Swabey.

Doctors' Commons, Jan. 1819."

"*Lent Assizes, Maidstone, March* 17, 1819.

"In an action of Trover, brought by the Churchwardens of St. John Baptist, Margate, against the Rector, to recover the value of the black cloth which had been put up by the Parish in respect to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, and which it appeared had been converted by the Rev. Gentleman into coats, waistcoats, &c.

"It appeared that the plaintiffs, as Churchwardens, had hung the pulpit, reading-desk, and communion-table, on that occasion, with superfine black cloth and kerseymere, to the amount of 37*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* and at the end of six weeks were about to take it down, when the Defendant took steps to appropriate part of it to his own use in the manner before-mentioned, and to divide the remainder between the Clerk and Sexton. This gave rise to some personal animosities, and subsequently to the proceeding in question.

"The Rev. Defendant pleaded *general* custom. Mr. Justice Bayley objected to such evidence, but allowed evidence to be given of the *particular* custom in this parish; and in his Charge to the Jury laid it down, that no individual had a right to hang up what are called ornaments in a Church without the leave of the Rector, because the Freehold of the Church was in him, and he might make his own terms for that leave.—In general, when private individuals hang up black cloth in the Parish-Church, with the concurrence of the Rector, there was a kind of understanding that the cloth became the *property of the Rector*. In the present case there had been no bargain between the plaintiff and defendants with respect to the terms upon which the cloth should be hung up; consequently the latter had no right to take any part of it, because by law he was not entitled to take such property, unless by matter of arrangement between the parties to whom it belonged. Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict, for the value of the cloth which the defendant had converted to his own use, which the Jury accordingly found—Damages 15*l.*"

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 9.

In July Mag. p. 37, you have given your Readers a sketch of the progress of Architecture in the City of London since the great fire. The numerous works of Sir Christopher Wren, which arose at that period, are so many ornaments to the Metropolis. Yet that this great Architect and his successors were guided by a very false taste in their rejection of the beautiful and appropriate Pointed style for ecclesiastical edifices, must be apparent to every admirer of the works of our ancestors. In the construction of steeples, Sir Christopher has been particularly happy. The elegant spires of Bow and St. Bride's Churches, especially the former, display rich specimens of architectural elegance. A great variety of design may also be seen at St. Vedast, Christ Church, St. Stephen's, and others erected by the same Architect. Yet amidst all this profusion of ornament, columns piled upon columns, and order upon order, the Spectator will ever admire with increasing pleasure the "heaven-directed spire" and magnificent tower of our forefathers, and on this account even St. Michael's tower, Cornhill, and the spire of St. Dunstan's in the East, contemptible as they are when compared with ancient erections, are more admired than the most elegant of their neighbours, attired with all the art of Grecian finery.

After Sir Christopher Wren's day, the fifty new Churches next engaged the abilities of Architects. But in those that have been built, the hand of that great master is missing; his mantle has not fallen on his pupil Hawksmoor. Yet the generality of them are not deficient in magnificence, though their beauties are almost lost in the general mass of ornament, the production of a luxuriant imagination. Perhaps the best is St. John's Church, Westminster, built by Archer.

The late Act of Parliament having revived the spirit of Church building, some edifices have been recently erected, in which are introduced every extravagant, novel, and fanta-

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tic appendage, formerly only appropriated to Theatres, but foreign to Churches, until this age of *improvement*: these innovations are most glaring in the New Church at Mary-le-bone, where the place of the grand window above the altar, to be seen in almost every Church, antient or modern, is supplied by a *transparency*, such as decorate the fronts of houses in a general illumination, fixed in the centre of the organ, which, in violation of all custom, is erected over the altar, and to complete the absurdity, accompanied by two tier of *private boxes*, fitted up with *fire-places* and *fashionable chairs*, giving this part of the Church the appearance of the proscenium of a Theatre. The Altar itself is placed at the *South*, instead of the *East* end of the Building, an arrangement which Sir C. Wren strictly adhered to, as his Cathedral plainly shows.

The favourite model of the day is the Parthenon: the New Church building at Pancras is said to be copied from it. The incongruous additions of a steeple, and a plain body, with two series of dwelling-house windows, to the magnificent portico of Minerva's Temple, would have as much surprised its architect, if he could have witnessed the absurdity, as appropriating the same portico to the box-lobby entrance of a play-house. It is not improbable, if the present taste should exist for a century longer, the Church Architects will choose for a favourite design, the Colheum; the Roman edifice will, no doubt, be as accurately copied as the Grecian, and with the same propriety be metamorphosed into a Church; and which is not unlikely to be the case, if the Methodists should have a voice in the selection. A structure may then appear large enough to contain a whole sect, and the Moorfields Tabernacle, or the Conventicle in the Surrey-road, dwindle into insignificance before it. With respect to the New Chapel in Waterloo-place, the *iron* portico is certainly not without its merits, and has a noble and commanding appearance, but until the beholder glances his eyes up to the insignificant turret which stands upon the roof, he will probably suppose it is the entrance to a Masquerade-room; the ox-skulls and pateras which fill up the metopes in the frieze, though they may be classically consistent, become ridiculous when placed on a Temple dedicated to the service of a Deity whose sacrifice is obedience, and not the blood of *bulls*. The same want of character is apparent in Shadwell New Church: take away the steeple, and it may be easily mistaken for a dwelling-house.

I once cherished a hope that the Pointed style of architecture would have been preferred at this period; but as its adoption depends so much upon parish committees, guided by professional men, who by education are prejudiced in favour of *modern* architecture, and generally ignorant of the principles of the "Gothic style," as they call it, the present age is likely to be as far from perfection as Wren, Hawksmoor, or Batty Langley, ever were.

Should these lines meet the eye of any one who has an interest in the erection of any of the projected New Churches, I hope he will seriously consider the propriety of Pointed architecture for Christian Churches and Chapels, and exert his voice for its adoption, against the prejudices and opposition of interested professionalists.

E. I. C.

Mr. Urban, *June* 9.

THE following is an account of the magnificent Table kept by King Charles before his troubles.

There was daily in his court 86 tables, well furnished each meal; whereof the King's table had 28 dishes; the Queen's 24; four other tables, 16 dishes each; three other, 10 dishes each; 12 other had 7 dishes each; 17 other tables had each of them 5 dishes; three other had 4 each; thirty-two other tables had each 3 dishes; and 13 other had each two dishes; in all about 500 dishes each meal, with beer, wine, and all other things necessary. There was spent yearly in the King's house, of grass meat, 1500 oxen; 7000 sheep; 1200 veals; 300 porkers; 400 sturks, or young beefs; 6800 lambs; 300 flitches of bacon, and 26 boars; also 140 dozen of geese; 250 dozen of capons; 470 dozen of hens; 150 dozen of pullets; 1470 dozen of chickens; for bread, 3600 bushells of wheat; and for drink, 600 tun of wine, and 1700 tun of beer; of butter 40,640 pounds

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pounds used with fish and fowl, venison, fruit, and spices, in proportion. By special order of the King's house, some of his Majesties household went directly to Westminster-hall, in Term time, between 11 and 12 o'clock, to invite gentlemen to eat of the King's acates or viands, and in Parliament time to invite the Parliament-men also. W. R.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(Continued from p. 30.)

LETTER VIII.

Rheims, Aug. 15, 1818.

I MUST give some account of our visit to Versailles, on Thursday. It is a large town, about ten miles S.W. of Paris, said to contain 30,000 inhabitants. We hired an open carriage, which conveyed our party of six. In going out of Paris, along the North side of the Seine, we passed the bridge of Jena, a very handsome flat bridge, built by Buonaparte. It leads into the centre of the Champs de Mars, at the opposite end to the Military School: on the North side of the Bridge, and intended to face the School, Buonaparte had laid the foundations of a palace for the King of Rome. This Bridge, and the Column in the Place de Vendome, seem the only buildings about Paris which Buonaparte has the credit of erecting. It was this Bridge which old Blucher wanted to blow up, on account of its name. The day proved delightful for our excursion; a clear transparent sky, a defined outline in the horizon, and a cool North-east wind to temper the heat of the sun.

At the Western end of the Champs d'Elysées, which is the barrier in a direct line with the Tuilleries, Buonaparte had begun to build a grand Triumphal Arch, in commemoration of his victories; the foundations, which are on a very large scale, are visible from the Tuilleries, at the end of an avenue of a mile in length. The barrier is called the barrier D'Etoile.

Near St. Cloud we crossed a Bridge over the Seine, and saw about 100 washer-women standing in the river at their employments. They never use hot water, but beat the clothes in the river, with large clubs, till the dirt is expelled. We stopped to see Buonaparte's favourite palace, five miles from Paris, commanding a fine view of that city. The rooms are elegant, and the furniture magnificent and shewy. In the principal room are now placed two full-length pictures of Louis XVI. and his Queen, which had been concealed during the troubles. The present King comes here occasionally, but his wish is to remove to Versailles, as soon as it is habitable. There is a handsome painting, the subject of which is the reception by the King of the Duchess of Berry, from Naples, after her marriage with the Duke. We walked from St. Cloud to Sevres, distant about half a mile, to see the Royal Porcelain Manufactory, which belongs to Government.—The price of one of the largest Vases is 1,125*l.* sterling.

We arrived at Versailles about noon, but had no time to see any thing of the town. When Louis XIV. built the Palace of Versailles, he gave pieces of ground to the Courtiers and Officers connected with the Court, and required them to build houses; and thus the town of Versailles attained its present dimensions; the Palace having always been the favourite residence of the Bourbons. But at the Revolution, the furniture and tapestry were destroyed by the mob, and the place has been ever since comparatively deserted. It is an immense and most magnificent pile of buildings, in comparison with which, Blenheim is quite insignificant. Great progress has been made in repairing and restoring the Palace: several of the rooms are now in order, and fitted up with paintings; but there is yet no furniture, and the tapestry, which was destroyed, is not yet restored; so that I should suppose half a million of money must be laid out to make the place what it was, and fit for the Royal Residence. The Chapel, which is very splendid, is completely put in order. It has a richly-painted roof. The grand gallery, which is considered one of the largest and most magnificent rooms in the world, is adorned with a ceiling painted by Le Brun; representing the various battles and triumphs of Louis XIV. Fortunately this was out of the reach of the mob, when they destroyed the tapestry, and

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and it is now in a perfect state of repair, though the gallery is yet unfinished. Two things might prevent Buonaparte from making Versailles his residence—the immense expense necessary to put it in order, and the circumstance that it is calculated to remind France of the glory and magnificence of the Bourbon family. A few of the rooms escaped injury; some of these are lined with curious mirrors, which multiply and invert the company in the room. On the grand staircase, the Swiss Guards were cut in pieces in attempting to defend the Palace against the populace. In the Queen's lodging-room we were shewn the *private door* behind the tapestry, through which she escaped just as the mob was entering her apartment. There is a large Theatre belonging to the Palace. After going through the Palace, we proceeded to the Gardens; these are on a large scale, laid out in straight lines, with sheets of water, and fountains, in the old stile, which corresponds very well with the Palace.

We proceeded to the Great Trianon, a Chateau built by Louis XIV. for his Mistresses, and in which Madame Maintenon, Mademoiselle Fontanges, Madame Lavallier, and Madame Montespan resided. The walls within and without are of the finest marble. There are pictures of Madame Maintenon and Miss Fontanges. The former is a well-looking matron, near 50; the latter a beautiful young woman.

We proceeded to the Petit Trianon, built by Louis XIV. for Madame Pompadour and Madame Du Barré. This was the favourite residence of Louis XVIth's Queen, who formed an English garden near it, in which she took great delight. Here we saw portraits of Louis XV. and of Madame Victoire, his sister, a venerable old Lady, who, at the Revolution, fled to Naples, and died there. Our guide was an old sailor, who was taken prisoner by an English ship, and confined in prison in America. He knew Louis XV. and his Mistresses; and was full of talk. He said, that of 30 guides who shewed Versailles, he himself was the best, for that *he knew every thing*. At the Great Trianon there is a grand Amalekite Vase presented by Alexander to Buonaparte. Our guide, however, would not venture to say so much—but only that it was a present to "the Government."

We returned to Paris to a late dinner, and at a Restaurateur's we had good beef steaks, bottled porter, and Cheshire cheese; and we afterwards bought at the Gourmaud, a shop in the Palais Royal, a good slice of the cheese, to take along with us on our journey—the French cheese being very bad.

I one day shewed my watch, which cost 18 guineas, at Haley's, in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, to Mr. Le Roi, watchmaker to the King, in the Palais Royal. His foreman guessed the price at 80*l.*; and Mr. Le Roi could not believe it possible to be less than 35*l.* Only one person makes Chronometers in Paris. Mr. Le Roi deals chiefly in Geneva watches. He acknowledged the superiority of English workmanship; nothing can be more foolish than for Englishmen to buy watches on the Continent, unless merely as toys. We have met with great civility every where—sometimes the people say as we pass, "Voila les Anglais;" and occasionally children call out "*goddam*;" but on the whole there is nothing to complain of. The Exchange is more in favour of England than when we set off. At Amiens we received 23¾ fr. for a one pound note. On our arrival at Paris, 24 fr. which is par: and yesterday, at Perigaux's, above 24 fr.—One of the common inscriptions on signs is, "Ici on donne à boire et manger." Here they *give* to eat and drink.

Friday, Aug. 14, we have hired a Cabriolet for 240 francs, which we are to leave at Brussels in three weeks. We ordered our horses for half-past nine. About eight, a barber came to cut my hair, who informed us the Statue of King Henry was to be set up at eleven: we therefore postponed our journey till twelve, and called on the party to accompany us to the Tuillerie Gardens to see the *grand spectacle*. Mrs. ——'s fair maid Betty, from the Pateley Bridge Moors, accompanied us. The gardens and avenues were crowded with people. All Paris seemed to have turned out, and all eyes were directed towards the barrier D'Etoile, the road by which the Statue was to pass. It was to be drawn by forty oxen, in blue

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blue drapery, with gilded horns. Twelve o'clock arrived, but no Statue. The roads were lined with English carriages. We asked a centinel the cause of the delay, who replied, "Beefs don't travel fast." At length, at half past twelve, we came away, tired of waiting, and determined to proceed on our journey. On arriving at our lodgings, we were informed by M. Blondeau, that after the car with the Statue had proceeded a very little way, a wheel broke, and occasioned the delay; but he believed it was never intended to set it up till the feast of St. Louis (the 25th inst.)

We left Paris very well satisfied with the civility and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Blondeau, our hosts. The former was born in England, and speaks the language. The servants are civil and respectable. The charge for a week for a suite, consisting of two bed-rooms and sitting-room, was 80 francs—about 3*l.* 6*s.*

In travelling to Senlis, we had an instance of honesty in a postilion. I had paid, in the lump, for the horses and himself, without specification. After we had proceeded a mile and a half, he came galloping after the carriage to return five francs, which he said I had over-paid him: I am sorry that after he was gone, and on a deliberate computation, I was quite satisfied the mistake was his, and that he had taken all the trouble to wrong himself of the money; but I mention it, because, if I had paid ever so much more than was usual, most postilions in England would have thought themselves honestly entitled to keep it. Our English Book, in some particular parts of this road, describes "Chains of Mountains" and the passage of "Rivers." The mountains are about as high as the Mount without Micklegate Bar at York, and the rivers are between two and three inches deep. This comes of translating from the French.

Senlis, where we slept, is an old decayed town, with a Bishop's See. The old Gothic Cathedral, at which we heard Vespers, has one lofty West tower—what should have been the other tower has never been built. Our Inn was the Hotel de Flandres. Besides the Cathedral, there are the remains of another venerable old church, with a beautiful modern Gothic front, which is now used as a barn, having been ruined at the Revolution. After dinner we had a pleasant walk on the ramparts. The country round Senlis has all the appearance of a park. There are some beautiful openings into the distant country. The town itself is very poor. At eight, the bells announced the approaching feast of the Assumption. At dinner we had a bottle of Old Tavel, at six francs. It is a rich syrupy red wine.

Saturday, Aug. 15, we breakfasted at Compeigne, an old town, with two good Gothic churches. We had a beautiful prospect on the road, on descending the hills near Verbery, into the vale of the rivers Oise and Aisne. There is a Palace at Compeigne belonging to the King; and the town is surrounded by 27,000 acres of wood. The Palace is a modern building, and handsome.

The road from Compeigne to Soissons was along the rich vale of the river Aisne. The width of the valley between four and five miles. The hills finely wooded. The town of Soissons is surrounded by rich land. On approaching it, we were struck by the appearance of two very magnificent Churches. The one with only one tower—the other with two towers and a grand West front, similar to Lichfield. The building with two towers proved to be the remains of the Abbey of St. John, which was destroyed at the Revolution, and nothing left except the West front and part of the cloisters. The towers are elaborate, and in the same stile as Lichfield Cathedral, but of more elegant workmanship. The stone is a beautiful light grey stone, in perfect preservation. As a ruin, this is even more striking and elegant than St. Bertin's at St. Omer. The cloisters are equal, if not superior to those at Gloucester. The Cathedral is a venerable Gothic building, in neat order. Only one West tower has been built. The other, as usual here, left unfinished. There is a fine opening round the Church. There are good statues both within and without, but some of the latter have been decapitated. The finest peal of bells I ever heard was summoning the people to Vespers; it being the Assumption. The tenor bell was in the key of G. and whilst the treble bells were chiming,

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chiming, the four tenors kept repeating the same notes to which Handel has set the words—"All flesh shall see it together."

After an excellent dinner at the Croix d'Or, and a bottle of capital white Champagne (the wine which this part of France produces), we proceeded towards Rheims. Passed through the village of Braine, where there is an old ruined Castle, and an old Gothic Church. We had beautifully wooded hills on both sides the road. It was striking ten at night by the Cathedral clock when we arrived at Rheims, passing through an old street like Walmgate. Our Inn, the Post, is at the West end of the Cathedral, and nearer to it, than the Chapter Coffee House to York Minster. My lodging-room looks directly to the Cathedral. The Inn was shut up, and all the inmates, except two, were gone to bed. They have stirred themselves to make us supper. We have, by great exertion, travelled 72 miles to-day. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

WITHIN the domestic part of your Miscellany, you include business questions, which are more useful in nine instances out of ten, than elaborate displays of projects, which previously require, as to the ascertainment of their value, experiment, coincident circumstances, and public discussion. Men, however, live among things, as to their comforts, which have no manner of bearing upon grand interests; nor can there be a doubt but that chimneys are just as essential to the comforts of private life, as courts of justice are to the public well-being.

You have lately invited discussion concerning Church Pews, and though it is a just opinion that we may legislate too much, I conceive that this opinion has a particular relation to points of personal liberty. Questions of property cannot possibly be too definitely exhibited. At least, it is certain that, voluminous as are our Laws, Magistrates can bear testimony that cases of perplexity perpetually occur, because every one here expects exceptions to have the force of general rules.

The two points upon which I now wish to address you, are, 1. Compositions for Tythes. 2. Informal Marriages.

As to the first, *Compositions for Tythes*, it appears that the agreement made between A. a Tythe proprietor, and B. a compounder, is personal; and has no relation to the latter, in view of law, as occupier. So that, if B. leaves a farm, he may, if he chooses, gather the Tythes from the incoming tenants, for a twelvemonth, and the latter must give six months' notice, precisely from Lady Day (Tythes being an annual taking and due at Michaelmas) to prevent the continuance of such a claim; which claim, by the way, continues just so long as the Tythe proprietor withholds notice of the cessation of his agreement to compound, and so to transfer it to the occupier of the land. In some parishes it is customary to put at the foot of the Tythe receipts the following memorandum: "No person is to consider himself as holding the Tythes any longer than he occupies the lands." The legality, or at least the validity of such a clause has been doubted; and Farmers have said that if they engage their Tythes for seven years, they prevent persons taking their farms over their heads, by offering higher rents; and that the personal agreement is therefore most eligible of the two. It is further said, that six months notice for privy Tythes may be given at any one of the four quarter-days and be valid, because, unlike great Tythes, the products are not æstival or autumnal, but perpetual.

The second point is the frequency of *Informal Marriages*, by which I mean weddings out of their parishes of various loving couples. I have never heard that Constables or Sheriffs' officers were obliged to make actual peregrinations, upon uncertainties, in search of unfortunate Debtors, but I *have* heard that earth-stopping is the duty of a Clergyman, whereon a he and she human fox choose to run from cover to cover. To me it appears a defect of legislation. When there was a war against covered buttons, it was usual for the Clergy to administer a sixpenny affidavit, that corpses were buried in woollen; and a similar provision, as to the actual residence of marrying parties, upon putting up the banns, would remove the evil in question. I should

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should be glad to have these subjects properly discussed, and am

Your constant Reader,

A Businessian.

ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIENT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS; WITH REMARKS BY MR. FOSBROOKE. No. VI.

(*Continued from Part i. p.* 587.)

XLV. EUTERPE. A *Statue.* This figure, to which the two flutes give the character of the Muse who presides over Musicians, is remarkable for the cast and uncommon adjustment of the drapery. (*Visconti, p.* 19.) She holds flutes upon the Sarcophagus of the Capitol and the Villa Albani, as well as in the Apotheosis of Homer. She commonly wears the dress of tragic actors, because they were always accompanied by flutes.

XLVI. BACCHANTE. A Bust. Remarkable for an uncommon arrangement of the hair. *Visconti, p.* 20.

XLVII. MUSE. A Bust. Plumes torn from the Sirens ornament the head of this Muse, whose mouth seems to open in order to sing her victory. *Visconti, p.* 20. Gori (*Inscr. Etrur. t. iii. pl.* 33.) ascribes the plumes to the victory over the daughters of Pierus, who were changed into birds; but the appropriation of Visconti is better supported, as it occurs in Pausanias; and the Muses reading off the wings of the Sirens in punishment, forms part of a bas-relief.

XLVIII. EURIPIDES. A seated Statue, by a marble table. This is the small Statue of the Villa Albani, published by Winckelman, Monum. Ined. No. 168. (*Visconti, p.* 21.) It is to be observed, that as the head of this Statue could not be found, Cardinal Albani caused one to be supplied, a copy of the bust of Euripides at the Farnesini.

XLIX. UNKNOWN PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN. A Bust. Subject unknown, but once called a Plautilla, with little foundation. *Visconti,* p. 21.

L. A GODDESS. A Bust. This Bust, *d'un style grandiose,* seems to have been executed on purpose to represent a Goddess, who is characterized by no attribute. *Visconti, p.* 31.

LI. CARACALLA. A Bust. The fierce look, and the inclination of the head towards the left side, perfectly resemble the portrait on coins of Caracalla, who had the foolish vanity of appearing terrible, and wished to imitate Alexander the Great in his manner of carrying his head. (*Visconti, p.* 21.) His portraits are common. At Rome there are double Busts, Alexander's head and Caracalla's back to back.

LII. SEAT OF A BATH, ornamented with Sculpture, in excellent taste. The three heroes on the pedestal are thought to represent Achilles, seated with Patroclus and Automedon, who is bringing his war-chariot. *Visconti, p.* 22.

LIII. DEDALUS AND PASIPHAE. A Bas-relief in three compartments; 1. Pasiphae seated and melancholy, with Cupid at her knees. The heroine seems conversing concerning her fatal passion with one of the shepherds of her husband Minos. 2. A wooden Bull upon wheels, made by Dedalus and his workmen. 3. Cupid leads her towards the Bull, the interior of which is accessible by a stool, of several steps. (*Visconti, p.* 22.) See too, *Monum. Ined. No.* 93.—Pasiphae is the name of one of the Pleiades, a groupe of stars upon the back of the Bull, and hence, without doubt, came the fable. Query, if this groupe is not formed from the basso-relievos of the Borghese and Spada Palaces united?

LIV. VITELLIUS. A Bust. The *en bon point* seems to announce the gluttonous life of this Prince. It is doubtful whether this Bust, executed in a fine style, does not belong to some excellent Sculptor of the sixteenth century. (*Visconti, p.* 23.) His Busts are very rare. That of the Giustiniani Palace is modern. There are two antient; one is at the Capitol; the other at the Florentine Museum.

LV. A NYMPH. A Statue. She is in the attitude of approaching a spring to draw water from it. With her right hand she raises her tunick in order not to wet it, while her foot advanced towards the brink, appears to lean upon a bowl. The left arm elevated supports the urn, which she is going to fill. Similar Statues exist in many collections, and prove the celebrity of their common original. There is one of them in the *villa d'Este* at Tivoli, which has written on the plinth the name of the Nymph

Ancirrhoë.

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Ancirrhoë. The bowl in this French Statue is singular. It may be supposed to allude to the play of the "Nymphs," whom Greek Poetry always represents sporting upon the banks of rivers and springs. *Visconti*, p. 23. Eckhel says, that the foot placed upon any thing, denotes a property in it. This was certainly a Nymph of a spring or fountain.

LVI. Bacchus. A Statue. The god half-reclined upon a panther's skin, and characterized by his crown of ivy, and a horn full of grapes, which he holds in his left hand, seems to caress an infant, probably one of his Genii, if it does not rather represent the soul of the person whose tomb had this groupe for its *couronement*. (*Visconti*, p. 24.) Bacchus often leans upon his Genius *Ampelus*, as some writers denominate *Acratus*.

LVII. The Nereids. A Sarcophagus. The bas-reliefs of excellent sculpture which ornament the face of this Sarcophagus, represent a Choir of four Nereids carried upon tritons and marine monsters, and escorting across the waves of the ocean Genii, symbols of human souls, who are taking their route towards the Fortunate Isles, the residence of the blessed. This monument is engraved in the Admiranda, Montfaucon, and the French Museum. *Visconti*, p. 24.

LVIII. Julia, daughter of Augustus, represented as a Ceres. A Statue. The Goddess of Agriculture, having upon her head a crown, and in her hand a bouquet of those precious wheat-ears which she presented to mankind, is here represented, draped in an ample cloak, adorned with fringes, which entirely covers her; an allusion, perhaps, to the mysteries which they celebrated in her honour, and of which the secret was impenetrable. The head appears to be the portrait of Julia, daughter of Augustus. (*Visconti*, p. 24.) It is very dubious whether this Statue is correctly appropriated. It may be an Isis or Spes, of the Roman kind. We know, from Pococke, that the Eleusinian Ceres bore upon her head the modius, or a round tower. The garment ornamented with fringes, was an Egyptian vestment, and named *Gausupè*. The Roman ladies used it, as soon as it was known at Rome. (See *Maillot, Costumes, &c. III.* 31.) The fringes probably implied no more than a fashion.

LIX. Mithras. A Bas-relief. This Mithriac bas-relief is the most considerable of all the monuments which remain to us of those superstitious derived from the East. The Cave of Mithras is open in the middle of the composition. We see this Genius of the Sun in a Persian habit, perform the mystical sacrifice of the bull. According to the opinion of many Literati, it is a cosmological allegory. The immolated Bull is the symbol of the Moon. The wound whence the blood flows, denotes the influences of that planet. The Serpent is the emblem of *Sabazius*, a divinity, which Paganism has confounded with Bacchus, and who was thought to preside over what was called the moist element. This Serpent seems desirous of licking the wound of the Bull. The Dog is the symbol of the Dog-star; the Scorpion of Autumn; the Owl at the top of the Grotto is consecrated to Minerva, a divinity of whom the most pure air was the domain. The two figures in the same costume, of whom one raises, the other inverts a torch, are the genii of Day and Night. Above the Cave is the Earth, clothed with its productions, and illuminated by the Sun and the Moon, running upon their opposite cars. This monument, which antique inscriptions render more remarkable, and has been engraved in many works, was found in the subterranean road which connected the Campus Martius with the Forum, across the hill of the Capitol. (*Visconti*, p. 26.) The mysterious worship of Mithras did not take place at Rome before the reign of Trajan, about A.D. 101, and there are two explanations of the Mithriacs, one astronomical, that of Dupius, &c. and that of Porphyry, which makes the Metempsychosis or future state of souls, the real base. The former appears the most probable; nor does there appear one other satisfactory result of much mythological nonsense of the oriental superstition, which has simple mystical *conjuration*, and monstrous disgusting bizarreries, than that the mistakes of learned men show the folly of studying it. In the bas-reliefs and mythology of Greece, there is often much of history, art, and the picturesque;

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picturesque; but these and the Abraxas are the mere annual Hieroglyphicks of an old Almanack; unintelligible riddles without a key or point, or moral, or wit, or ingenuity. The value of such marbles ought to depend upon the execution only; for otherwise, they form a mere tombstone collection; and one half of Roman monumental remains are of no higher character, and in bad taste; having neither grace, correct drawing, or dramatic attitude.

(To be continued.)

Poems of Lucretius, Pope, &c. with critical Remarks.

(Continued from p. 20.)

LUCRETIUS has been censured for employing or adopting the Epicurean philosophy as the basis of his creed and his argumentative discussions.—"That such a genius should appear among the number of its warmest converts and admirers," says Melmoth, "is a remarkable instance that reason has sometimes proved the dupe of imagination, even in the finest understandings." "Indeed," he continues, "the wildest reveries of fancy never conceived a more absurd and extravagant romance than that great Poet has delivered as a sober system of physics, in one of the noblest didactic poems extant." If the system, however, promulgated by this firm disciple and admirer of the doctrines of Epicurus and Democritus, has been since exploded in many of its postulates, and wears, to modern eyes and apprehensions, a very different aspect from what it once did, this proscription seems too general and sweeping.

Lucretius, like a faithful follower, has embodied the opinions of his master in nervous and sublime verse,—and here it must be observed, that his ideas in many instances, especially when connected with the moral condition of man—his aims and end,—and the proportion of happiness which he seeks and positively enjoys,—appear elevated and just,—and it seems, on the other hand, somewhat unfair to affix the epithet of extravagant, and rhapsody—to a system of opinions conceived after a cool and deliberate research into the nature of things, because many of its postulates have been proved to be fallacious by the increase of light which has broken in upon succeeding ages. Lucretius often argues his point well,—he displays acuteness of perception, and a logical precision of reasoning and of inference in the progress of his survey;—but these high endowments of a philosophical poet cannot, on the other hand, be deemed a sufficient extenuation of the numerous and palpable errors which certainly attach to the Epicurean philosophy.

A learned and ingenious Commentator of the present age has vindicated this philosophy with eloquence, and occasionally with success. So far as his arguments go to refute the charge of Atheism (which perhaps has been too hastily brought against him, and which clearly, as it regards him, only extended to the disownment of the wretched system of cosmogony then in established belief)—not to the negation of an All-powerful First Cause,—and to prove that, when Epicurus—and after him Lucretius,—teaches that the highest happiness to which mortals can attain consists in the enjoyment of pleasure,—he means not the repletion of mere sensual enjoyments, but rather the more elevated delights of mental speculation, in rectitude of principle, and the contemplation and exercise of virtue,—he has accomplished his design. But there are various other points of speculation upon which his eulogist does not appear to have so successfully exonerated him from sliding too easily into the monstrous errors and fables which defaced the philosophical and theological creed of his days. When, also, he asserts the eternity of matter, although he confesses that it received its first fashion and impulse from the hand of Omnipotence,—and denies the immortality of the soul and a future existence, although he is countenanced in the first by the Stagyrite himself, and he only perpetuates in the latter the doctrines of the sect of which he is a professed follower,—he sometimes, it must be owned, deals more liberally in assertion than in argument. If, then, upon a proper and fair estimate of the subjects which Lucretius selected for speculation and song, they must be admitted to be universally momentous and great,—it may perhaps with truth be said, that as far as light and knowledge could,

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from

from the period of his existence and of his writing, be afforded him, he has executed his plan with that compass, vigour, and dignity, which may on the whole be deemed not unworthy of its original conception.

Nor are the subjects upon which Pope has employed his thoughts in the Essay on Man subordinate in their range or importance to those which caught the attention and invigorated the sentiments and the numbers of Lucretius. Although the prevailing sentiment with the best judges has been that the acquirements and the thinking of this eminent and well-known Poet were of too superficial an order to yield much that can be termed new, origiual, or singularly striking in Metaphysics, and the higher branches of Morals, in Physics, or in Theology,—still it must be ever maintained that, for the points of speculation in which he has professedly engaged, if he has not intrinsically added dignity and weight to them, he has not, by his method of disposition and general treatment, or the introduction of mean or unworthy views, contributed to throw from their high sphere those investigations which involve in their discussion the higher energies of mankind.—His subjects have a comprehensive relation to man in his various conditions and contingencies,—and he views the earth which he inhabits with the whole scene of nature as particular links in the vast, universal, and indefinite plan, which under one Great Cause, rules and pervades all being. The outlines here obscurely traced,—obscurely from the amazing extent of the ground to which it has a reference,—involves, it is true, abilities of very superior philosophical acuteness and capacity,—such as it may be contended Pope was not master of;—but it will be admitted, that even if his postulates and his conclusions are often trite and hackneyed,—and who is there, whilst reasoning on known subjects, that does not often incur this charge,—the expansive energy which marks the progress of his enquiries, and the animation and swell of his numbers, speak to the breast of the individual who studies, and carries him insensibly into the regions of Philosophy, although he had been before too careless or even too superficial to search these matters.

The Essay on Man, it is well known,—amongst other topics of disquisitions, expatiates much upon the blindness and weakness of man in his intellectual capacities when contemplating some things in relation to himself or those about him.

"Presumptuous man! the reason would'st thou find,
Why form'd so weak, so little, and so blind," &c.

This has appeared to some critics to be only the repetition of an universally received axiom, and if indeed it be considered with reference alone to a comparison with his Creator, the sentiment becomes so trite and obvious that it is hardly worthy of a place among precepts taught from the lips of Philosophy. It assuredly argues no depth of thinking, and, as Johnson says, bespeaks the commonest and most superficial and puerile views. But if the latitude in which this idea may be thought to expand, be considered in its innumerable and possible relations—relations in which no evidence appears to prove that such was not the intention of its author,—the sentiment rises to a beautiful and indefinitely grand idea. It must be then understood as contemplating man, in all his varieties and characters as they prevail under the general name and form of humanity; as a race isolated in one particular sphere of the universe,—surrounded by immeasurable regions of space, where all objects beyond are utterly inacessible to his knowledge and ardent aspirings. It recognizes the station we occupy amidst myriads of intellectual beings of another and a probably far higher order of intelligence, and opens regions of legitimate speculation which the Poet might greatly have amplified.

The field of enquiry which busy thought suggests, ascends the graduated scale which, according to the beautiful theory of the Poet, prevails through all the subordinate modes and degrees of animate existence; and admires with him, the consummate wisdom, contrivance, and skill, which seems, even if not philosophically demonstrated, to follow a chain of being from the lowest rank of animalculi or creatures which are found to discover signs of sensation, up to the standard of a rational soul.

(To be continued.)

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

18. *Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review.* *By* William Parnell, *Esq. M. P. 3d Edit.* Dublin, *pp.* 32. *crown* 8vo.

THIS Work gives us an opportunity of expressing our opinions freely concerning those wicked ones, who sin both by commission and omission, our Brother Pedlars, all the Reviewers who hawk their goods once a quarter. We are not so insensible of their just and high merits, as to wish the excommunication of them, if we had a prelatical privilege so to act; but we think that there is ground sufficient to move for an injunction in the Literary Court of Chancery. Before, however, we file our Bill, we shall speak honestly and fearlessly; not set down "aught in malice," but say those things which are necessary, however unpleasant. We think that the gentleman, and the man of principle, ought to be conspicuous in the high literary character; and we do not like men of seared consciences, who can coolly oppress rising merit; who (unlike well-dinnering and riches-ruminating College Tutors, wise men, proud of talents in their pupils) discourage the growth of science, by acting more like Gamekeepers than Philosophers: and it is to their erroneous conduct in this undignified avocation we more especially allude. They make no distinction between the puppy-pointer, who is in training, and promises well; and the incorrigible old dog, who runs-in perpetually. It must be the whip, and nothing but the whip.

Dependence cannot be noble; and, if it were in our power, we would put the question to the Prodigal Son himself, in the extremity of his distress, whether, as a well-educated man, he would not prefer the husks of the swine to intellectual degradation. We think that, as he was not married and had not a large family (at most only a few bastards, who might be left to shift any how) it is probable that he would have still retained his conscience, and become a sturdy Philosopher. We therefore feel, from respect for the possible power of Literature, sincere vexation, when Reviews are conducted almost solely upon Party-principles, because they who ought to be the High Priests of Truth, to whom the publick, desirous of being informed upon points out of their reach, wishes to look up with veneration, are thus made mere ingenious Automata, moving as the springs are touched; grey parrots and green parrots, chattering and squalling dictated sentences. Doctrine is an abstract thing; an entity *per se*; and if, like lightning, it be made a mere tool of conductors, it no longer answers the providential intention of purifying the atmosphere by unlimited explosion.

The results of Party-reviewing must, we conceive, be these: That Reviews so conducted inevitably lose their oracular character; that they act upon the immoral principle of deceiving others, to serve private friends; and that they generate oppositions, which terminate in mean contests for custom, like that between Blacking-manufacturers, a term which, a punster might say, is very applicable to Party-reviewers; and an idea very improveable, by ingenious wags, into various illustrative and characteristic exhibitions. A moral and honourable use of Satire only appertains to particular topicks; and to force a load of hot unsavory hasty-pudding into the mental stomach of an unfortunate Author (*whose book contains no political opinions*) partakes more of the practical jokes of the buffoon, than the benevolent pleasantry of the gentleman. Besides, it is an unjustifiable infringement of the most sacred privileges of private life. It does not criticise, but stigmatises; it establishes military over civil law; it does not try, but execute. It is not gentlemanly, for good society ranks Satirists among dangerous men; and it is mischievous, for it compels Authors to become sycophants, or factionists, in order to obtain favourable notice; and the manner in which many of them have already turned their coats has astonished all their acquaintance.

acquaintance. We will not say that they have made them threadbare by such frequent repetitions of the operation, for the figure would not be supported by supposing such a result; but we would rather say that we have seen the tint, ingeniously contrived to display as many shifting variations of colour, as the gorged pidgeon.—The Editors too (highly respectable men of course) are thus drawn in, by private misrepresentation, to permit actions absolutely iniquitous We could name a learned and eminent Clergyman, who, though he had a large family, and was not rich, sustained injury in private life, because it was represented that he was a powerful Writer *against* Government; and an excellent work of his was consigned in a great Journal to an unjust Enemy, who doled out a little grudged commendation, as if it had been aromatic vinegar, in such a jesuitical manner, as tended to lower the Writer below the rank which public opinion had already assigned him. In the first instance, this Clergyman was writing at the very time *in support of* Government; and purposely forfeited employ, because he would not take an opposite course; in the second, the malice originated in a mere boyish flirtation, near thirty years ago, between the Author and a Sister of the Reviewer, where nothing dishonourable or injurious, only much foolishness, passed between the amatory simpletons. These are facts; and they show that Party-reviewing is very much like French Espionage and Gendarmerie on one side, and French Journallery and Clubbists on the other, and French assassination on both sides, instead of manly English fighting it out.—Literary men, like the best Philosophers of Greece, ought to have for their object abstract public good, neither bringing that grand Christian principle, Loyalty, into contempt by adulation, or encouraging mobbism by faction; but take their models, not from Parliamentary orations, but their valuable Committee Reports, without their dry legal sand, picked out and enriched with genius and science, not adulterated, like modern teas, with poisonous copperas. We beg not to be misunderstood. We know who are the chief Writers in the principal Critical Journals; we know that they are men of high undeniable pretensions, and the publick is much indebted to them for very luminous and masterly *exposés* of difficult questions; but we also know that they have various literary dislocations of principle, which, though of long standing, we shall, to the best of our surgical knowledge, endeavour to re-set. We conceive their duties, not to be those of Advocates, but Judges; and, if the publick be the Jury, most certainly the temperate impartial decision of the Court ought to form the substance of the Reports, not the mere partial harangues of the Counsel. And what is more, such Reviewing is suicidal as to its influence over any not connected with its party; while, on the contrary, the dispassionate method of treating subjects, used by Adam Smith, Paley, Robertson, Kaimes, and other first-class men, insure to the Writers renown and authority among persons of all sorts of politicks. In short, nothing is more plain, than that it is not in the power of mere prejudice to convince; that to win, is better than to rail; and that criticism founded entirely upon party-principles is injurious to the Authors, as Authors, and to the weight which Literature might otherwise have in the public estimation. Thus far we have gone concerning the severe literary grievances of Party-reviewing, in which we Antiquaries, "who only cry old cloaths," will not presume to indulge; but leave it to be monopolized by the grim and grisly Rabbies, members of the Oracle clubs, who walk in quarterly, procession, to the unspeakable terror of all his Majesty's scribbling subjects.

Party-reviewing gave birth to the pamphlet before us. Mr. Parnell has (no doubt, upon Party principles) made free with Ministers in the House of Commons; and he has received, in part-payment, a severe Review in the Quarterly. With both persons, the Honourable Member and the Reviewer, candour was out of the question: and we have nothing to do with either upon this head. All we have to say is, that the pamphlet contains many judicious suggestions, and (with only an exception or two *of great moment)* worthy in our opinion, of serious attention; *e.g.* the following passage concerning

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ing *potatoe-diet*, which is original and interesting.

"No great improvement can be expected in the condition of the peasantry of Ireland, till they abandon their potatoe-diet, and make use of bread and meat to their food; for, that food is cheapest to the working classes, not which costs them least, but which enables them to earn most. Few men can stick to laborious task-work on potatoe diet, and hence the common observation in Ireland, when a man works hard is, that he is killing himself. Potatoes are cheaper than meat to a working-man apparently only. They often cost more in Ireland per meal, than meat; but if you add the loss of the woman's time in carrying them twice a day (for he must eat them hot) they are far more expensive. In England the woman has no trouble, but to boil her pot within doors: in Ireland this dirty crop is first to be clawed out of the ground by the women's hands; then when pitted, it must be perpetually turned and the shoots rubbed off to prevent spoiling; before it is cooked, the woman must take the potatoes to some stream of water to wash, no very short operation, as any one that has observed it knows; three times a day she has to cook, and often to collect the fuel from the hedges, and twice she must walk, through all weathers, to carry this sorry meal to the man, let him work at ever so great a distance. But the evil does not end here—this unwholesome food produces a whole tribe of stomach complaints, besides the constant attendant on insufficient nourishment, scrophula; and there probably does not exist in any part of Europe, so sickly a peasantry as the Irish. So easily is it to take things for granted, and pronounce, as has always been done, that the potatoe is a very wholesome food for a labouring man."

"But there are frequently what are called, 'wet years of potatoes,' through the whole country, and always in particular fields and districts, and then this root is in a watery immature state, that is fatal to the health of the poor people, who have to live upon it. The certain consequence is the low typhus or cabin fever, which at all times, and at this present moment, exists in Ireland to a degree, that in any other country would create a serious alarm."

"The excessive over-population has often been ascribed to the potatoe diet, but in this respect it has no peculiar effect; to breed more frequently and later in life is the natural result of all *poor* diet, in every description of animal. Any one conversant with stock knows this; but it holds good also, with respect to the human race. Among the upper ranks, or the well-fed English labourers, families are on an average not numerous, and the female frequently ceases to breed early in life. But among the peasantry in Ireland you scarcely see a family that reckons less than seven or eight children, and the women often breed at an age that there is scarcely an instance of in England. The late Mr. William Tighe told me, that he took an account of the population of a village belonging to him, and found the average of ten persons to each house." p. 23, *seq.*

It is tritely known, from the formation of the human teeth, that man was intended for a mixed diet, animal and vegetable; and, under the presumption of accuracy in Mr. Parnell's statement, we confess that from the high authority of Adam Smith, we have attributed a virtue to potatoe-diet which it does not possess.

One laughable circumstance we have omitted to notice: Mr. Parnell insinuates, that the Reviewer, who treats upon husbandry topicks, never lived out of the sound of Bow-bells, *i. e.* would take a shovel for a frying-pan; not knowing what else to call it. See p. 8.

19. *Notices illustrative of the Drawings and Sketches of some of the most distinguished Masters in all the principal Schools of Design. By the late* Henry Reveley, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 278. Longman *and Co.*

MR. REVELEY has, by the publication of this elegant volume, conferred a singular favour on the admirer of Taste and Genius and on the publick in general.

"To the Right Honourable John Freeman Mitford, Baron Redesdale of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland, as a tribute of respect to his taste and knowledge in the Fine Arts, and in pleasing recollection of the uninterrupted friendship that subsisted between his Lordship and the Editor's father, this Volume is, with sentiments of high regard, inscribed, by his very grateful and affectionate friend and devoted servant, Hugh Reveley."

In the Preface, Mr. Reveley says,

"At the instance of several friends whose judgment I respect, I have been induced to submit the following pages to the publick. My motive for having so long withheld them, arose from the incorrect, as well as incomplete, state in which my father's Work was unfortunately left. The objections on the first ground have been,

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been, I trust, in some measure removed by the kind assistance of a gentleman, not entirely unknown to the literary world, who, partly from a passion for the subject, and partly too (I flatter myself) from a friendly feeling towards the Editor, has devoted himself, with much zeal, to the revision of the MS.: those which weighed upon my mind from the defective state in which that MS. was found, have yielded to the suggestion, that *any* original and authentic information on a subject so little touched, could scarcely fail to be willingly and indulgently received. For myself I can only say, that if, in editing these 'Notices,' I should fortunately be considered as instrumental in affording either gratification or instruction to the Lovers of the Art, and, at the same time, in worthily commemorating my father's taste in one of his favourite pursuits, my warmest wishes on the occasion will be fully accomplished."

In an Introduction by the Author, it is well observed that,

"Different publications by Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Strutt, the Hon. Horace Walpole, and Mr. Gilpin, may justly be considered as having furnished invaluable aids to admirers and collectors in two of the grand divisions of the Art of Design—those of Painting and Engraving, but I am aware of no general and popular work which professedly treats of the third—the Drawings and Sketches of the great Masters: yet they well merit a distinct consideration. Less costly and magnificent, but more commodious and accessible than Pictures, less various and abundant, but more select and appropriate than Prints, they have specific recommendations in their favour, which can rarely be claimed by either of the two other species of productions."

Mr. Reveley's Notices extend to nearly 300 Artists of eminence; of all of whom, and of their known existing performances, a brief but satisfactory account is given; scientifically classed under the several heads of "Masters in History;" "Masters in Portraits, not previously noticed as Historical Artists;" "Artists in Animal Life;" "Masters in Landscape, not previously noticed under other heads;" and Masters of Sea-Pieces." Each class is chronologically arranged; and an alphabetical index connects the whole.

We have very great pleasure in transcribing a few short specimens:

"*Antonio Caracci*, called Il Gobbo, was the natural son of Agostino, under whose instructions, assisted by those of the illustrious Annibale, he rapidly acquired a proficiency, which makes every lover of the art deeply regret the short time he was allowed to exercise it.—His drawings are particularly scarce. The only one I have ever seen, is in the Duke of Devonshire's collection: the subject, is the Baptism of the Eunuch; with many figures: it is of large dimensions; washed and heightened, on yellowish paper; and has unquestionable merit."

"*Egbert Hemskerk, the Old*, was happy in catching and expressing, with a great air of truth, every humourous incident that fell in his way. His touch is free and spirited, his expression excellent, his colouring transparent, and a fine harmony and effect prevail through most of his paintings.—His drawings, which are scarce in this country, are usually very slight.—In Mr. Barnard's collection are two Conversations in red chalk, which are masterly:—and I have a representation of Boors playing at Cards and carousing, which though executed with nothing more than a bit of paper rolled up, dipped in tallow, and burned, has great merit in point of expression, grouping, and spirited handling."

"*Carlo Dolci*, a Florentine, excelled both in history and portrait painting: but his pictures in general are so elaborately finished, that his carnations, though seductive, exhibit rather the lubricity of polished ivory, than the real softness and suppleness of flesh.—His drawings are very scarce. The few we meet with, are usually Heads of Madonnas; highly finished in red chalk. In Mr. Barnard's collection is a head in this style, which is extremely fine."

"*Sir James Thornhill*, a native of Dorsetshire, displayed talents for the art, which, had they been cultivated by a study of the great masters of Italy, would have raised him, there is little question, to first-rate eminence in his profession: as it is, and without this advantage, his paintings, particularly those in Greenwich Hospital, the Dome of St. Paul's, and Hampton Court, abound with merit; and justly entitle him to high distinction in the English school of design.—He has left many drawings. Most of these were studies for his pictures, and are slightly penned. The more finished ones, which are scarce, are penned, shaded with Indian-ink or bistre, and heightened. In this style are some in Greenwich Hospital, framed, which are extremely fine: and in various collections we meet with others, on historical and allegorical subjects, which furnish striking proofs of his talents as an artist.—I have a slight sketch of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, which encircle his portraits of King William and Queen

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Queen Mary on the ceiling of the Great Hall, at Greenwich Hospital: and some landscapes and views from nature, handled in a more finished manner, but very inferior in excellence to his historical compositions.—A few imitations have been engraved from his finished drawings for the Dome of St. Paul's."

"*William Hogarth* gained immortal credit to himself, and reflected lustre on the English school of design, by the dexterous application of a happy and original idea—that of converting the pencil into a vehicle of moral censure and instruction, by the representation of incidents, humourous or affecting, bearing an immediate relation to real life and manners; and conducted, in several instances, like a regular fable, through different progressive stages, in the very spirit, and with all the effect, of a drama.—The few drawings we meet with by this master, are usually very slight, and executed in a great variety of manners. The detached figures of which they in many instances consist, were evidently sketched from life, and designed as hints for some future exertion of his pencil.—At Mr. Millington's exhibition of drawings in the Haymarket, in 1784, were three historical pieces by this artist; a Satirical Sketch on the Arts, another on the Theatre, and the London Apprentice: the first, consisted of many figures, with much humourous expression; and, though slight, was most spiritedly handled with a brush and Indian ink: the second was executed with black chalk upon blue paper; but what characters the figures were designed to represent, was by no means easy to be determined: the third was handled with black lead, and exhibited the Apprentice fastened to a cross."

"*Sir Peter Lely*, a native of Soest, in Westphalia, was State Painter to Charles II.; and, from a happy knack of embellishing the charms of his ladies, acquired a degree of practice as a portrait-painter, which no artist in this country had ever before enjoyed.—His drawings generally consist of heads, handled with black and white chalk upon coloured paper. He left a capital collection of drawings by the best old masters, in twenty-one portfolios; which, in 1681, sold for upwards of eighteen hundred pounds. Each of these drawings was stamped with his initials P. L."

"*Sir Godfrey Kneller*, on the death of Sir Peter Lely, being left without a competitor, engrossed all the principal business of the day, and unquestionably surpassed his predecessor in the profusion of his portraits; which have now, however, little to recommend them, but the likenesses they are supposed to transmit.—His drawings are usually heads, handled in Indian-ink: but extremely mannered; and with that general resemblance in the airs and casts of countenance, which affords the most conclusive proof that he must have very imperfectly seized the characteristic lineaments of the originals."

"*George Smith*, of Chichester, was the best painter, of the three brothers. His pictures are generally finished with great care, and the subjects, in most instances, well selected from nature; but the greens are too often disagreeably predominant.—The few drawings we meet with by this artist, are masterly. The best are in the taste of Rembrandt; freely executed with bistre. I have a small one of this description, which I had of the artist himself, of considerable merit."

There is an excellent account of *Thomas Gainsborough*; "an article which was left entirely vacant in the original MS. but has been obligingly supplied by the gentleman who undertook the revision of the work;" but we have now only room for the conclusion of it:

"Amongst the most considerable possessors of Gainsborough's drawings, may be noticed, his surviving daughter, Mrs. M. Gainsborough of Acton, Middlesex; George Nassau, esq.; Dr. Monroe; and the Rev. Dr. Kilderbee of Great Glemham, Suffolk, son of Samuel Kilderbee, esq. of Ipswich, an old friend and companion of the artist. Mr. George Frost, of Ipswich, has also a pleasing collection of valuable specimens, executed in different ways, but principally with black chalk and lead pencil, in the neat style of his earlier manner:—an inestimable treasure to one, who, in his own admirable sketches from nature, decisively evinces, with what a congenial ardour, and how keen a relish, he has imbibed the genius and spirit of his adopted master.—Numerous imitations of Gainsborough's style of handling have been executed by Laporte, Wells, and other artists."

Gainsborough, (it is well observed) "justly merits particular consideration, as the most distinguished Artist we can claim, of a character truly and exclusively English."

One of his early productions, a beautiful View of Felixstow Cottage, may be seen in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 105.

20. *The Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture. In Answer to all foregoing Systems on this Subject. On occasion of the approaching Ceremonial of the Coronation at* Westminster Abbey. *By* Rowley Lascelles, *Esq. Barrister of the* Middle

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Middle Temple; *Author of "A General Outline of the Swiss Landscapes," the "Letters of Yorick," &c. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 67. Taylor.

AS the Author of the "Letters of Yorick," this ingenious Writer needs no introduction to our Readers; and many of them may thence be induced to peruse the present very learned disquisition, which is inscribed to Mr. Britton; "whose numerous publications, and in particular that great national work, 'The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain,' have, in a manner, appropriated this subject."

The Volume consists of two parts; in the first of which, "the several systems on this subject" are ably and candidly considered; and in the second part, called "The Historical System," Mr. Lascelles unfolds his ideas of the origin of Gothic Architecture, by referring it to a period as remote as the Deluge.

"The first temple was a portable one—a mere altar-piece. It was borne aloft with poles, supported on men's shoulders, and was not of larger dimensions than our communion-table. This was the first idea or model of a church, at the earliest institution of religious worship. But before we proceed any further, we must take notice, from Bryant, of three remarkable engravings in Pococke's Egypt, copied from the sculpture on Memnon, a marble of very high antiquity. These represent a boat, containing an old man seated in a shrine. The boat is borne along in great pomp on the shoulders of eighteen or fourscore priests; and doubtlessly related to some mysterious preservation of their first traditionary ancestor, who lived in a very remote age. In several parts of Greece, and at the Eleusinian mysteries, a ship was carried about in the same manner, accompanied with lamentations, as for some great general calamity, followed by rejoicings, as for some signal deliverance."

After many other ingenious observations, Mr. Lascelles proceeds:

"All the imaginable *formulæ* of the Pointed Arch are nothing else than the oblique, the perpendicular, and the horizontal sections of *one and the same* boat, ship, or ark. In all three alike the point is made by the keel. It would be an experiment well worth trial, to cause three small models in box-wood to be made of a well-shaped galley or hulk of a ship, each one foot long; and to have these sawn into layers, very thin, (in order to have as many as possible), and cut severally in horizontal, parabolic, and hyperbolic planes. At each cut the span of the arch would vary; and we might thus discover all the properties, and arrive at the most elegant proportions, of the true pointed arch. From these an architect of genius might form a design for a Gothic chapel, of a purer order than any perhaps now existing. The outside roof, as well as the prebendal stalls within, and the termination crowning the towers without, should be after the form of the *second* arch above described; the inner roof, or ceiling of the nave, transept, and chancel, the aisles and doors, after that of the *third*; and the windows, the smaller openings between the aisles and nave, as well as the tiers of cells and alcoves along the nave, in successive stories, after that of the *first* of the three formulæ abovementioned. The solid piers between the arches should be invested with bundles of palm-trees, their trunks slim, and stretching to a great height; the rest of the sculpture scrupulously to follow the subjects given in the book of Exodus, such as flowers, opening roses, lilies, &c. with the Cherubin. [Perhaps not in England, nor in Italy, are vegetation, life, and *voice*, so truly rendered in sculpture, as they are in the wood-carving of St. Paul's Cathedral.] The painted windows might have for their story the incidents of the deluge, with the circumstances preceding and following it; not omitting the olive-branch and the dove."

In the outset Mr. Lascelles says,

"The ceremonial of the Coronation is now rapidly approaching, and is to be solemnized in the Church of Westminster Abbey: that Gothic pile, which may be said, without exaggeration, to combine in one 'a gorgeous palace, a cloud-capt tower, and a solemn temple.' Such a spectacle, of so rare occurrence, naturally suggests to the contemplative mind numberless affecting analogies, overlooked hitherto, or long since forgotten."

And in the conclusion he adds,

"At the approaching coronation, there are many parts of the ceremonial, (not to mention the costume, the order of the procession itself, with the several armorial ensigns, as marshalled by the College of Heralds,) which will suggest numerous ideas in the analogy of those offered here, and confirmatory of them. But, above all, the circum-ambient skreen of stone, enchased with so many marble records of the illustrious dead—the

'Storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim, religious light—'

—these, and other circumstances, will open up fresh avenues of thought, and present new vistas of speculation on this so much debated subject."

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21. *Travels*

21. *Travels in Brazil, in the Years 1815, 1816, 1817. By Prince* Maximilian *of* Wied-Neuwied. *Illustrated with Plates.* 4to.

DURING a long series of eventful years, an extended war had thrown many obstacles in the way of every attempt to extend the domain of Natural History and Geography, by travels into remote quarters of the globe. England alone, by her insular situation and the preponderance of her naval power, was enabled to furnish some additions to this branch of scientific research. Amongst the many other pleasing prospects now opened to us by the happy restoration of universal peace, is that of seeing men animated by an ardent desire for new discoveries in the various kingdoms of nature, successfully undertake voyages and travels, and to communicate those ample treasures, which they cannot fail to collect, to their countrymen, whom circumstances, inclination, or necessity, confine to their native soil.

Of the rich and interesting country described in the valuable work now before us, Europeans have long been destitute of any accurate knowledge. Until the emigration of the Portuguese Court, it was the narrow policy of the Brizilian Government to impede, by every possible obstacle, the researches of travellers in these regions. A more liberal policy is now adopted, which not only permits, but encourages, and assists, the investigations of scientific individuals. To this enlightened sytem we owe the important discoveries of Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied; who in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, explored the Eastern coast of Brazil, much of the interior of the country of which, until the recent publication of his Travels, was wholly unknown, or at least not described. Among the most valuable and curious additions which the Prince has made to our knowledge of Natural History, Geography, Manners, and Customs, may be reckoned his communications relating to the barbarous tribes which inhabit the extensive forests that separate the East coast from the lofty and naked ridge of Middle Brazil, in the provinces of Minas Geraës, Goyaz, and Pernambuco.

The description of the manner of living in the midst of those uncultivated regions is very interesting to the European.

"To form some idea of our mode of life at Morro d'Arrara, conceive a wilderness, in which a company of men forms a solitary outpost, sufficiently provided by nature with the necessaries of life, in abundance of game, fish, and good water; but at the same time, by its distance from inhabited places, entirely confined to its own resources, and obliged to be constantly on its guard against the savage natives of the forest, by whom it is on every side surrounded. Patachos, and perhaps Botocudos, prowled about us daily, to watch over our motions; for this reason we went all armed; we numbered between fifty and sixty able-bodied men. The wood on the side of a mountain, on the bank of the *Lagoa*, had already been felled, so that it lay confusedly together like a rude abatis. Twenty-four Indians, who were particularly serviceable for this purpose, went out daily to work; some of them were furnished with axes, others with a sickle-shaped instrument, fixed to a long handle; the former to cut down trees, the latter the underwood and young bushes. When a large tree was felled it drew down many other trees with it to the ground, because all these forests are interlaced and twined together by the strongest ligneous climbing plants; many trunks were broken off by others, and remained standing like colossal pillars: prickly plants, especially the stems of *airi* palm, which are covered with thorns, lay every where on the ground, and made these abatis perfectly impenetrable. The *ouvidor* had caused five or six huts to be built near the *lagoa*, the roofs of which were covered with uricanna leaves. Four of our Indians, who, like most of their countrymen, were very good hunters, and still better fishermen and boatmen, were sent out every morning for the whole day to fish, hunt, and examine our *mundeos* or traps for animals, and they always brought home in the evening, game and abundance of fish, principally *piabanhas*, *trairas*, *piace*, *robal*, and other species. As soon as our people were collected together in the evening, we had no cause to fear an attack of the savages. Against a surprise by night, which they do not readily attempt in the dark, we were secured by the vigilance of our dogs. A large dog belonging to the *ouvidor* distinguished himself above the rest; he seemed to scent the savages when they prowled about on the mountain, beyond the *Lagoa*. On these occasions he was quite furious, and barked long and without intermission towards the suspicious quarter. The patachos, from their dark lurking places, doubtless observed us, not without wonder and dissatisfaction, and

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and our hunters had need of great caution not to approach them unguardedly. We often heard these savages imitate the notes of the owls *(curuja)* of the *capueira*, and other animals, especially the night-birds; but our Indians, who were equally skilled in this art, never failed to distinguish the imitation from nature. A person not acquainted with it, would perhaps have attempted to follow the call of the bird, when the arrows of the savages would have shewn him his mistake." p. 221.

It appears that all the savage tribes of those regions believe in several mighty supernatural beings, of whom the most potent is, the God of thunder, called by them Tupa or Tupan. The attempts which have hitherto been made to reclaim these people from their wild and wandering habits have constantly failed, because slavery was proposed to them as the price of civilization. We hope that a more liberal and humane policy will be pursued in future; and have no doubt, that if settled independently, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, a friendly intercourse with them would be far more profitable to the Portuguese Brazilians, than the labour which might be extorted from them by an unjustifiable invasion of their natural liberty.

Throughout this volume we observe the fruits of a mind highly cultivated, and embued with an ardent desire of elucidating the inexhaustable stores of natural history; and we shall hail with sincere pleasure the appearance of the second volume of the labours of this learned and accomplished Prince, who thus endeavours to render his knowledge and attainments useful to mankind.

22. *The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year* 1809. 8vo. *pp.* 1146. Rivingtons.

ONCE again we have the satisfaction of congratulating our old Friends (the genuine Successors of Burke and Dodsley) on the completion of another large and interesting volume. *Festina lentè* may be properly applied to them—slow, but sure.

"The portion of European Annals included in this Volume, is perhaps, beyond example, even in those of the years immediately preceding, marked with events of the deepest interest to the present age and to posterity. The War in the Peninsula continued to offer the spectacle of a gallant people persevering in the defence of their independence, under every discouragement which enormous disparity of force, and the imbecility, and not unfrequent treachery of their leaders, could oppose to their exertions. The reverses sustained by the patriots in the field, were, in many instances, considerable; but they scarcely affected the opinions of those whose anticipations of the ultimate triumph of the cause, had been founded, not upon any calculation of the military means which the people might be able to oppose to their invaders, but in a reliance upon the moral resources, afforded by the pride, the ardour, the inflexible obstinacy of purpose, which was known to distinguish the Spanish character. A new era in the War was marked by the advance of a British army, under Sir Arther Wellesley, to co-operate with the Spaniards in Estremadura. The political results of the bloody victory achieved by our troops at Talavera, might at first appear inadequate; but the pledge which it gave of the positive superiority of the British soldier in the day of battle, was, by many, considered as fully compensating all the hazard and losses of the campaign.

"The most distinguishing events of the year, however, took place in Germany: a fourth attempt was made by Austria to liberate herself and the Continent from the insolent tyranny of France, but met with ill success more rapid and decisive even than that which had attended her former misdirected efforts in 1806. The separation and consequent destruction or dispersion of the several Austrian corps in Bavaria, was quickly followed by the fall of the capital. A conflict of almost unexampled obstinacy and bloodshed ensued in the neighbourhood of that city, and the hopes of Europe revived, when Napoleon was, for the first time, seen retiring from the field with immense loss, and under circumstances apparently of almost complete discomfiture. But the subsequent inaction, whether justifiable or not, of the Archduke, repressed these expectations, which were finally destroyed by the battle of Wagram, and the negociations which immediately followed. An animating contrast to these scenes of Imperial weakness, was afforded by the insurrection of the Tyrolese peasantry; and cruel and melancholy as was the result of their attempt, the philosophical politician was, in some degree, consoled by the new testimony it gave of the energies of action and endurance, of which unperverted man is capable, when at length aroused to the assertion of his right by the contumely of a tyrannous usurpation. The intimations of the tone of feeling prevailing in Germany, elicited by the movements of Schill and the Duke of Brunswick, afforded a presage

presage not less encouraging of the advantages, which, under more favourable circumstances, might be taken of this disposition to overthrow the domination by which that people was degraded and oppressed.

"A great revolution in Sweden, by which a foreign soldier of fortune was raised to the crown of that kingdom, seemed to complete the system of French influence on the Continent. Of the events more appropriate to English history, the expedition to the Scheldt stands unhappily the most prominent. We have given the narrative of that ill fated attempt with considerable detail, reserving for the following year the more direct discussion of its merits.

"The Parliamentary proceedings of 1809, are particularly interesting. The investigation of the charges brought against the Duke of York absorbed the public attention in a manner almost unprecedented in our history, and the whole talent of the house was exerted to the utmost in the lengthened discussions which took place upon it. The agitation of this matter naturally suggested the revival of the question of reform, the debates upon which are more especially remarkable, as containing the last, and, perhaps, the most admirable productions of the wisdom and eloquence of the late Mr. Windham."

23. *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity briefly stated and defended: and the Church of* England *vindicated from the Charge of Uncharitableness in retaining the* Athanasian *Creed. By* Thomas Hartwell Horne, *M. A. of Saint* John's *College*, Cambridge, *Curate of the United Parishes of* Christ *Church*, Newgate-street, *and Saint* Leonard, Foster-lane. *12mo. pp.* 189. Cadell.

THE Unitarians are at this very time, and for the last few months have been, very active in circulating their deadly tenets, and especially the objections which Mr. Horne has in this volume considered and refuted.

"As various old objections (for most of those which are now commonly urged, were made and refuted nearly *one hundred and fifty years* since,) have been revived in the present day, and stated anew; and as they are now circulating with ardent zeal and indefatigable assiduity by those, who dispute or deny the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, it becomes the duty of every one, who cherishes a regard for sacred truth, to resume the defensive armour of its departed champions, and to 'contend earnestly, with meekness and fear, for the faith once delivered to the saints.' Under this sense of duty the Author composed, and lately delivered at Christ Church Newgate-street, two Discourses, the substance of which is now offered to the candid attention of the publick: and, while he has endeavoured to supply the members of the Anglican Church with brief answers to those objections, and with a CONCISE MANUAL of the Scriptural evidence for the doctrine of the Trinity, he has also attempted to elucidate the principal clauses of the Athanasian Creed, and to shew its consistency with the tenor of Scripture. The form of sermons has for the most part been retained in the following pages; because it has enabled the Author to state certain arguments and illustrations in a more popular manner.

"In preparing the work for the press, he has availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to him, of giving many texts and some arguments in detail, the *results* only of which could be delivered orally; and he has added an Appendix, containing elucidations of the subject, compiled from the early Fathers of the Church, and from other sources, which, though familiar to every divine, are not known or accessible to *ordinary English readers*, for whose use the present manual is more particularly designed."

The Appendix has evidently been a task of much labour; but the 'Enemy were in our Camp;" and, as one of the Watchmen of our Church (so the Clergy are styled in the Ordination Service), Mr. Horne seems to have felt it his duty to be on the alert.

24. Sermoni Propriora: *or Essays in Verse. By* William Hett, *M. A.* 8*vo. pp.* 80. Rivingtons.

AFTER the commendation very justly given (p. 47.) to the Sermons of this venerable Divine, we are not disposed to censure his Poetical Effusions, which are of various descriptions, nearly 50 in number; which the Author thus fairly characterizes:

"They have been committed to paper in a variety of dispositions of mind; of love and indignation, of hilarity and lowness of spirits, of sorrow and merriment, during the course of a long and not unhappy life. Some of them were written when I was not much more than twenty years of age, others since I have been between sixty and seventy. Whatever may be their respective tendencies, I hope and trust that there is not to be found in them, either collectively or individually, a single sentiment or expression, which will cause any one good and honest man to become

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become my foe; or which will call up a suffusion into a cheek of the most delicate purity. Several of them have been occasioned by my strong attachment to the fair sex. If this be a frailty, I plead guilty to the charge; and freely profess, that I have ever felt, and still continue to feel, an invincible predilection for good and amiable women; and deem them to be, what I have ever found them, one of the main comforters and sweeteners of the life of man. I say one of the main comforters and sweeteners of the life of man; because I think there is another which is still more efficacious in this respect; I mean, *a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men.* W. H."

The first Poem, addressed to an eminent Publisher, is thus introduced:

"I sent the following collection to an eminent publisher of books, in London, and requested him to print and publish them at his own expence and his own risk. He declined the offer, and returned the manuscript, without assigning any reason for his refusal."

[Why the offer was declined, we can readily conceive; but *some reason* might have been given.]

"Go forth, my darling child, go forth to London,
The mart of all that's splendid in this isle,
Britain, the great, the noble queen of nations.
To —— pay thy just respects, and tell him,
That thy pretensions are not high and towering;
Far, far beneath the poets of this age,
The Scotts, the Crabbes, the Byrons; rich in fame
And worthy of renown. More humble thou
Displayest the casual feelings of a wight,
Who meets the changeful modes of earthly scenes,
And oft describes, in many a varied strain,
The strong emotions of his active spirit.
Should'st thou possess the charm of native innocence,
If thy tongue utter what is just and lovely,
Thy words be pertinent, thy sense instructive,
Then tell the patron of the wise and good,
To dress thee in a neat and simple garb,
And send thee forth into the curious world,
To be caressed awhile, and then forgotten.
But if thy presence should be deemed offensive, [meaning;
Thy manners rude, thy words devoid of
If thy discourse be neither good nor pleasant,
Let him return thee to thy parent's bosom.
Yes, come to me, and I will give thee shelter,
And love thee still, because thou art mine offspring."

The Reader shall judge for himself by a short specimen or two:

"*Epitaph for a Robin Redbreast.*
"Here lies sweet Robin, gentle bird,
Who never sinned in deed or word,
Nor ever erred in thought.
Happy the man, who thus can say,
That he hath spent each passing day,
In doing what he ought."

"*A Radical Cure.*
"From a mortified toe do you wish to escape? [grape.
Take a plentiful dose of the juice of the
To prevent the dire spread of the radical rot;
For the juice of the grape gives a dose of grape-shot."

"*A Kiss.*
"Do, tell me, dear Mary, the reason of this:
I never see you, but I think of a kiss.
Now don't you be angry, because I say so:
The thought will arise, whether I will or no."

One of the longest and not least pleasing of the Poems is an encomium on the City of Lincoln; in a note on which, the benevolent Bard says,

"I have now been an inhabitant of Lincoln for nearly the space of forty years; and I think I can take upon me to say that, in the promptness and extent of its occasional liberalities, Lincoln is not often equalled, and can scarcely be exceeded."

25. *Religious Principle, exhibited as the Ground-work of Monarchy. By* Francis Skurray, *B. D. Fellow of* Lincoln College, Oxford. 8vo. *pp* 44. Cadell *and* Davies.

THE name of our Author and of his former publication cannot be unknown to our Readers. They have been noticed in our Reviewing department, and introduced into our columns by Correspondents. (See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. pp. 36. 585. LXXXIX. ii. 332.

Mr. S. now comes before the publick as an eulogist of the departed King, grounding the success and glory of his reign on the basis of Religion.

Our limits confine us to a single extract.

"The Coronation presented another proof of the power of Religion on the heart and mind of the King. This interesting ceremonial is completed by the administration of the most solemn ordinance of our Church. When his Majesty approached the altar and beheld the symbols of our Redemption in the consecrated elements,

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elements, he deposited the crown from his anointed head, in homage to that supernal Power, by whom 'Kings reign and Princes decree justice.'

"Investiture of inferior Potentates may be marked with more gorgeousness, but this solemn act of humiliation conferred an unction on the ceremonial, without a parallel in History. If the voice of a spiritual ambassador were audible in the Royal Courts, it should whisper in the ears of the Monarch, now contemplating his own inauguration, 'Go and do thou likewise.' The act itself would be impressive, but it would recal to remembrance the description of a higher solemnity:—'The four and twenty elders fall down before Him that sat on the throne, and worship Him that liveth for ever and ever, and *cast their crowns before the throne*, saying, Thou art worthy, O LORD, to receive glory and honour and power; for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created.'"

The Appendix contains Royal Anecdotes, partly selected and partly original, consisting of amiable illustrations of character, the perusal of which cannot fail to gratify all those Readers who "fear God and honour the King."

26. *Christianity pleading for the Patronage of the Civil Power, but protesting against the Aid of Penal Laws: Considered in Three Sermons preached in* Essex-street *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Belsham, *Minister of the Chapel.* 8vo. *pp.* 97. Hunter.

THE unwearied Author of these Discourses acquaints the Reader, that

"His attention was naturally attracted to the long-controverted subject of the right and expedience of the civil power to interpose in the concerns of religion, and to the just limits of its authority; by the late prosecutions for impugning and reviling the Christian religion—the severity of the sentence passed upon the offenders—and the unchristian exultation which was expressed, not only by the thoughtless and superstitious multitude, but by many who should have been better acquainted with the mild and forbearing spirit of the Gospel, and even by some who were themselves not long ago equally amenable to the penal laws."

On these grounds we are not surprized to find Mr. Belsham asserting most gravely, that

"The absolute interdict which Christianity imposes upon the use of civil restrictions and penalties, against the impugners of its doctrines, is as *wise* as it is merciful: and that it is most favourable to the interest of religion itself, as well as to the peace of society, that divine revelation should be left to stand upon its own proper ground of evidence; that with regard to those who seriously disbelieve the Christian religion, it is most certain that visiting them with the penalties of law will never convince their understandings of its truth." And that "to what is called *reviling* the Christian religion," Mr. Belsham answers "directly and without hesitation, that no person ought to suffer pains and penalties for a charge of this kind, however plausible or even just."

27. *A Collection of Miscellaneous and Religious Poems. To which is added, a Series of Odes, on various Subjects, illustrated with Original Tales. By* Paul Thackwell. *Foolscap* 8vo. *pp.*129. Baldwin, Cradock, *and* Joy.

THERE is something very grateful to the philosophical mind, in beholding men of business, recreating themselves with literary amusements. It was by means of an intellectual bias, universally expanded over the whole Nation, that Greece became the arbiter of taste, and the standard of perfection; and had Wedgewood, Watt, and Bolton, limited their acquirements to the counting-house, no inconsiderable detriment would have been sustained in the arts, the commerce, and the glory of Great Britain, more properly Britain the Great.—We say nothing of the tendency in Literature to domesticate the habits of those who otherwise might seek the coarse relaxations of the tavern; and the happiness which results from reading habits.

Mr. Thackwell is a worthy Burgess of the town of Ross, who possesses a clear head, and delivers his thoughts in prose and verse, with great neatness. The deep feeling which pervades his religious and moral pieces do honour to his head and his heart; nor do we find any traits of that Oriental voluptuousness which too commonly pervades the poetry of moderns, and makes the Muses agents of corruption.

We select "*The Country Schoolmaster, a Tale.*"

"A Country Schoolmaster, hight Jonas Bell,
Once undertook of little souls,
To furbish up their jobbernowles,
In other words he taught them how to spell.

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And

And well adapted to the task was Bell,
Whose iron visage measured half an ell;
With huge proboscis and eye-brows of soot,
Arm'd at the jowl just like a boar,
And when he gave an angry roar,
The little school-boys stood, like fishes, mute.

Poor Jonas, tho' a patient man, as Job,
(Yet still, like Job, was sometimes heard to growl)
Was by a scholar's adamantine mob,
Beyond all patience, gravelled to the soul:
I question, whether Jonas in the fish,
Did ever diet on a bitterer dish.

'Twas thus, a lady who supported Bell,
Came, unexpectedly, to hear them spell:
The pupil fix'd on by the Pedagogue,
Was eke, a little round-fac'd ruddy dog,
Who thus his letters on the table laid—
M, I, L, K, and paused—'well, Sir, what's that?
'I cannot tell,'—the boy all trembling said.
'Not tell! you little blind and stupid brat?'
'Not tell?' roar'd Jonas in a violent rage,
And quick prepar'd an angry war to wage,
Tell me this instant, or I'll flea thy hide—;
Come Sir?
Dost thou this birchen weapon see?—
What puts thy mother in her tea?'—
With lifted eyes the ragged rogue replied—
'R U M, Sir!!!' "

The Freemasons will find many pleasing songs in this collection; which we warmly recommend to the brethren of the craft.

28. *Sonnets, Amatory, Incidental, and Descriptive; with other Poems. By* Cornelius Webb. 12*mo. pp.* 24.

THE style of a popular Poet of the day generally appears, like the King's head upon the coins, in almost all contemporary Poems; but Mr. Webb has presented us with some pleasing sonnets (mostly pure, as comprising only a single idea) and formed his style from Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton.

29. Viatoria; *with a Fragment and other Poems.* 8*vo. pp.* 111. Hone.

THOUGH we do not approve of eulogies on Ney, Murat, and others, known to be as infamous and dangerous rascals, as ever existed; yet, to avoid the hornets' nest of Faction, we very readily admit that the Author's poetical talents are as praiseworthy, as his political principles are silly.

30. *Religion, a Poem.* 8*vo. pp.* 30.

THE Poem under this incongrous title is a splenetic Calvinistic invective against the Established Clergy and Churchmen, in doggrels, which one line (p. 7.) will be sufficient to characterize.

"Who, to bid conscience *kiss their posteriors*
For a seat on the Bench will not flinch."

The vulgar Bard is alluding to Clerical Magistrates. We know that the Opposition has raised a clamour on this subject, because the Clergy are in general Tories, and cannot easily be brought over to their views. But whoever considers the inveteracy of Country Gentlemen, when offended, and how much their property favours to tyranny; how perpetually the game generates hostile feelings; and how disinclined they are to tedious and patient investigations; such persons may think that a mixture of the Clergy with the Lay Magistrates is highly auxiliary to the *humane* and *just* execution of the Laws. Nor do we think that the business of the country (so extensive is that of the Magistracy) could otherwise be conducted, especially during the shooting and hunting seasons. Acting Lawyers cannot sit on the Bench; Surgeons are too much occupied to study Burn's Justice. Without the aid of the Clergy, there would not in many parts of the kingdom be a Magistrate for miles, at least one qualified by education. Besides, the Clergy judge of men by their religious and moral characters, not by favouritism and such modes of judging upon Horace's "Vanæ leges sine moribus." They assist and support reverence for the laws, or supersede them by inculcation of principle. If Parishioners can settle worldly disputes by making their Pastor the umpire, why should such duties be limited to a Parish?—In short, we think that Clerical Magistrates are not only necessary, but indispensable.

31. *The Castle and Tomb of the Patriot Monarch; or, A Visit to* Windsor, *on occasion of the Funeral Procession of* George *the Third. With a Sketch of his Character, and an Engraving by* Cruikshanks. *A Poetical Narrative. By a Clergyman of* Oxford. 8*vo. pp.* 66. Hatchard *and Son.*

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THE

THE "Sketch" of our late beloved Sovereign contains some judicious remarks and pleasing anecdotes.

"A foundation of good principles was laid in the mind of George the Third when a youth, upon which was raised the superstructure of a useful, patriotic, eventful, and beneficent reign. Our late excellent Sovereign was a Christian by education and by choice."

"This prompted him to a regular attendance on the house of God, and to family-religion with his own household, to whom he read Dr. Barrow's Sermons on a Sunday evening.—And so deep-rooted was his piety, that even in the depth of his malady, as he told a Bishop after his recovery, 'there was not a day in which he was not enabled to lift up his heart to God?'"

"A Dean, who is now raised to the Episcopal Bench, was once called upon to preach before his Majesty, and he chose for his subject that all-important doctrine which, in Luther's opinion, is the test of a falling or a standing Church—the doctrine of justification by faith in the Redeemer. His Majesty thanked the honest Dean for his sermon, and said he should like to hear such preaching more frequently."

The Poem descriptive of the "Scenes at Windsor" consists of 58 stanzas; one of which may suffice for a specimen:

"That King, who for threescore fair summers has sway'd
A bright sceptre of love o'er a virtuous nation,
Aside all the pomp of dominion has laid,
Whilst he soars to a nobler and loftier station!!
With looks of affection his flight we pursue,
And 'My Father! my Father's!' the general cry;
For 'The chariot of Israel and horsemen' we view,
As the patriarch Monarch ascends thro' the sky."

In 26 stanzas of a different measure is given "A Poetical Memoir of a Patriot Prince." (The much lamented Duke of Kent.)

"Not a charity languish'd for want of his aid,
As Patron or President six own'd his name;
Kent ever prepar'd with a smile took the lead,
And the virtuous rescued and guarded from shame."

The whole concludes with

"Sketch of the Character of the Duke of Kent, and the Testimonies of the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Wilberforce, Dr. Collyer, and other illustrious persons, to his virtues."

32. *Varieties in Woman: A Novel, in three Volumes.* 12mo. Baldwin, Cradock *and* Joy.

IT is vexatious, in the view of society, to see how wretchedly insipid are the majority of girls. The strong educational check which is applied to liveliness, lest it should degenerate into romping, forwardness, or impudence, makes them merely animated clocks, striking only Yes and No, and dully diversified with the miserable chimes of "a handsome young man," or "a handsome gown;" or a "good ball"—nothing that refers to mind.

Men of high knowledge of the world have uttered the dreadful opinion, that not one half of the girls now living in the British Empire will ever be married: and under this woeful prospect we would not be thought void of feeling. We think that *naiveté*, and everlasting good humour, are methods, next to a good fortune, the most likely to gain husbands. We do not undervalue good dancing, or good dressing; but they are not qualities which form the friend or companion. They do not store the heart with valuable principles, or the mind with social and conversational talents. Gracefulness, delicacy of sentiment, fine taste, genteel vivacity, studious suppression of every perturbed feeling or angry expression, form the fascinating woman of pattern character. We think that there is something of too mechanical a turn in the education of girls, as if they had nothing else but tongues, hands, and feet. We do not mean that they should be tutored into Philosophers, and *Bas Bleus*; but that taste, sentiment, feeling, and high morality, should take the lead: and above all, the commanding charms of perpetual temper and interesting conversation. All this is entirely lost by placing the desire to please in accomplishments only.

In the Novel before us, the Heroine is a wise matron-like Reasoner, but of rather too masculine and intellectual a cast. Another is a fine girl, full of strong passion, but highly graceful and attractive. A third, a discon-

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tented

tented mindless old maid. A fourth, an Epicure abounding with mean qualities. A fifth, an affected doll of quality; the last, but not least, a Lady Fanny Lambeth, a fascinating, improved Die Vernon. In this character we think that the Authoress has done what very few are able to do, given us a correct picture of a truly lovely girl. Nature appears; and she is not converted by severe education into a mere cold handsome statue. She is playful and sensible, and elegant, and even her faults are pretty feminites. Her lover, Harley, is also a fine manly noble-minded fellow. As to the Hero, who in his searches after a wife, is just like a man going to buy a horse, he is a Clergyman more than a country Gentleman, and his flame a Clergywoman. They are therefore excellently matched. We remember a Mr. Coelebs, half a Quaker, and half a Gospel preacher, converted into a Novel Hero; and we should not be surprised one day or other to see a Bishop undergo such an extraordinary translation.—Upon the whole, this is an instructive moral tale, which often rises above the whipt-syllabub character of most novels.

33. Zayda; *A Spanish Tale, in Three Cantos; and other Poems, Stanzas and Canzonets. By* Oscar. *Small* 8vo. *pp.* 163. Whittaker.

THIS Collection consists of Poems uniformly sweet, of equable tone; though some of the forced ideas betray the hot-bed; and there is occasionally exhibited a propensity to alliteration. We speak thus, not in censure; but that the Author may in future prefer the simple suggestions of nature; for we do not think that it was any improvement of the Venus de Medicis, that her hair was gilded. The model which this Author has chosen is chiefly Moore.

We select the following lines on Grief, as being of high merit.

"Yet 'tis a strange deceitful thing
That feels, denotes misfortune's sting;
And, as the timid blush of youth,
It tells, and still denies the truth.
And thus the feeling heart can hide
Its love, its fondness, by its pride;
Such is the tender smile of grief
That fain would wear, yet mocks relief.
Alas! it is a painful sneer,
That laughs at Destiny's career;
Dissembles what no power can steal,
Disguises what it e'er must feel,
Despises fate, derides despair,
And speaks them all without a tear."

"Thus can expression oft impart
The feelings of a broken heart;
And in the placid smile express,
The loveliest beam of tenderness;
Speak in the sweet repose that's there
Hope, disappointment, and despair;
And on the brow and lip pourtray
The painful look of memory." p. 140.

In these lines we see the merits and faults of the Author, genius united with point and concetto: but perhaps we go too far, for it is our opinion that Petrach is too subtle and artificial: and, if we are correct, it is a fault, which, even if it can command admiration, is a death-blow to sympathy; because none can feel it, who have not twin minds cast in the same mould. It is not a copy of Nature's drawings; but taken from the man's own private view.

34. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* George Canning, *in Answer to certain Passages of a 'Speech delivered by him at the Dinner given in celebration of his Re-election for* Liverpool, *March 18th*, 1820; *Third Edition, revised and corrected.' By* John Colman Rashleigh, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 72. Ridgway.

A well-written and dispassionate argument for Parliamentary Reform.

"I offer no apology (says Mr. R.) for addressing you through the same public press which you have so lately made the medium of a laboured and volunteer attack on the friends of Parliamentary Reform. But I have waited till the present moment, in the anxious hope, that some one would have been found among them, equally zealous with myself, and more competent to vindicate so excellent a cause; and to expose the fallacies by which you, with no common art and pains, have attempted to perplex it.

"Mr. Cobbett, however, alone, so far as I am informed, has taken up your gauntlet: and his reply to your speech, however able, is occasional and partial. It appears to me, therefore, expedient, now that this great question is so soon to be brought up again under the consideration of the House of Commons, to give you, upon somewhat broader grounds, the satisfaction which you require of the Reformers—to put it out of your power again to complain, 'that in various places, and on many occasions, you have stated certain questions on this subject, to which you have never yet been able to obtain an answer'."

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35. *A Speech upon moving certain Resolutions to Petition the House of Commons for a Reform in Parliament; delivered in the Common Council of the City of* London, *on Wednesday, the* 26th *of* May, 1820. *By* Samuel Favell. *Together with a Speech upon moving an Address to the Queen, on Wednesday the* 14th *of* June, 1820. 8vo. *pp.* 48. Hunter.

MR. FAVELL is a sensible man, and a good orator. His politicks are those of the Whigs under the guidance of Mr. Fox; and the memorable events of the present period could not well be passed over by him in silence. His arguments are strong; but, like those of a Barrister engaged for a Client, they are all on one side of the question.

In a Prefatory Address to the Corporation Mr. Favell says,

"As I may not be able much longer to continue the active duties of a Member of the Common Council, I am anxious to put upon record those opinions which have influenced the public conduct of my life."

He subsequently observes,

"One of the obnoxious public meetings in the City is the Livery in Common Hall, where it is said no person can be heard but on one side of the question; which is often true, but it is by no means peculiar to them. At the great meeting of Merchants and Bankers at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 1792, which meeting was supposed to have decided Mr. Pitt for the French war, not only were persons opposed being heard, but treated with barbarous violence; and, without attempting to speak, I narrowly escaped with life. The truth is, none of these large meetings are capable of much debate, and should only be assembled upon great occasions, suited to express public feelings."

In a note Mr. Favell adds,

"My peculiar danger arose from a libel which appeared in The Times (which at that time was very differently conducted from the present Times), describing me at great length as having got my money by cheating the sailors at Wapping, and concluding by giving a list of oaths I swore by the head of Carra and the heart of Dumourier, that I would dye the river with aristocratic blood; so that every one thought he saw an assassin ready to plunge a dagger in his breast."

36. *A Fragment of the History of* John Bull; *with the Birth, Parentage, Education, and Humours of* Jack Radical: *with Incidental Remarks upon Antient and Modern Radicalism. By* Horace Hombergh, *Esq. of the* Middle Temple, London. 8vo. *pp.* 85. Hatchard *and* Son.

Of this humourous pamphlet, we shall give an ample analysis.

"1. The alarm of John Bull at a confisgration, discovered in the house of Lewis Debonnair.—He offers his assistance, but too late.—Ill consequences of humanity misapplied. 2. John's determination to look his danger in the face, though advised to cover over the burning embers, and be easy.—A reconciliation of civil discord amongst his enemies.—They are united in a firm Confederation, by the address and eloquence of Bony the butcher. 3. The solid wisdom of John's counsels confirmed—and the ill effect of a contrary policy.—Triumphs of the butcher.—John crosses the water in quest of Bony—a combat at quarter-staff.—The butcher twice knocked known, and as good as dead—is captured and secured—John Bull gains by the victory.—Escape and recapture of Bony.—The shop of the Debonnairs fitted again.—John secures it against the robbers, by a watchman's box. 4. John's difficulties increased by the incumbrance of his glory.—Hieroglyphics to impress lessons of fortitude.—Revolutionary crackers discovered in his kitchen.—His chimney fired.—Character of Master John.—Early symptoms of obliquity.—Whispers as to his legitimacy disproved by the parish register.—Remarkable nativities in the year 1789.—High character of Mrs. Bull. 5. Good education ill bestowed upon Master John:—yet he qualifies himself for future celebrity.—Prefers modern to antient learning, and works of fiction to more solid studies.—He sets up for a Reformer in politics and religion.—The nature and cast of his philosophy.—Applies his learning and talents to use. 6. Young John's ambition.—His emulation of the glory of Bony in arts and arms.—Is admitted a member of 'the fire eating club.'—General course of his studies.—He casts away his Bible, and throws himself into the arms of original liberty and the religion of nature, commonly called that of 'the Cocks and Hens.'—Becomes a student of music.—Falls in love and accepts the hand of Bet Radical.—The ceremonial of their marriage. 7. Eminent conjugal affection of young John.—An eccentric proof of it, by his assumption of Bet's family name.—Makes the policy of Bony, his father's great enemy, his imitation—and like him, he conquers by intimidation previous to actual hostilities.—Falls into adversity by his devintion from this general plan of radical tactics—and determines to retrieve his false steps.—The adventure of the Beehives prematurely encountered—it fails.—Immense preparations

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preparations for a second assault—undergoes an operation for relief against inward weakness.—He mistakes a wasp's nest for the honied store—and suffers for his miscalculation. 8. It is a bad tale which has not two handles.—Some require a double coat of varnish to be fit for exposure in the market.—Jack Radical smokes John Bull with happy success.—Painting and rhetoric put both in requisition to aid the cause of Jack's revenge.—Jack's high sense of gratitude and of the utility of Trullism in his wars.—He establishes a band of Amazons. 9. John Bull's reflections upon the new principles of Jack Radical.—They are elsewhere looked upon with a more favourable eye. First anti-radical lecture of John to his son.—The young man's patience and temper put to the proof by it.—Degeneration of republican virtue among the moderns. 10. Letter of Madame Guillotina de Revolution to Mons. Jean Radical.—The jealousy of Bet.—Happy unanimity of opinions in council.—It rains flaming Addresses and Petitions upon John's breakfast table—and counter petitions at supper-time. 11. The Lecture resumed.—War declared, everlasting and irrevocable, by Jack Radical against Mead and Metheglin—and by Bet against Gin and Tea—for the good of the realm.—High legal privilege of Mobs to overawe the Magistracy—and dictate to the Legislature—and threaten and scare the peaceable into rebellion.—Wickedness and illegality of the contrary opinions and practice.—Radical Reform—its general result. 12. Wise caution of Jack not to burn his own fingers with his own fireworks.—His Mentor forsakes him, and Jack now speaks out like a man—and discovers the drift of radical petitioning. 13. A wise hint from antient radicalism, adopted into the modern—is worthy of imitation.—In democratical ejectments delays are dangerous.—The Fable of the Bees.—Its moral unacceptable to Jack Radical.—His own picture of Radicalism—disapproved by John Bull."

And thus ends Jack Radical.

37. *A System of Education for the Infant King of* Rome, *and other* French *Princes of the Blood, drawn up by the Imperial Council of State, with the Approbation, and under the personal Superintendance, of the Emperor* Napoleon. 8vo. *pp.* 161. Lackington *and Co.*

What the Reader may expect to find in this very extraordinary "System of Education," will be shewn by an extract from the Translator's Preface:

"The reign of Napoleon is the most extraordinary period in modern history. Past ages have produced a long list of conquerors, who have raised themselves upon the ruins of their country, and deluged the world with blood; but no one before ever entertained the idea of dethroning all the Sovereigns of Europe, and supplying their places with a family till then unknown.

"Money has been regarded by some Statesmen as the sinews of war; while others have maintained, that whoever was master of the sword would sooner or later become master of the purse. Napoleon possessed both: beside which he fortified his throne with family alliances, and a series of institutions as extraordinary as they were new. A code of laws was drawn up with consummate ability; a national education introduced; and every thing, civil, military, and religious, was made to centre in himself. He saw the Kings of Europe invoking his protection, and meanly cringing at his feet. He became intoxicated with success, and, ceasing to feel like other men, thought his dynasty established beyond the reach of fortune. He forgot, that opinion was power, and became impatient of control, till, by substituting his own caprice in place of the public will, he was left without a friend in the hour of danger, and his fall was as rapid as his rise.

"It is difficult to divest ourselves of prejudice in viewing his public character. While some consider him as a demigod; others look upon him as a sanguinary monster without a particle of virtue. Perhaps he was neither; and the future historian will probably attribute the extraordinary events of this extraordinary man's life rather to the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, than to a depravity of morals, or to any great superiority of genius. Certain it is, that in his fifteenth year he passed for a youth of very common abilities, as may be seen from the certificate of the professors of the military college of Brienne, where he studied, at a time when they had nothing to hope or fear from him who afterwards gave a new impulse to thought, and balanced the destinies of the civilized world."

"'Royal Military School at Brienne.

"'Examination, 1784.

"'Account of the King's Scholars of an age to enter the service, or to be sent to the school at Paris: namely.

[A list of 52 of the Scholars follows here, among which Buonaparte's name stands second.]

"'M. de Buonaparte (Napoleon), born the 15th of August, 1769; 4 feet, 10 inches, 10 lines high; *has gone through the fourth class*; of a good constitution, and excellent state of health; of a docile, courteous, and grateful disposition; has always distinguished himself by his application to the

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the mathematics; is tolerably acquainted with history and geography; but indifferently skilled in accomplishments, and in Latin, in which he has only gone through the fourth class. He would make an excellent seaman. *Deserves to be admitted into the school at Paris.*' "

" It did not escape the penetrating eye of Napoleon and his political advisers, that whatever is taught in early life makes a deep impression on the mind; and for this purpose he established a military education upon a rational scale, of which he himself was the sole director. He nominated the members of the University, and they appointed the professors in all the public schools. Without their special licence and authority no branch of education could be taught in France; nor could any one attend the seminaries of learning without paying the yearly sum of twenty francs to the university.

" Many Sovereigns before him have neglected the instruction of the rising generation, and some priests have publicly condemned it; but we believe this is the first instance of a Sovereign imposing a tax upon the people, for the liberty of sending their children to school. The catechism, obliged to be taught there, was a farrago of politics and religion, conformable to the spirit of his reign. It every where inculcated the doctrine of passive obedience, and coupled the name of the Emperor with the name of the Deity!

" But in their opinion something more was still wanting, to direct the public mind, and perpetuate the race of Napoleon. All the branches of his family were to be governed by particular laws. They were to depend on him alone. A system of education, the result of long debate and mature deliberation in the imperial Council, was drawn up for the infant King of Rome and the other Princes of the blood; and this system, in its original state, is now submitted to public opinion.

" When the Imperial Family was obliged to abdicate the throne, the manuscript, with a great variety of state papers and original documents, that had been deposited at St. Cloud, fell into the hands of a gentleman, who has enriched his country with many things of a similiar nature; and we may venture to affirm, that it is the most extraordinary system of education that has ever appeared in print. The style proves the source from which it sprung. It is often luminous, and sometimes obscure, as if the Government had an object in view, which it wished to conceal. It paints Napoleon in his true colours, and lets us see into the inmost recesses of his soul, by completely unveiling the mystery, which has long enveloped his political character.

" To the English version it has been thought proper to join the original French; because no translation can convey in adequate language, such a correct idea of the spirit of the work, as the work itself."

A fine sketch of the young Napoleon is prefixed.

39. *Stories selected from the History of* France, *for Children, intended as a Companion to the Stories selected from the History of* England. 12*mo. pp.* 216. Harris *and* Son.

THIS is a judicious selection of memorable events on the History of France, from the time of Clovis, the first Christian King, in 481, to " The Royal Victims in the late sanguinary Revolution."

We select the earliest article, which is also one of the shortest:

" A great many hundred years ago, the beautiful kingdom of France was under the dominion of the Romans; but a King, called Clovis, drove them out of it. He was then an idolater, which means one who did not worship the true God; but his wife, Clotilda, was a Christian, and she tried to make him despise his idols, or false gods. One day when he was fighting a great battle against the Germans, he was wounded in the knee, and not able to fight any longer, so that he was on the point of being conquered; but he then remembered the true God whom Clotilda worshipped, and he swore aloud that he would be a Christian if he gained the victory. All at once his officers felt fresh courage, and attacked the Germans with new rage. The enemy were cut to pieces; and Clovis, remembering his vow, went to Rheims, which is a city in France where all the kings are crowned, and was baptized by St. Remi, the Bishop of that place. This ceremony was performed with great splendour on Christmas-day, and many Bishops went there to add to the grandeur. The streets were covered with tapestry all the way from the King's house to the Church; and he and the Bishop walked hand in hand, followed by the Queen and all the people. The sister of Clovis, and three thousand French, were baptized at the same time. The king, after his christening, gave the Bishop many fine estates; and the greatest noblemen did the same. Clovis was buried at Paris, in the Church now called St. Geneviève. In his reign silk-worms were first brought into France, from Greece, or Italy; but they came originally from the East Indies."

LITERARY

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 30.

The annual Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, given by the Representatives of this University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were on Monday last adjudged to Thomas Thorp, of Trinity College, and Edward Boteler, of Sidney College, Middle Bachelors.—Subject,

In GEORGIUM Tertium, τὸν μακαρίτην, *Oratio Funebris.*

No prize adjudged to the Senior Bachelors.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakespeare into Greek verse, was on Monday last adjudged to William Henry Fox Talbot, Scholar of Trinity College. The subject is from Macbeth, Act I. Scene the last.

Ready for Publication.

Anti-Scepticism; or an Inquiry into the Nature and Philosophy of Language, as connected with the Sacred Scriptures. By the Author of the "Philosophy of Elocution."

Sermons, Doctrinal and Occasional. By the Rev. WILLIAM SNOWDEN, Perpetual Curate of Horbury, near Wakefield.

A Poetical Epistle to a Friend on Missions, Schools, and Bibles. By a Nonconfabulist.

The Rich and Poor shewn to be of God's appointment, and equally the objects of his regard; in two Sermons preached in his Majesty's Chapel, Whitehall, on Sunday the 16th, and Sunday the 23d of April 1820. By THOMAS CALVERT, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

A Guide to the Stars; being an easy method of knowing the relative position of all the principal Fixed Stars from the first to the third magnitude in either hemisphere, particularly those which are useful for finding the Longitude at Sea. By HENRY BROOKE, Teacher of the Mathematics, Geography, Astronomy, &c.

The Establishments of M. Emmanuel de Fellenberg, at Hoffwell, considered with reference to their claim upon the attention of men in public stations. By the Count LOUIS DE VIELLEVIEILLE.

Illustration of the Divorce Transactions and Court Proceedings in the time of Henry VIII. from "Strype's Memorials of the Reformation"—which gives the original Papers and Records; and contains also, Memoirs of the two English Cardinals Wolsey and Pole.

The second volume of MORELL'S History of England to the close of the Reign of George the Third, and which completes the series of Studies in History.

An Epistle from William Lord Russell, to William Lord Cavendish, supposed to have been written the evening before his execution. By the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING, M. P.

The United Kingdom tributary to France; the real cause of the Distresses of the Country, demonstrated in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury.

On the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician; more particularly addressed to Students and junior practitioners. By JOHN GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S. A new edition, 12mo.

A Series of Designs for private Dwellings, lithographed in quarto; comprising perspective elevations adapted to geometrical measurement, and plans of the several stories, with explanatory references. By T. HEDGELAND.

A Treatise on the Plague, designed to prove it contagious, from facts, founded on the Author's experience, during the visitation of Malta in 1813. With observations on its prevention, character, and treatment; to which is annexed an appendix, containing minutes of the Author's evidence given before the Contagion Committee of the House of Commons, accompanied by their Report. By Sir A. B. FAULKNER, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c.

Observations on Variolous Inoculation, and Vaccination; in a Letter to a Friend. With an appendix, containing some remarks on the extension of Small Pox, in the town of Melksham and its vicinity. By J. F. HULBERT, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, &c.

The first Two Parts of an entirely new Work on Fruit, entitled, "The Horticultural Repository," containing Delineations of the best varieties of the different species of English Fruit, &c. By Mr. BROOKSHAW, (Author of that celebrated work, the "POMONA BRITANNICA.")

Life in London, or, Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq. accompanied by his elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis. By Mr. EGAN. It will be completed in about Twelve Numbers, each number illustrated with three characteristic coloured plates. The Scenery will be drawn from *real life*, by Robert and George Cruikshank.

The Rector's Memorandum Book, being the Memoirs of a family in the North.

Preparing for Publication.

Henry the Eighth and George the Fourth; or the Case fairly stated. By THOMAS HARRAL.

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A new

A new edition of the late Dr. Toulmin's History of Taunton. By Mr. James Savage. It will contain all the additions which the Author had collected previously to his death; and will be brought down to the present period.

Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt; consisting of, 1. A Journey from Aleppo to Damascus. 2. A Tour in the District of Mount Libanus and the Antilibanus. 3. A Tour in the Hauran. 4. A second Tour in the Hauran. 5. A Journey from Damascus, through Arabia Petræa and the Desert El Ty, to Cairo. 6. A Tour in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai.

A Grammar of Classical Literature. By Mr. Johnstone, Schoolmaster, of Stanmore.

Sketches illustrative of the Manners and Costumes of Italy, Switzerland, and France. By R. Bridgens, Esq. containing five coloured plates, with descriptive letter-press.

Twenty-four Select Views of the principal Ruins of Rome; with a panoramic outline of the Modern City from the Capitol. By Henry Abbot, Esq.

Life of William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; compiled principally from original and scarce documents.

Lettres à Monsieur Malthus sur differens Sujets d'Economie Politique, et notamment sur les Causes de la Stagnation du Commerce. Par J. B. Say, Auteur du Traité d'Economie Politique.

An Account of the Naval and Military Exploits which have distinguished the reign of George the Third. The work will be embellished with numerous coloured plates.

Devonia: a Poem, in Five Cantos, descriptive of the most interesting Scenery, Natural and Artificial, in the County of Devon: interspersed with Historical Anecdotes, and Legendary Tales. By the Rev. G. Woodley, of St. Marys, Scilly, Author of "Cornubia," &c.

Denmark.

The Royal Academy of Copenhagen proposes the following prize question:—"Num inclinatio et vis acus magneticæ iisdem, quibus declinatio diurnis variationibus sunt subjectæ? Num etiam longiores, ut declinatio, habent circuitus? Num denique has variationes certis finibus circumscribere possumus?" The prize is 50 Danish ducats.

Accounts from Venice, after mentioning that Lord Byron has written a poem on the fate of Parga, add, that his Lordship had requested a Greek poet, who also resides in that city, to translate this poem, and publish it in Greek before the original appears.

At the sale of the late Mr. Bindley's library, at Evans's in Pall-mall, a collection of single poems and ballads, published at about a halfpenny or one penny each, bound in eight volumes, sold at the immense price of 837*l.*

A most excellent and interesting Cabinet Picture, representing the Queen's Public Entry into Jerusalem, painted by Signor Carlini, at the command, and according to the directions of her Majesty, is now exhibiting in Pall Mall.—The Queen is riding on an ass, dressed in a Turkish dress. Bergami is mounted on an Arabian charger. This portrait is that of a good-looking man; florid, for an Italian, with more of a German countenance. His eyes are light and pleasing, his nose well-shaped, and his cheeks, lip, and chin, covered with hair, approaching to auburn in its colour.—Correct portraits of young Austin, Lieut. Howham, R. N. and about 12 others, are introduced.

Astronomy.

The true regular *distances* of the moon, from a certain number of fixed stars throughout each month, and from the sun also in the first and last quarters of each lunation, are calculated, for every third hour at Greenwich, and published in the Nautical Almanack, which furnishes the means to navigators of finding the longitude, through observations which they make of the distance of the moon from a star or from the sun, for comparison with the Greenwich distance of the same luminaries, at that instant, obtained by interpolation. The defect of this method of finding the longitude, highly useful as it is, consists in the slow apparent motion of the moon, in approaching or receding from a star, which is fixed, and more so from the sun, which has itself a slow apparent motion in the same direction with the moon: on the contrary, several of *the planets*, according to the rate of their own motions visibly recede from or approach towards the moon, through a considerable portion of each lunation, and these planets, when so circumstanced, have a considerably greater apparent velocity of approach or recession from the moon, than the sun or any stars have therefrom. For want of tables of the apparent distances of the moon and the planets, being published in the Almanacks, navigators have not yet been able to avail themselves of the planets, in their *lunar observations*; but this defect the Danish Government is about to supply, by the Almanack for 1822, which is to appear in June or July next, and contain the planets' distances from the moon every three hours at Copenhagen, calculated under the directions of M. Schumacher, Professor of Astronomy.

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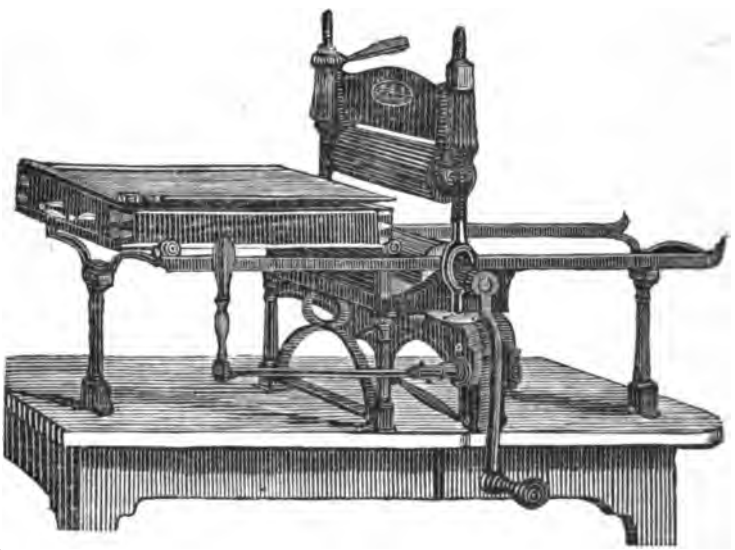
ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Lithography.

We have frequently had the satisfaction of noticing the progress of this useful art; and we now feel pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. Ruthven of Edinburgh has at last succeeded in constructing a press on the principle of his Patent, that answers most perfectly for printing from stone. It is free from the disadvantages that have hitherto attended Lithographic Presses, and promises to render the art very generally adopted throughout England. Any degree of pressure is at once brought to bear on the stone by means of the lever. The roller is found to clear the stone from the printing ink at each impression, and the labour of winding the bed through is much less than by the method hitherto used. By this machine a greater number of impressions may also be obtained in a day than formerly. One of them has been for some time at work at the Lithographic establishment of Mr. Charles M. Willich, No. 6, Dartmouth-street, Westminster; where it may be seen by the admirers of this interesting Art. The press has also the advantage of being equally applicable to copper-plate priuting.

The length of the Press is 33½ inches, and the height 20. The carriage, which contains the Stone, is 15 inches in length and 10 in width. The cylinder, or roller which produces the impression, is 10 inches in length.



Extraordinary Copper-plate Printing.

The following is from the report of the Central Jury, on the productions of French industry exhibited in the Louvre in 1819: —*M.* Gonord exhibited in 1806, porcelain on which copper-plate engraving had been transferred by mechanical means. He has again appeared at the exhibition of 1819, with specimens of the same art perfected. He has arrived at a singular but undoubted result. An engraved copper-plate being given he will use it for the decoration of pieces of different dimensions, and by an expeditious mechanical process, enlarge or reduce the design in proportion to the piece, without changing the plate.'—In a note, it is said, that ' *M.* Gonord has made a discovery of which the announcement has excited the surprise of the publick. If an engraved copper-plate is given to him he can take impressions from it of any scale he pleases. He can at pleasure make them larger or smaller than the plate, and this without requiring another copper-plate, or occupying more than two or three hours. Thus, if the engravings of a large atlas size, as for instance, those belonging to the *Description de l'Egypte* were put into his hands, he would make an edition in octavo without changing the plates.' The certainty of the process has been corroborated by the Jury, who were admitted by M. Gonord into his works.

Hydraulics.

Mr. Perkins, the ingenious inventor of the siderographic process of engraving, has

has ascertained that water is compressible in a much greater degree than it appeared to be from the experiments of Canton and Zimmerman. 'Having filled a cylinder, three feet long and four inches diameter, with water, into which a rod or piston was passed through a stuffing-box, and having a sliding ring upon the rod, the whole was lowered 300 fathoms into the sea, when it appeared, by the situation of the sliding ring, that the column of water which pressed upon the piston, had sunk it so as to have compressed the water one hundredth part of its bulk. The same apparatus was placed in a cannon filled with water, and secured very tight, when a pressure equal to 500 fathoms, was forced in by means of the hydraulic press, and the same results as in the experiment in the ocean took place."

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Discovery of the Original Ossian's Poems.

[Extract of a Letter from Belfast, dated August 4.]

"On opening a vault where stood the cloisters of the old Catholic Abbey, at Connor, founded by St. Patrick, the workmen discovered an oaken chest, of curious and antient workmanship, whose contents, on being opened, proved to be a translation of the Bible into the Irish character, and several other manuscripts in that language. The box was immediately taken to the Minister of Connor, the Rev. Dr. Henry, who unfortunately did not understand the aboriginal language, and he sent it to Dr. Macdonald, of Belfast, who soon discovered the MSS. to be the original of the Poems of Ossian, written at Connor, by an Irish Friar, named Terence O'Neal, a branch of the now noble family of the Earl of O'Neal, of Shane's Castle, in the year 1463.—The Translations by Macpherson, the Scotchman, appear to be very imperfect; this is accounted for by the Scotch Gælic language having no character in which to preserve the poem, they had borrowed from the sister country. The Irish translation of the Poems, however, by Baron Harold, who dedicated the work to Edmund Burke, are nearer the original, for the wily Scot, Macpherson, to give them a greater air of antiquity, omitted all allusions to the religious subjects which the originals possess. The fixing of the scenes of the poem at and round Connor, by the antiquary Campbell, who travelled here a few years ago, gave rise to the digging and searching about the old Abbey and Castle, which has thus happily terminated in making, against his will, 'the Land of the Harp,' the birthplace of the Author of the Poems of Ossian. I conclude in the words of Smollett—— 'Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn!'"

Excavations at Pompeii.

The excavators have just discovered, near the forum of Pompeii, a public edifice which is supposed to be the Chalcidicum, and an inscription importing that the edifice was built at the expence of the priestess Eumachia. A few days after the above discovery, a statue of the same priestess was found in perfect preservation. This statue far surpasses in grace, elegance, and grandeur, all the works of art that had previously been dug from the ruins of Pompeii.

Antient Latin MSS.

Baron Niebuhr, Prussian Ambassador to the Holy See, has again discovered and published several antient MSS. hitherto unknown. They are chiefly fragments of Cicero's Orationes pro M. Fonteio, et pro C. Rabirio; a fragment of the 91st book of Livy; two works of Seneca, &c. Baron Niebuhr has dedicated this edition to the Pope, by whose favour he was enabled to discover these literary treasures in the library of the Vatican.

Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

M. Frediani, an Italian traveller, writes from Egypt that he has succeeded, after sixteen days of excessive fatigue across the deserts of Libya and Marmorique, in reaching the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, called the Great Temple, which no person appears to have visited since the time of Alexander the Great. M. Frediani had with him an escort of 2,000 men, and had to fight his way to this celebrated monument.

Antient Cemetery.

A subterraneous cemetery of very remote antiquity, was lately discovered by a farmer on the Carmichael estate near Hyndford Bridge, between Douglas and Lanark. Several stone coffins have been found.

Geology.

M. Pallissot de Beauvois has acquainted the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris with a rather singular geological appearance, which he observed in the county of Rowan in North Carolina. There is found, in the middle of a hill formed of very fine sand, mixed with small quartzose stones, and with numerous pieces of silver-coloured mica, a vein of stones so regularly placed, that the inhabitants, who for a long time have noticed the appearance, gave it the name of the natu-

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ral wall; and some naturalists have even maintained that it was a true wall, which might have been constructed in very remote ages by some people now unknown. The stones have generally four faces, are narrower at one of their ends, and have a small notch below their top. They are ranged horizontally. The kind of wall which they form is about eighteen inches thick; its height, in the place where it is uncovered, is from six to nine feet; but, upon digging into the ground it has been followed to twelve and eighteen feet deep, and it is already known to extend three hundred feet, and even more, in length. A kind of argillaceous cement fills the intervals between the stones, and coats them externally; each of the stones is also covered with a layer of ochreous sandy earth.

Red Snow.

The nature of this substance was explained in Mr. Bauer's paper read before the Royal Society on the 11th of May, as noticed in a former number. In the winter he put some of the red globules forming this substance into a phial with compressed snow, and placed the phial in the open air. A thaw having melted the snow, he poured off the water and added fresh snow. In two days the mass of fungi was found raised in little heaps, which gradually rose higher, filling the cells of the ice. Another thaw came on, and the fungi fell to the bottom, but of about twice their original bulk. They appeared capable of vegetating in water, but in this case the globules produced were not red, but green. The author found that excessive cold killed the original fungi; but their seeds still retained vitality, and if immersed in snow produced new fungi, generally of a red colour. — Snow, then, seems to be the proper soil of these fungi.

The Magnet.

A paper read at the Cambridge Philosophical Society by Mr. Christie, "On the Laws according to which Masses of Iron influence the Magnetic Needles" states, that instead of a mass of iron, disturbing a needle by becoming a magnet, having its North and South poles in the upper and lower part respectively, he supposes that the needle is guided in its horizontal direction by magnetic particles passing through its centre in the direction of its natural dip; and the iron to act principally, if not wholly, on these particles, causing, by their deviation towards it, a corresponding deviation of the horizontal needle. In confirmation of this, he found by experiment, that when the disturbing mass is placed at the same distance from the magnetic axis and the centre of the needle, the deviation of the horizontal needle, when properly estimated from the magnetic axis, is always the same, whether the mass be placed at the North, or the South, or any other point of the compass with respect to the needle.

The Leven sailed recently from Portsmouth, having on board various instruments for Philosophical Experiments. The most interesting of these relate to certain magnetical discoveries, for which we are indebted to Mr. Barlow, one of the Mathematical Professors in the Royal Military Academy. The leading facts are these, viz. that in every ball or mass of iron, if a plane be conceived to pass from North to South, inclining, in these latitudes, at an angle of 19½° (or from the complement of the dip), and a compass be pointed any where in this plane, it will not be affected by the iron, but point due North and South, the same as if no iron were in its vicinity. This plane, Mr. B. has every reason to suppose, will change its position with the dip, or latitude, so as to become parallel to the horizon at the pole, and perpendicular to it at the equator; and it is this fact which Capt. Bartholomew is charged to determine, as far as it can be done, in the parts he is about to visit, while Lieutenant Parry is supposed to be making corresponding observations in Baffin's Bay. Mr. Barlow has also discovered that the magnetic quality of the iron resides wholly resides in the surface, so that an iron shell weighing only 3lbs. 14oz. will act as powerfully on the needle as a solid ball of the same dimensions weighing upwards of 300lbs.—and by a judicious application and combination of these two facts, he has projected an extremely easy method of counteracting the local attraction of vessels.

The Isle of Ascension.

Mr. Rallier, a Frenchman of science and research, has written and published an inquiry as to the origin of those colossal statues which are found in the Isle of Ascension. His hypothesis is, that this island forms the summit of a mountain, consecrated and set apart for national rites, religious or civic, in a continent which has disappeared in consequence of a deplacement of the earth's centre of gravity. This catastrophe submerged, according to his idea, the Southern continents, while, in the North, a part of Europe, of Asia, and of Africa, rose from out of the waters. The fact on which his supposition rests is, that we find, in the Isle of Ascension, the customs, dress, and arms, which are found in the very distant islands of Sonda, with the language of Hayti, and even of New Zealand.

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Meteoric Stone presented to the India Company's Museum.

The following is an authentic account of a meteoric stone which was lately brought from India by Lieut. Colonel Pennington, and presented to the Hon. East India Company, who have deposited it in their museum.—It is an Extract of a Letter from Capt. G. Bird, first Assistant in the Political Department, to Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, bart. K. G. C. B. to Major Pennington.

Lodiana, 5th April, 1815.

"My dear Major—I lost no time, after my receipt of your letter, to take the measures for obtaining the information you desire relative to the meteorolite, which lately fell near the village of Dooralla. Accounts of this extraordinary phenomonon had spread over the whole of the Seik country; and for more than a month before your letter reached me, the account of its fall, connected with a great number of wonders, had been reported to me, and that the people from all the neighbouring villages had assembled at Dooralla to pay their devotions to it, but now, after a very full inquiry, I feel quite satisfied that you may rest confident in the accuracy of the following statement. On the 18th February last, about noon, some people who were at work in a field about half a mile distant from the village of Dooralla, were suddenly alarmed by the explosion of what they conceived to be a large cannon, 'the report being louder than that of any other gun they had ever heard,' which report was a rushing noise, like that of a cannon ball in its greatest force. When looking towards the quarter whence the noise proceeded, they perceived a large black body in the air, apparently moving directly towards them, but passing with inconceivable velocity, buried itself in the earth, at the distance of about sixty paces from the spot where they stood. As soon as they could recover from the terror with which this terrific vision had appalled them, they ran towards the village, where they found the people no less terrified than themselves, though not having seen the stone, imagining that a marauding party was approaching, and as but too frequently happens, would sack their village. When the Brahmins of the village were told what had really happened, they determined to proceed, and were followed by all the people, to the spot where the stone fell, having with them instruments for digging it out. On their arrival at the place, they found the surface broken and the fresh earth and sand thrown about to a considerable distance; and at the depth of rather more than five feet, in a soil of mingled sand and loam, they found the stone, which they cannot doubt was what actually fell, being altogether unlike any thing known in that part of the country. The Brahmins taking immediate charge of the stone, conveyed it to the village, where they commenced a Poosa, and covering it with wreaths of flowers, set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a small temple over it, not doubting from the respect paid to it by the Hindoos, to turn it to a profitable account. As I said before, it fell on the 18th of February, about mid-day, in a field near the village of Dooralla, which lies about lat. 308, 23, 76, 4, long. within the territory belonging to the Pattialah Rajah, sixteen or seventeen miles from Umbellah, and eighty from Lodiana. The day was very clear and serene, and as usual at that season of the year, not a cloud was to be seen, nor was there in the temperature of the air any thing to engage their attention; the thermometer, of course, may be stated at about 68 in shade. The report was heard in all the circumjacent towns and villages, to the distance of 20 coss, or 25 miles, from Dooralla. The Pattialah Rajah's Vakeel, being in attendance here when your letter reached me, I desired him to express my wish to the Rajah to have this stone; and as it appears that he had been led to consider it rather as a messenger of ill omen, he gave immediate orders for its conveyance to Lodiana, but with positive injunctions, that it should not approach Pattialah, his place of residence. It arrived here yesterday, escorted by a party of Brahmins and some Seik Horse. It weighs rather more than 25 pounds, and is covered with a pellicle, thinner than a wafer, of a black sulphureous crust, though it emits no smell of sulphur, that I can discover; but, having been wreathed with flowers while in possession of the Brahmins, the odour originally emitted, may by these be concealed. It is an ill-shapen triangle, and from one of the corners a piece has been broken off, either in its fall, or by the instruments when taking it out of the ground. This fracture discloses a view of the interior, in which iron pyrites and nickel are distinctly visible. Since its arrival all the Brahmins in the neighbourhood have assembled at my tents, to pay their adoration to it; and no Hindoo ventures to approach, but with closed hands in apparent devotion, so awful a matter is it in their eyes. I shall avail myself of the first escort that leaves Lodiana, to forward it to you."

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SELECT POETRY.

ELEGY,

On the Death of FREDERICA CHARLOTTA ULRICA, *late Duchess of* York.

YES, o'er thy tomb, sweet Princess, long shall flow,
The anguish'd tear by Want's pale victims shed,
Tears the sole refuge of their heartfelt woe,
When thought connects thee with the silent dead.

In thee the sympathetic friend they mourn;
Who o'er thy sorrows threw soft Pity's balm,
Who pluck'd from Misery's breast the rankling thorn,
And bade the agitated soul be calm.

Who stretch'd the liberal hand with prompt relief,
From Sorrow's plaintive tale ne'er turn'd aside;
Bid Hope relume the eye bedimm'd by grief,
And prais'd of honest Industry the pride.

The victim of Despair with secret aid,
Rous'd to exertion, and to conscious power;
Sought out the wand'rer who from peace had stray'd,
Pointed to Heav'n, and bade her "sin no more."

But not confin'd to Misery alone,
The tears Ulrica's grave that now bedew,
Each anguish'd drop shall soft affection own,
As due to feeling, and to virtue due.

Say, whom her friendship, comforted and blest,
Who shar'd her converse, knew her soul refin'd;
Will not her memory live within the breast,
Associate ever with the good, and kind?

Pure was the source from whence her virtues flow'd,
Religion's fount supplied the living stream;
And Faith's bright flame that in her bosom glow'd,
Shed o'er each moral grace its radiant beam.

But hush, thou mourner! ask thy throbbing heart,
Shall love, shall virtue, shall affection die?
The hope *there* fix'd the answer shall impart,
They're destined *all* for immortality!

To join the seraph's song Ulrica soars,
From life's unnumbered woes for ever freed;
With soul unfetter'd Heav'nly love adores,
And tastes the pleasures to the just decreed!

M. A. H.

The MERRY DEVILL *of* EDMONTON, A BALLAD*.

Shewing how Maister Peter Fabell *deceived the Devill with a Candle's End; and how he deeeived the Devill againe: together with the Manner of his Death, attempted from the Old History of that renowned person, as written by* Tho. Brewer, *and printed in the Black Letter in* 1631. *By* JOHN ABRAHAM HERAUD, *Author of* "Tottenham," *a Poem.*

MAD† Peter Fabell of good strain
And fair and free was son,
And for his pleasant pranks, was called
The Devill of Edmonton.
But for my metre, I had said
The Merry Devill—for so
His boon companious him ycleped,
His History will shew.

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* This Ballad, with respect to the second Deception which the hero practised on the Devil, is very similar to that of Tinvelly, which is to be found in Rose's Court of Beasts, in which Notrodamus uses the same cheat. The Quarterly Review for last February, mentions another story of the same mould, relating to one Jack of Kent.—In Weever's Funeral Monuments, the following mention is made of the tradition on which the present production is founded—"Here (i.e. at Edmonton) lieth interred under a seemelie tombe, without inscription, the body of Peter Fabell (as the report goes) upon whom this Fable was fathered, that he by his wittie devises beguiled the Devill: belike he was some ingenious conceited Gentⁿ who did use some fleightie tricks for his own disporte."

A play of this Title ("The Merry Devil of Edmonton") was in much estimation in the days of Shakspeare, and has been ascribed to him, but to his genius, though of considerable merit, it most assuredly possesses no pretensions.—J. A. H.

† So called in the History, "Mad Maister Peter, and my red-faced Host," &c.

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A wiser wight ne'er woman bore,
Since Eve and Adam's fall,
And he was deeply skilled in
Strange mysteries withall—
Nature her science ne'er had shewn
More fully than in him;
For he was excellently wrought
In spirit and in limb.

Pleasant, free-hearted, kind, was he
With his familiars all;
To strangers courteous, affable,
And very liberall.
Replete with charity and ruth
To the needy and the poor;
Ay from his purse abroad, and eke,
His table, and his door.

I pass the trick he played the Friar,
The Friar and his Wench;
I pass the trick that Smug played him,
His thirsty soul to quench—
For the best of all his feats is this,
How this same Merry Devill
Cozened that black and fiery One,
The Author of all Evil.

Now, Peter was initiate in
The art of magic lore,
And he by incantations—spells—
And charms, and such glamour—
Raised a dark spirit from beneath,
And thus concludes the pact,
That he the fiend should him obey,
In thought, and word, and act.

And at the last, when all was done,
Lo, Peter's soul should be
The guerdon for his services,
The rich and precious fee!
Right joyous, the Firebrand of Hell
Yielded him for his slave,
And diligently wrought whate'er
His Maister to him gave.

'Till this officious Demon thought
He had served sufficient term—
(Having no period limited,
When the contract was made firm)—
Importunately he required
His guerdon's fatal fee:—
"I've serv'd thee well—I've serv'd thee long,
Thy soul resign to me!"—

"Why, have I not a promise made
That thou shalt have it?—yea,
And thou shalt have it—but not yet,
Wait till my dying day—
When it hath left my body, then,
Then thou shalt have it, fiend!"—
Fierce gesture put the Demon on,
And horribly he grinned.

"Set thee a time of payment, quick!"—
With terror and affright,
The Maister knew not how or what
To answer in such plight.

"Come!" (quoth the Devil) "and be brief!
For burning Lucifer
Looks for that forfeit soul of thine—
Bestir thee, Sir, bestir!"

"Is there no remedy? Will ye
No time to me allow,
To bid my friends farewell, and make
My will before I go?"—
—"Why, how long time desirest thou?"—
—"'Faith, but this little while
As this same candle's inch-long end
May on my study smile."

"Though scarce a minute I dare stay,
So long I'll pause for thee—
Instant about thy business then—
—Or light the blame on me!"
"Yet, once more—'tis the last request,—
That must thou grant to me—
Confirm thy promise with an oath—
I'm loth to trust in thee;

"For all the world reputes thee, knave"—
—"By Lucifer, and his,
As with a thousand souls, I hope
To cram the great abyss!"—
He scarce had sworn, when Maister Peter
The candle's end put out,
And in his pocket locked it up—
The Devil stared about.

But Peter laughed aloud—quoth he,
"Thou hast no soul of mine!
I'll take good heed this candle's end
Shall never more decline!"—
And so the Devil was deceived—
With execration fell,
From Maister Peter Fabell he
Went grumbling back to hell.

There, brooding with infernal spite,
He soon conceiv'd a plan,
And, sleeping sound, the Fiend, he found
His *Master*, and his *Man*.
And from his pocket, lo, he took
The inch-long candle's end,
And, on the shoulder tapping him,
Cried, "Wake, my merry friend!—

"Look here—here's that which thou didst keep,
To keep from me my right,
And soon thy soul must burn with mine—
Tip but this rush with light."
Peter sore gazed upon the Fiend,
As roused from sleep he saw
The fatal inch-long candle's end
Within his cursed claw.

"Spare me a little longer!"—"No!"—
And bitterly he swore—
"Thou hast deceived me once, but, no,
Shalt ne'er deceive me more!
'Tis a good world when men have learned
The art of guile so well,
As to deceive the Devil himself—
The readier thou for hell!"

—"Yet,

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—"Yet, hear me speak!" sad Peter said,
"And as thou likest my speech,
So deal with me!"—"Well, then, be brief,
What hast thou now to preach?"
—"No more but this," quoth Peter then,
"Spare me but till my death,
Put what thou seekst into thine hands—
I'll use for thee my breath.

"More souls along with me, I'll bear
To hell than twenty devills,
Ay, be they the most cunning ones
In the most cunning evills!" [Fiend—
—"Shall I once more"—then quoth the
"Then trust thee on thy word?
Well, swear!"—and Peter swore an oath
As deep as e'er was heard.

"By the Black River, Lucifer,
The same thy lord swears by,
I swear!—and when I'm buried—mark—
Heed me attentively—
Either within the *church—without—*
Or in *the porch or yard,*
Street, field, or *highway*—I am thine,
My soul is thy reward!"

—"Well, in the hope that thou wilt gain
Me many souls to thine,
Take thy repose, and rest thee well;—
But then, thou'rt surely mine!"—
AND *how did Peter die?*—Behold,
His hair is hoary white,
His limbs are weak, his blood is cold,
His eyes are dim of sight!

Peter perceived his hour was come,
And in the CHURCH-WALL made
His death-bed, and both day and night,
He rested there and prayed.
And when the moment was nigh come
Matter and mind to sever,
The Devil went to him again,
To claim his soul for ever.

"Wherefore, art thou not on the work
Thou swarest to complete?
By Satan!—thou wilt rue it—why,
Thou Devil, for deceit!
But for thy soul I now am come!
And we will teach"——"Depart!"
Cried Peter, rising on his arm,
My soul is with my heart!

"That is with him who it redeemed—
He has taken it to keep,
I have repented of my sins;—
Hence! hie thee to the deep!"—
—"Didst thou not swear," then quoth the
Fiend,
"That at thy mortal hour,
I—I should have thy soul—and I
Will have it, by my power!"

"Ay—when within the Church—without—
Or in the porch, or yard,
"Street, field, or highway, I were tombed,
My soul were thy reward—
See, foolish Fiend, thou'rt guiled again,
If thou hast sense to see it—
Be this within the Church—without—
Porch—yard—field—highway—street?
"My soul is thine!—thou seest 'tis not—
Therefore, depart! begone!"—
Still for his forfeit soul on him
Waxed fierce the wicked one:—
But Peter prayed most zealously,
His invocations quickened—
And Satan, roaring back to hell,
Sped disappointment-strickened.

Islington, July 14.

AN ELEGIE

On the sometimes Honourable PHILIP HUBERT, *Burgesse for* Barkshire, *and a Member of the New Commonwealth: who departed this Life* 23 *Jan.* 1649, *just a year, wanting seven dayes, after he had seen his King murthered before his owne Gate.*

(From a curious Tract in the Bodleian Library, formerly belonging to Hearne, the Antiquary.)

"HERE lyes swearing Pembroke—to dye he was loath,
Yet when he departed, was choak'd with an oath.
No honest men grieve when rebells do fall,
God dam him, he dy'd—and so they must all.
In hunting and hawking was his chiefe delight, [than fight.
Would bowle, drink, and drab too, rather
When he was advanc'd by his King very high, [narchie.
Turn'd traytor, and help'd pull downe mo-
A foole he liv'd long, yet dyed a knave,
A wonder indeed, if God should him save.
His life was ne're good, his deeds were all evill, [Devill.
He's now gone to Hell to outsweare the
Much miserie to England this traytor did bring,
To ruine the people, and murther the King;
He had been advanc'd to a high degree,
Had not death, like a cheater, cozened the tree.
But now he is dead, full low he must fall,
Though by his death Will Low hath lost all.
All you that will mourne his death at the grave, [knave,
Draw neere, and quake—upon an old
No more of his vertues I need to commend,
What he was all his life, he was at his end."

WOMAN.

LOVELY Woman, once confiding
In the faith of transient charms;
Deaf to Reason's sober chiding,
Courts the false deceiver's arms.

But should Virtue's modest grace
Beam in sapience from her eye,
A glance must drive him from her face,
A look must bid him die. J. A. G.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 23.

Mr *Brougham* stated, in explanation of what passed the preceding evening, relative to the point of the Liturgy having been brought forward at so late a period of the negotiation, that as soon as her Majesty knew of the omission of her name, through the Gazette, she immediately addressed a letter to one of his Majesty's Ministers, to complain of it. This was the state of the fact, and he felt it incumbent on him to bring it before the House.

Lord *Castlereagh* admitted that he had been informed of such a letter having been received by a noble friend of his.

June 24.

The House met, in order to receive the Answer of her Majesty, which was delivered at the Bar by the Members of the Deputation (see it in Part i. p. 558). As soon as it had been read, General *Ferguson* inquired of Lord Castlereagh, whether the Commission which collected evidence against the Queen at Milan, was public or private, or was appointed by the Crown? Lord *Castlereagh* declined answering the question.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 26.

Lord *Dacre* presented, from the Queen, the following Petition:

"To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

"CAROLINE R.—The Queen having been informed that proceedings are about to be instituted against her in the House of Lords, deems it necessary to approach your Lordships as a petitioner and a fellow subject. She is advised, that, according to the forms of your Lordships' House, no other mode of communication is permitted. Now, as at all times, she declares her perfect readiness to meet every charge affecting her honour; and she challenges the most complete investigation of her conduct. But she protests in the first place against any secret inquiry: and if the House of Lords should, notwithstanding, persist in a proceeding so contrary to every principle of justice and of law, she must in the next place declare, that even from such an unconstitutional course she can have nothing to apprehend unless it be instituted before the arrival of those witnesses whom she will summon immediately to expose the whole of the machinations against her. She is anxious that there should now be no delay whatever in finishing the inquiry; and none shall be occasioned by her Majesty. But the Queen cannot suppose that the House of Lords will commit so crying an injustice as to authorize a secret examination of her conduct in the absence of herself and her Counsel, while her defence must obviously rest upon evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The instant that it arrives, she will intreat the House of Lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice: but, in the mean time, and before the first step is taken, her Majesty desires to be heard by her Counsel at your Lordships' Bar this day, upon the subject matter of the Petition."

Lord *Dacre* then moved, that her Majesty's Counsel be called in, which was immediately agreed to; and Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Williams, appeared at the Bar.

Messrs. *Brougham* and *Denman* were then heard at the Bar of the House. On the part of the Queen, they asked for delay to prepare the proofs of her innocence, and to procure witnesses.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* moved an adjournment of the debate on his Majesty's Message.

Mr. *Brougham* expressed, on the part of her Majesty, the satisfaction she felt that the time was fast approaching when her conduct would undergo public investigation.

Colonel *Palmer* considered the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy not only unjustifiable towards her Majesty, but most improper in this Government, at a time when they complained that revolutionary principles, disloyalty, and infidelity, were gaining ground in the country.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* observed, that the appointment of a Secret Committee had been proposed because the subject of inquiry was of a most delicate nature, and because many circumstances might otherwise be divulged which would defeat the end of that inquiry.

Mr. *Tierney* said, it now appeared that the House was to be absolved from the inquiry, and that it was to be transferred to another quarter. But the Noble Lord was not entitled to ask for relief from that difficulty in which his own rashness had involved the House, the Crown, and the Country.—Mr. Tierney then proceeded at considerable length to defend the Queen, and censure the Ministry.

Mr.

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Mr. *Martin* (of Galway) defended Ministers.

Mr. *Stuart Wortley* did not blame her Majesty for rejecting their mediation; she had full liberty to do so; on the contrary he admired, and no man of feeling could refrain from admiring, the magnanimity with which this illustrious female had acted, not only on this but upon all other occasions. But to put off this inquiry for six months, or, in other words, for ever, was a proceeding which could never satisfy the House, the Country, or either of the illustrious individuals who were parties to it. *(Hear.)*

Mr. *Wilberforce* regretted that her Majesty had rejected the proposed mediation of the House of Commons: he conceived that the rejection was owing to her own high and proud feeling, and not to the instigation of her legal advisers. He would now state his opinion, that any Secret Committee of that House to sit in judgment on her Majesty's conduct would be totally unadvisable. *(Loud cheering.)* If there were any means of avoiding this inquiry, which he really thought there were not, he would willingly embrace them; but as it was, he thought it better that the Lords should undertake the investigation, because they were already a court of justice.

An amendment was moved to the motion of Lord Castlereagh by Mr. *Western*, that the Debate should be adjourned to that day six months, but it was negatived by 195 against 100.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 27.

Earl *Grey* inquired of Ministers whether any thing had occurred to induce them still further to delay the meeting of the Secret Committee.

Lord *Liverpool* said, that, after the arguments heard the preceding day in support of her Majesty's Petition, he thought it proper to allow 24 hours for considering whether any change should be made in the course of their proceedings. For himself, after the fullest consideration, he saw no reason for departing from it.

Lord *Grey* then, at great length, addressed the House against the proceeding by an inquiry before a Secret Committee. He concluded by moving, that the order of the meeting of the Secret Committee to consider the papers referred to their Lordships be discharged.

Lord *Liverpool* vindicated the general conduct of Ministers from the sweeping censure of the preceding speaker; and with regard to the present subject, strongly contended, that their conduct had been consistent with the principle on which they set out, namely, that it was desirable, if possible, to avoid going into an inquiry, but if that could not be effected, then that it must, as a choice of evils, be entered into, on the grounds and in the manner already sanctioned by the House. Any doubts which he might have originally had as to the construction put on the Statute of Edward III. by the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, had been completely removed by all the legal authorities to whom he had access. An impeachment for high treason was therefore out of the question.

Lord *Erskine*, after the proceedings which had taken place in the House of Commons, and her Majesty's anxious wish for a public trial, would retract the vote which he had previously given for proceeding before a Secret Committee. He was also of opinion that the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, whilst she was acknowledged as Queen, was illegal.

The *Lord Chancellor* always thought the construction of the Statute of Edward III. by Lord Coke, a forced one; but at all events it was not applicable to the case of adultery committed abroad, and with a foreigner. His Lordship then, at considerable length, repeated the arguments which he had urged on a former occasion in favour of preliminary inquiry by a Secret Committee. But neither in that inquiry, nor in any proceeding which might grow out of it, would he ever lose sight, for a moment, of the substantial principles of English justice. Whatever course of proceeding the House might choose to adopt, he should enter upon it in the spirit so ably described by an eminent English judge, who declared that he had made a covenant with God and himself, that neither affection nor any other undue principle should ever make him swerve from the strict line of his duty. In that spirit he had always endeavoured to act during the past, and should endeavour to act in the future. The consciousness of doing so would be the best consolation he could possess, if he should appear to the friends whom he esteemed to act wrongly, and would form his best title for pardon at the hands of that God, before whose tribunal all mankind must sooner or later stand to be judged.

In the sequel of the discussion, the motion was supported by the Marquis of *Lansdown*, Lord *Bellhaven*, and Lord *Holland*, and opposed by Lords *Donoughmore* and *Lauderdale*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* denied that he was to be considered as the constitutional adviser of the Crown, with regard to the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy.

Lord *Liverpool* concurred in this opinion; which was controverted by Lords *Holland*, *Dacre*, and *Grey*.

Lord *Darnley* gave notice, that he would

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would submit a motion on the subject of the omission alluded to.

Earl *Grey's* motion was then negatived by 102 to 47.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 28.

Mr. *Brougham* addressed the House on the subject of the Education of the Poor. He testified his cordial thanks to the 11,000 Clergy of the Established Church for the returns which they had made on this subject. From them he had formed that digest now in the hands of Members; but in order to the proper understanding of which it would be necessary for him to prepare a key. After alluding to the grossly erroneous calculations of Dr. Colquhoun as to the number of Poor uneducated in Great Britain, he proceeded to show that the project of universal Education was not one of modern date. In France, in the year 1582, under the reign of Henry III. the States General met, and the noblesse of the day presented a petition to the Sovereign, praying that pains and penalties might be imposed upon those who would not send their children to School; and nearly at the same time the Scotch Parliament (perhaps the most aristocratical body then in existence) passed a law, that every gentleman should send his eldest son at least to School, in order to learn grammar. In Scotland, indeed, it appeared that public Schools had been established in many towns as early as the middle of the thirteenth century. The extension of Learning had always been patronised to the lower orders. It was singular that the arguments recently advanced by pious, but mistaken men, against general Education, had been first adduced by Mandeville, an infidel and an atheist, in 1714. It appeared, that in the endowed and unendowed Schools of England, there were means of educating 655,000 children; now this was one-fourteenth of the population; but the number of children should be taken at one-ninth or one-tenth, and here was only provision for one-fourteenth or fifteenth; besides, from the 655,000 was to be deducted 33,000 children, who were at dames' Schools, where they learnt next to nothing; this would reduce the number educated to one-sixteenth; and even here, previous to 1802, none of the new Schools, those under the Bell and Lancaster System, were established. They educated 160,000; and therefore, previous to 1802, there was only education for 1-20th part. And in the principality of Wales the proportion was 1-26th; whilst in Scotland the proportion was 1-9th. The proportion in France, at present, was 1-28th; at present, there were 1,066,000 children educated; whilst, in 1817, there were only 866,000. Here was an extraordinary improvement; for in two years, above 7000 Schools had been established by private exertions only; and in ten years, if they went on improving, then there would not be an uneducated person in France. In Switzerland there was not one person in 60 of any rank, who could not read writing. And in Holland there were 4151 Schools, and provisions for educating 1-10th of the population. The Hon. Member then proceeded to take a review of the Sunday Schools; there were 400,000 in those Schools, but not more than 100,000 of these children could be added as going to any other School, and therefore that would make the whole number educated 700,000, leaving 1-5th of the population without education. He would next look to the return of the number of Schools, and it would appear from the returns that there were 3500 parishes in England in which there were no Schools, either endowed or unendowed; whilst in Scotland there was an endowed School in every parish. He would next look to the state of Middlesex; and here, excluding the dames' Schools and the new Schools, instead of one-fifteenth, the proportion would be one forty-sixth only. The next county was Lancashire, and here the proportion was one-twenty-eighth; whilst the average of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, was one-tenth, and of Westmoreland one-eighth. In the six midland counties, the average was 1-24th; next the Eastern, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, the average was 1-21st; Somerset and Devon was 1-24th. Now, taking into consideration the population of the neighbourhood of the sea coast, and the avocations, it would be found that crime kept pace with the want of Education. In the four Northern counties the proportion of Poor was as one in 15; in the other counties the Poor was as one in 11. In the whole kingdom the average of commitments for crime was as one in 1400. In the four Northern they were as one in 4200; in the six midland, the commitments were as one in 2100. The Hon. Member went on to state the proportions in other counties. In the four Northern counties 37,000 children paid for their education, whilst 16,000 did not pay. In the six midland counties, 16,000 paid, and 28,000 did not pay. The proportion was equally disadvantageous to the other counties in England, compared with the Northern; and in Scotland, few indeed took Education for nothing; the peasant of Scotland would stint himself in necessaries, to give his child food for the mind. He wished he could see this spirit restored in England; but that could not be under the present system of Poor Laws. It existed in Scotland, but extend the Poor Laws to that country, and it would exist there

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there no longer. He had taken a long time to frame his Bill, which would be found to agree with the documents on the table. His plan was divisible into four branches. The first related to the foundation of the Schools; the second to the appointment and the removal of the masters; the third to the admission of scholars; and the fourth had for its object the improvement of the old education endowments. With reference to the first branch, he proposed to give the initiative in the appointment of a Schoolmaster to four different classes. The first was the Grand Jury at the Easter Sessions, finding or presenting a Bill that the district was deficient in a School; the second was the Clergyman of the parish; the third was two Justices of the Peace; and the fourth class would be formed by five householders in the district. After going into a variety of subordinate details, he came to the question of expence. According to the ratio of the Schools in the county of Devon, the total outfit would be 850,000*l.* But, according to the ratio of Cumberland, the expence would only be 400,000*l.* giving an average of half a million; and the annual expence would at an average amount to 100,000*l.* The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Education of the Poor in England and Wales.

After some observations from Lord *Castlereagh* and others, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Daly* called the attention of the House to the disturbed state of Ireland, and moved for a Select Committee of Inquiry; but after a general conversation, in the course of which Mr. *C. Grant* and Lord *Castlereagh* deprecated the renewal of the Insurrection Act, the motion was withdrawn.

June 29.

Mr. *Chetwynde*, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill to abolish the punishment of whipping female offenders in any case whatever. It was read a first and second time.

Lord *John Russell* addressed the House at some length on the grievances of the inhabitants of Parga, whose case, from the repeated discussions thereon, must be familiar to our Readers. The British Consul had estimated their property at 277,000*l.* but Sir T. Maitland had sanctioned a subsequent estimate which reduced it to 150,000*l.* and of this sum they were obliged to accept payment in Turkish alloy. After some observations on the conduct of Sir T. Maitland, his Lordship concluded with moving for a memorial, presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by two natives of Parga, and for certain copies of, or extracts from, the dispatches of Sir T. Maitland.

Mr. *Goulburn* vindicated the conduct of the British Government, and contended that the Parganites had received a fair compensation for their losses.

Sir *R. Wilson* and Mr. *Hume* said, the Parganites were dissatisfied, and our character suffered in the eyes of Europe, from an impression that they had not received the protection promised them.

After a few words in reply from Lord *J. Russell*, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Maxwell* presented a Petition from Benjamin Wills, honorary Secretary to the provisional Committee for the Encouragement of Industry, praying that Parliament would take some steps to provide the people with proper employment, and thus prevent them from falling into that state of degradation which must inevitably ensue, if they were not able, by their labour, to support themselves. Mr. M. then addressed the House, at some length, on the distresses of the working classes, and particularly by those engaged in the cotton manufacture. If, instead of expending public money on canals, along which there was no commerce to pass, or on harbours frequented by no ships, Exchequer Bills were applied in providing lands for those who could obtain no employment at their looms, much benefit would result both to a numerous class of individuals, and to the public revenue. For the money thus expended, the settlers might be willing to pay a mortgage interest of 10 or 12 per cent. besides the obvious improvement of the revenue, by their increased consumption of taxable articles. Would it not have been better to have expended 400,000*l.* in this way, than in building additional barracks, and raising additional troops in order to keep down a starving population? The Hon. Member then suggested a tax on absentees, and on foreign cooks, French lacqueys, and Swiss porters. He concluded by moving, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the nature of the distress of the cotton weavers, and the possibility of affording relief.

Mr. *F. Robinson* said, that if the House entertained the proposition of the Hon. Member, it would be turning itself into a rival of the College of Laputa. No practical good could result from a Committee appointed on such principles; to suppose that it could, was a gross delusion. If the motion were persisted in, he should move the previous question.

Mr. *Vansittart* seconded the motion for the previous question; but after a few observations from Mr. *Ricardo* and Mr. *Lockhart*, disapproving of the appointment of the proposed Committee, Mr. *Maxwell* postponed his motion until next session.

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House

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 30.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Twelve Million Loan Bill, the Funded Debt Charges' Bill, the Irish Clerk of the Peace Bill, the Irish Coasting Trade Bill, the Irish Coroners' Bill, the Dublin Foundling Hospital Bill, the Watch and Ward Bill, the Sail Cloth Bill, the Ayr and Calder Navigation Bill, &c.

In the Commons, the same day, a Royal Message was brought down by Lord *Castlereagh*, recommending the House "to take measures that annuities may be secured to his Majesty's Royal Brothers and Sisters, for their respective lives, to such amount that their incomes may be rendered equal to those which they enjoyed at the demise of his late Majesty."

On the motion of Sir *John Newport*, and after a long discussion, it was ordered, that it be "an instruction to the Committee on the Irish Court of Chancery Bill to receive a clause, providing against any Master in the Chancery of Ireland being elected into, or sitting, or voting in the House of Commons, so long as he shall hold such office." In the debate on this clause, the case of Mr. Ellis, one of the candidates for the city of Dublin, was canvassed at length, and an effort made to have him excepted from its operation in the event of being returned, but the incompatibility of a seat in Parliament, with the duties of his office, was not to be surmounted, and the motion was accordingly agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 3.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* presented the first Report of the Select Committee on Foreign Trade: it is confined to an inquiry into the state of the Timber Trade, and the means of its improvement.

In the Commons, the same day, the House went into a Committee on the Royal Message respecting the provision to be made for the junior branches of the Royal Family. Lord *Castlereagh* then entered into explanations as to the situation of the different members of the Royal Family, and said it was proposed to make an addition, not exceeding 24,000*l.* a year, for placing the Duke of Clarence on a level, as to income, with his other brothers, and for paying certain legacies and pensions to the late Queen's servants. He stated, that Prince Leopold had, for the present, taken upon himself the support and education of the infant princess of the Duchess of Kent.

Mr. Vansittart having moved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, *Mr. Creevey* said it was understood that a grant was to be proposed to defray the expences of the Coronation. Under existing circumstances, he thought it very improper to hasten that ceremony. With what disgust would the nation view its King mixing in all the revelry of a grand gala and jubilee (given, too, not at his, but at the public expence), at the very time that its Queen was made the subject of a grave and heinous accusation? *(Hear).*

Lord *Castlereagh* said, his Majesty's rights were not to be impaired by the absence or presence of the Queen. The Coronation was something more than a mere gala; it was a ceremony whereby the King ratified the compact which existed between himself and his people; and therefore was a ceremony which ought not to be delayed. The day had been fixed; and if it gave pain to her Majesty, Ministers could not help it, for her presence had not been occasioned by them. The expence of the Coronation had been greatly exaggerated; it would not exceed 105,000*l.*

Dr. Lushington, Colonel *Davies*, *Mr. Tierney*, and others, recommended delay. They were replied to by *Mr. Vansittart* and *Mr. F. Robinson.*

The House then went into the Committee, and the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted for the expence of the Coronation, and several grants for services in Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 4.

The Earl of *Harrowby* presented a Report from the Secret Committee relative to the Queen (see it in p. 79.)

Lord *Liverpool* said he should, to-morrow, introduce a Bill on the subject of the Report; with regard to the course of proceeding on which he should be disposed to consult the convenience of the illustrious person who was the object of the charges.

Lord *Grey* renewed his protest against a course of proceeding which violated every principle of justice.

Lord *Harrowby* justified the conduct of Ministers in endeavouring to avoid this inquiry; but they must now proceed with it, and the course they had pursued was sanctioned by the House. The Report of the Committee could only be viewed as the finding of a grand jury.

Lord *Carnarvon* said, the parallel did not hold; as a grand jury examined witnesses on oath before they found a bill. He urged Ministers to delay the Coronation until the inquiry was brought to a termination.

Lord *Darnley* augured nothing but mischief from the course adopted by Ministers.

Lord *Grey* again expressed his surprise that Ministers should have been willing to grant fifty thousand pounds from the pockets

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pockets of the people, to enable the Queen to live in comfort abroad, with a person with whom they now charged her to have maintained an adulterous connexion.

Lord *Liverpool* justified Ministers.

Lord *Holland* said, the course of these proceedings was from the beginning wrong — highly inconsistent — highly dangerous — derogatory from the honour of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hume* proposed a series of resolutions as to the rates per cent. of the expence of collecting the various branches of the revenue.

Mr. *Lushington* contended that Mr. H.'s calculations were in several respects erroneous, and proposed substitutes for several of them, by way of amendment.

After some observations from Sir *H. Parnell*, Mr. *J. Smith*, Mr. *W. Smith*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Mr. *Vansittart*, Mr. H.'s resolutions were negatived, and the counter resolutions adopted by 124 to 95.

Mr. *Hume* made his motion relative to the property of the late King.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, there had been found, among his late Majesty's papers, some of a testamentary nature; but the question of their validity and construction had been submitted to the opinion of legal authorities, from whom no report on the subject had been yet received. This being the case, it was clear that the Lords of the Treasury, or his Majesty's Ministers, were not empowered to take possession of the property under an authority of this kind which, under other circumstances, might have been available. When the doubts upon the question should be thoroughly removed, it would be for them to take the necessary steps; in the mean time it would be satisfactory to the House to learn that the property in money and stock was of the value of 90,000*l.* exclusive of freehold property, and the houses at Weymouth, &c. This sum of 90,000*l.* would be subject to a very considerable claim; and as to the Weymouth property and the advertisement for its disposal, which had appeared in the public prints, it was only necessary for him to say, that, in whatever way the decision of the law authorities might go, they could belong to no other person than his Majesty. That being a necessary case in any possible event, it had been thought advisable that this property should be disposed of.

Mr. *Hume* consented to withdraw his motion, the explanation of the Right Hon. Gentleman being satisfactory.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that even reckoning the additional article of private property at Weymouth, &c. the whole would not amount to more than between 102,000*l.* and 103,000*l.*

Mr. *Vansittart* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend to the new Bank of England Notes the same protection from forgery as had been extended under the the former law.

Mr. *C. Grant* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the issue of Treasury Bills; the principal object of the measure being the raising of 250,000*l.* for public works.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 5.

[The proceedings in the House on this day have been already slightly noticed in p. 79.]

In the Commons, the same day, the Report of the Committee on the consumption of smoke by steam-engines was brought up. Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, in moving that the Report be printed, gave notice that it was his intention, early in the next Session, to introduce a Bill on this subject.

Lord *A. Hamilton* repeated the observations delivered at various former periods, as to the injury done to the agricultural interest of Scotland by subjecting malt made from Scotch barley and bigg, to the same duties as that from English barley, and concluded with moving some resolutions on the subject.

Mr. *Vansittart* could not depart from the general principle of an equalization of the duties, but was willing to make an abatement of 6*d.* per bushel for malt made from bigg. He concluded with moving the previous question, which was carried, on a division, by 53 to 43.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord *Castlereagh* again explained the circumstances which rendered it necessary to propose an additional grant of 24,000*l.* for more effectually providing for the junior branches of the Royal Family, and defraying the pensions of certain servants of their late Majesties. He then proposed resolutions to that effect.

Mr. *Bankes* and Mr. *Hume* objected to the arrangements respecting the pensions, as several of the servants who had been only a year or two employed, and who were in the prime of life, were to be allowed their full salaries. They wished the resolutions to be postponed for reconsideration by Ministers.

Mr. *W. Smith* approved of this suggestion. He wished to know whether the report was correct, that the pension of the late Mr. West had been stopped on the death of his late Majesty.

Mr. *Vansittart* justified the scale on which the pensions had been made. With regard to Mr. West, he had no pension from

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from the Crown, but was a repairer of his Majesty's pictures, under the Lord Chamberlain, and received his salary from the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Mr. *Huskisson* said, Mr. West's salary was paid up to the day of his death; and he should not be doing justice to his late Majesty if he did not state that the King had granted to West, out of his own purse, 1000*l.* a year, and that, in the course of his life, he had paid him not less than 40,000*l.* for the encouragement of the fine arts. The resolutions were then agreed to; and several other grants were voted for the public service, on the motion of Mr. *Vansittart* and Lord *Palmerston*.

On the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, it was ordered that a Committee be appointed to search the Journals of the other House; and if it should appear that the Lords had adopted proceedings with respect to her Majesty, he should then postpone his motion, which stood for to-morrow; and should also propose a further postponement of the adjourned debate on the King's Message.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Postage Acts, Mr. *Vansittart* proposed a resolution, "That his Majesty's Postmasters General be authorized to charge an addition, not exceeding the rate of postage now payable by law, on letters dispatched by a particular conveyance." This express post was, he said, to be established between London and Manchester, and if it answered, the system would be extended to Edinburgh and Glasgow. Agreed to.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 22d ult. the Session of the two French Chambers of Peers and Deputies was closed by a Royal Proclamation, read in both Houses, according to the forms prescribed by the Charter. It was received in both Chambers with shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" after which the Members immediately dispersed.

A Paris paper states, that on the morning of the 20th ult. the police visited the dealers in sticks in the Palais-Royal and the Boulevards, and seized all the sticks mounted with little hatchets, hammers, and iron hooks. More than 300 were taken from one dealer.

The fixed population of Paris has increased to 657,172 persons. In Paris, the number of women is greater than that of the men by nearly one fifth.

SPAIN.

Meeting of the Spanish Cortes.

A Madrid Gazette Extraordinary was received on the 21st ult. containing an account of the proceedings which took place at the opening of the Cortes, on Sunday, the 9th, by his Catholic Majesty, in the presence of the Queen, and the Infantas of Spain. On the King's entering the Hall of the Cortes, the whole assembly rose, the spectators in the galleries bursting into the loudest acclamations. After a short pause, the King took the oath, as prescribed by the Constitution. Don Joseph Espiga, Archbishop of Seville, President elect, then addressed his Majesty. Having adverted to past events, and congratulated the Monarch on the restoration of Constitutional Government, he concluded as follows:

"Let the fears, jealousies, and distrusts, which criminal souls have excited in the heart of the best of Kings, for ever disappear, and all unite in surrounding the throne with that fraternal alliance which secures order, produces plenty, maintains justice, and preserves peace. And permit me, Sire, the faithful organ of this Congress, and of the Nation it represents, to present to you the due homage of its fidelity, and of the honourable sentiments by which it is animated.

"As our illustrious ancestors always were the firmest support of the throne and the monarch; so the same Spain, always ready to give brilliant testimonies of loyalty and love to her Kings, solemnly promises you that her sons, who have displayed in war more sanguinary examples of fidelity than were known to past generations, will make sacrifices worthy of Spanish heroes, and the admiration of future ages."

His Majesty replied in the following terms:

"I accept the expressions and sentiments of love and loyalty which the Cortes manifest towards me through the organ of its President; and I hope, through the assistance, to see the nation I have the glory to govern free and happy."

The King then read a sensible, manly, and temperate speech to the Cortes, on the state of public affairs; calling their attention to the situation of the Monarchy, both internal and external. With regard to the ultra-marine provinces, he expressed a hope that the re-establishment of the Constitutional system would "smooth the path to the pacification of those which are in a state of agitation or disturbance, and render unnecessary the employment of any other means."

The ceremonies being ended, their Majesties

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jesties and the Infantas withdrew; repeated cries of *Viva el Rey y los Cortes!* resounding through the hall.—The streets through which the procession passed were lined with the garrison of Madrid, and the national militia. The concourse of people, which almost impeded the course of the procession, and the repeated applause of all classes of persons, enthusiastically exclaiming "Long live the Constitution," "Long live our Constitutional King," presented an imposing spectacle.

The French papers furnish some account of an attempt that has been made by some ecclesiastics of Galicia, assisted by deserters from the regiment of the Guides, to collect an armed force for the purpose of effecting a counter-revolution. The Clergy formed themselves into a Junta, which they modestly called *Apostolic;* but being unable to maintain themselves in Spain, they retired within the frontiers of Portugal. It was believed that their proceedings were countenanced by the Archbishop of San Jago, and the Bishop of Orense. The insurgents, having collected a small body of men, ventured to recross the Minho, for the purpose of seizing upon the heights of Pennizas; but they dispersed at the approach of some troops dispatched against them by the Junta of Galicia; and the latest dispatches received by Arguelles, Minister of the Interior, notified the total dissolution of the Apostolic Junta. Arguelles has recommended the Cortes to take off all duty on Spanish wool exported.

The Spanish Cortes have resolved by a great majority to consider, whether or not the ecclesiastical revenues should be appropriated to the service of the state. They also intend prohibiting the ordination of more priests, until the monks thus thrown out of bread shall be provided for; and, in the next place, they mean to prune the calendar of many saints' days, which are now only devoted to idleness and debauchery.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan Revolution begins to be rationally accounted for. It appears from private accounts, that the King having a great partiality for his second son, his Minister advised him to separate Naples from Sicily, and to give the latter only to the Heir Apparent, the second son having Naples, which is the fairer portion of his dominions:—the Heir Apparent is now named Viceroy of the Monarchy.

Letters from Naples, dated the 14th July, state that the oath to the Constitution was taken by the King and the Hereditary Prince on the day preceding, with the attendant ceremonies, and amidst universal demonstrations of joy from the population of Naples. In the evening of the same day, about 300 of the Farnese regiment, who had previously manifested symptoms of discontent with the excess of duty, suddenly broke out into mutiny, and commenced their march out of the city; with the view, as was supposed, of occupying some of the strong posts in the vicinity. Prompt orders were, however, immediately issued, and the disaffected troops were pursued by a regiment of cavalry. On their coming in contact, a desperate conflict took place between them; and the streets of Naples, in a few minutes, presented the appearance of a field of battle, and were covered with the killed and wounded. According to some accounts, there were 100 killed on the side of the rebellious troops, but others state them only at 36. The insurgents were completely overcome; and the survivors were brought back to their quarters, and placed in confinement.

Sicily has been in a state of commotion, in consequence of the determination of the inhabitants to become independent of Naples; and we lament to state there has been much bloodshed. It appears by the accounts in the Naples Journal, that the first impulse of the people of Sicily, on hearing, on the 14th of July, the news of the revolution at Naples, was, to wear the tri-coloured badge of the Constitution. But this lasted only a single day. On the 15th, the yellow or Sicilian riband was displayed in conjunction with the other, when an accident, or an indiscretion, exasperated the people against the Neapolitan authorities and troops: Gen. Church, an English officer in the pay of Naples, is said to have torn the badge of Sicilian independence from the breast of an unarmed citizen. Enraged at this act, the forts in the possession of the Neapolitan soldiery were attacked and carried by the islanders. On the morning of the 17th, 700 prisoners were released from confinement by the populace; and then the Neapolitans were furiously attacked, and indiscriminately butchered. The accounts estimate the loss of life at 2000 killed, and about 3000 wounded.—The Prince Vicar General had sent a small squadron to bring off from Palermo such Neapolitans as could be saved, and as many Sicilians as were inclined to transfer themselves to Naples.

After the departure from Sicily of the King's Lieutenant-General, the Archbishop of Palermo provisionally assumed the Government, and succeeded in restoring tranquillity, which was on the 20th completely re-established. The Duke of Calabria, as Prince Vicar General, had issued a Proclamation, offering a general pardon to all persons concerned

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cerned in the insurrection in Sicily, provided they laid down their arms and submitted to the laws. The theatres at Naples were all closed on the 22d and 23d July on account of the melancholy events in Sicily. Several of the principal Nobles of Sicily were killed in the unhappy contests that took place at Palermo on the 16th and 17th: among them was the Prince de Cattolica.

A letter from Genoa states, that the truce between Tuscany and Algiers had expired on 5th July; and that advices from Leghorn had been received at Genoa, conveying information that the Algerine squadron had captured two Tuscan vessels, and that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of their boats engaged in the coral fishery on the coast of Barbary.

THE CARBONARI.—This sect of Reformers, who now cover Italy, and excite the attention of its Government, was founded in 1812, by some emissaries of the late Queen of Naples, with the secret intention of destroying Murat's Government. Their name is taken from the coal (or charcoal) trade. The society is called *La Carbonaria*; and *Barrache* (market) is the name given to their meetings.—The society is at once political and religious: their principles are founded on the purest maxims of the Gospel; the members promise obedience to the law, and respect to those who worthily administer justice; they vow eternal hatred to tyranny; and this hatred is the greater because they consider our Saviour as the most deplorable and the most illustrious victim of despotism.—The *Carbonari* are distinguished by their degrees. The object of the institution is, to purge the *Appenines* of the *rapacious wolves* which infest them; the wolves signify the oppressors of the people; and all the agents of the government who are guilty of arbitrary acts.—The spirit of liberty and of evangelical equality is observed in the sittings of the *Barrache*; the purest morality is inculcated in them; and it would be easy to name Judges, Intendants, Commissaries, or Syndics, who, only since their initiation, have given examples of justice, courage, and beneficence; Abruzzo and Calabra have been witnesses of the most astonishing conversions; the banditti who infested the mountains have quitted the musket for the spade, so greatly had they been edified by the *Sacred Word!*—The *Carbonari* have been alternately courted by the French, by Murat, and by Ferdinand, as their purpose served; many enlightened men have joined them, and there are now above 300,000 in the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. They have rapidly spread over all Italy; and some are to be found in France, Spain, and Germany.

SWITZERLAND.

Apprehensions as to the darkness which may be occasioned by the Eclipse of the Sun on the 7th of next month, have determined several of the Ecclesiastical Counsellors of Switzerland to move that the annual solemnity of prayers may be transferred from that day to the 8th. The Deputies of the Protestant Religion at the Diet have agreed to this proposal, and the 8th is fixed for the day of prayers.

DENMARK.

The Danish house of Meyer and Freyer has failed for 200,000*l.* sterling, and drawn down with it many firms at Hamburgh. The house of Defric and Co. of Madras, failed in March last. Such was the confidence reposed in the house by the native population, that it had become the general medium of depositing property, in a manner something resembling that of a Saving Bank. The popular indignation, on hearing of the failure, was so great, that the resident partners were compelled to fly for their lives.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has addressed an Official Note to the Spanish Ministers resident at St. Petersburgh, in which the Emperor of Russia strongly condemns every Constitution imposed on a Sovereign by force. Another State Paper from the same quarter has since made its appearance in the shape of a Memorial, addressed from St. Petersburgh to all the Ministers of Russia at foreign Courts, declaratory of corresponding sentiments on the same subject; and displaying an anxious solicitude on the part of Alexander to induce the other great Powers of Europe to participate in his feelings, and to stimulate them to an interference in the domestic concerns of the Spanish people. The Emperor, in dwelling on the mischiefs produced by the French Revolution, remarks, that, "as if the alarms which were excited by the state of France in 1818, and which it still excites, were not sufficient—as if Governments and nations entertained but slight doubts with respect to its future condition—it was necessary that the genius of evil should select a new theatre; and that Spain, in her turn, should be offered up as a fearful sacrifice. Revolution, therefore, has changed its ground; but the duties of Monarchs cannot have changed their nature, and the power of the insurrection is neither less formidable, nor less dangerous, than it would have been in France."—The Russian State Paper seems to require from the Cortes of Spain, as a test of their principles, that they should either strongly reprobate or disband the army, for the part which it bore in the re-establishment of the Constitution. What effect this dictatorial

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tatorial language may have on the Spanish Government, and whether or not the other Courts of Europe will sanction the views of this Memorial, remain for time to determine.

The number of Jesuits in Russia, when the decree for their banishment was issued, amounted to 800 at least. It is said, that some are gone to China.

ASIA.

Accounts have been received, of a very unpleasant kind, of the issue of the expedition under Sir William Carr to the Persian Gulph. Report says, that the pirates, who in the first place abandoned the fort, which some time ago the public were informed had been quietly taken possession of by the troops under Sir William's command, returned and made a formidable attack on the fort, in which the 47th and 64th regiments suffered severely.

AFRICA.

The crew of a Spanish slave ship is said to have poisoned 396 slaves on board, in order to prevent their being captured by the English.

The John transport has arrived at Portsmouth from the Cape of Good Hope. The John took out 600 settlers for Algoa Bay, principally from Lancashire. The passengers were severely attacked with the measles on the voyage out; but from the great attention paid them, they soon recovered from its effects.

AMERICA, &c.

New York papers to the 29th ult. contain no political intelligence of any interest; but they give us the details of two dreadful fires that had taken place, one at New York, on the 22d, and the other at Troy, on the 20th, the capital of Rensselaer County, about six miles above Albany. The latter was the more calamitous. The number of buildings destroyed was about one hundred and twenty-seven.

A law has been enacted in the State of Louisiana, declaring that no debtor shall be detained at the suit of a creditor, unless the latter pay him three dollars and a half per week for his support. In case the creditor neglect to do so, the gaoler is empowered to set the debtor at liberty.

Among the laws passed in Massachusetts, is one, by which no person in health, and having the use of their limbs, from the age of 12 to 65, shall be maintained as poor by the State.

The kingdom of Hayti is said to be in a state of insurrection: there is an implacable hostility between Christophe and Boyer, which Sir Home Popham in vain attempted lately to reconcile. Boyer is said to have an army of 25,000 men marching against Christophe.

The President of Hayti has dispatched a communication to the Societies in America for the promotion of colonizing Africa, stating, that in place of sending them to such a distant and inhospitable climate, his territories are open to the emigration of the blacks from the United States.

Accounts from Jamaica to the 10th of June, bring information, that an expedition of 1000 men, under the command of the patriot Colonel Montilla, succeeded in getting possession of Rio de la Hache, on the 12th of March. They then took the road towards the interior; but a body of Royalists having advanced from Santa Martha, Montillo returned to La Hache, where the Irish soldiers mutinied, demanding their arrears of pay; finding their appeal fruitless, disorder and plunder commenced, and eventually they were put on board some merchantmen, and conveyed to Jamaica, where they arrived in a starving state. The inhabitants of that part of Spain which has so long been the seat of war fly to the woods and mountains, being completely worn down with so protracted a contest. Fifty years will not restore these provinces to the state in which they were at the commencement of the present century.

The fortress of Santa, in the island of Santa Maura, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Lord Cochrane has had 20,000 acres of land given him by the Government of Chili: his Lordship appears going on with success in his operations on the coast of that country.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lewes, July 12. This day the venerable Lord Bishop of our diocese (Dr. Buckner) held his confirmation here; and at the age of 87, by an impressive performance of the solemn rite, confirmed upwards of 700 young persons of both sexes.

July 16. The Archbishop of York ordained fifteen Priests, and twenty-two Deacons, at his Palace at Bishopsthorpe. His Grace, on this occasion, refused ordination to one gentleman, who had passed his examination, for some irregular conduct afterwards.

Chatham, July 26. This was the day appointed for the launch of the Trafalgar, 112 gun ship. At two, the Duke of Clarence and a party arrived, amidst the most enthusiastic greetings; and in a few minutes afterwards,

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afterwards, the usual preparations being ready, the Trafalgar was raised from her moorings, and shot into the water like an arrow, whilst both sides of the river re-echoed the joyous shouts of the assembled multitude.

July 26. A Special Commission sat at *Dumbarton* this day. Robert Munro was tried for high treason, and acquitted. The Lord President then said, as the evidence was the same against the five other prisoners, he would receive a verdict against them of Not Guilty.

July 26. A distressing affair has occurred at *Greenock*. Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, a dispute took place in a low public-house, between seven soldiers of the 13th regiment, and some sailors; when they came to blows, and the soldiers were worsted. Maddened by drink, and the beating they had received, the soldiers ran immediately to their quarters, whither they were followed by the crowd, and, loading their pieces, commenced firing from the windows. The interference of the Police having been in the mean time called for, a party of them came up to the soldiers' quarters, when two of the police-men were killed by the soldiers, and a sailor so severely wounded, that he has since died. The soldiers were handed over to the civil power.

July 31. The house of D. R. Poulter, esq. Cheyney Hall, *Bucks*, was consumed by fire early in the morning. It originated in the laundry, where a fire was made over-night, preparatory to washing. There were two servants only in the house (the owner being in London), and one of them was much burnt in escaping. The flames were so rapid, that in less than an hour the whole was a heap of ruins. A range of coach-houses, stabling, &c. caught fire and were consumed, with two small tenements, before any assistance could be had. Two horses locked in the stables were burnt. The damage done altogether is to a very great amount.

July 31. Thomas Hungerford and Robert Travers, esqrs. young gentlemen of the neighbourhood of *Cork*, quarrelled and fought a duel; when the ball entered the forehead of the latter, and he instantly expired.

July 31. About one this morning, the town of *Maidstone* was visited by a thunder storm, accompanied with hail stones of immense size; and a more tempestuous storm had not been remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The hail-stones came down in such profusion, that the noise proceeding from them strengthened the idea that the place was on fire, as it appeared like the cracking of burning timber. The storm did considerable damage to the vegetation in general, and the house of Mr. Hulkes had all the windows broken; trees were torn up, and great injury was done. A child was struck by the lightning, and was seriously hurt by it; and at *North Cray* and other places the hail-stones were of considerable depth, and as large as marbles.

Extract of a Letter from Sudbury, in Suffolk, Aug. 1:—"You had not so terrific a tempest in London as we had here and in the neighbourhood. We were at *Hedingham* yesterday: it is really quite distressing to witness the devastation there. The injury done in the two parishes to the crops, &c. could not be repaired by many thousand pounds. The hops are stripped off the poles as if they had been cut off with scissars. The hail was larger than was ever known. A friend of mine picked up a solid piece of ice eighteen inches long and six broad, yesterday morning; it had made a deep hole in the ground. The hail-stones were lying several feet deep in places where they had drifted yesterday, and the thermometer at 84. One gentleman at *Belchamp*, holding a large farm, had his crops entirely destroyed."

The storm on Sunday evening extended to the *Sussex* coast: at *Worthing* it raged uncommon violence, and exceeded any remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The flashes of lightning were very quick and vivid, and the rolling of the thunder awfully grand and sublime; while the hail and rain descending in torrents completely deluged the whole town. The hail-stones were particularly large, and fell with such force and velocity, as to demolish the windows in many of the houses; upwards of 200*l.* worth of glass having been destroyed. So great was the devastation among the feathered tribe, that in the morning 2000 sparrows were picked up dead in the streets.

At *Warwick* Assizes, the Trial of Major Cartwright, Wooler, Edmunds, Lewis, and Maddocks, on the charge of exciting disaffection against the Government, and of seditiously conspiring to elect Sir Charles Wolseley to be the Legislatorial Attorney and Representative of the inhabitants of Birmingham to the House of Commons, came on. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan; Mr. Denman defended Edmunds and Maddocks, and Mr. Hill appeared for Major Cartwright; Wooler and Lewis employed no Counsel. —The chief evidence to prove a concert and conspiracy between the parties, James Boyce, a brass founder, in Birmingham, residing in Cannon-street, deposed to Major Cartwright lodging there, the other defendants calling upon him, depositing the flags there, apparently concurring in one object, and subsequently departing from thence, in a landau, to hold the meeting. Several other witnesses gave accounts of what passed at the meeting, and

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and the words spoken by defendants.—Mr. Denman and Mr. Hill then spoke with great ability in behalf of their clients, which closed the proceedings of Thursday. Mr. Wooler addressed the Court, in a speech which occupied three hours and a quarter; after which a written defence of Major Cartwright's was put in and read, which consumed four hours.—Mr. Serjeant Vaughan having replied, the Chief Baron Richards summed up the evidence. The learned Judge, in the course of his observations, remarked, that although it would be much more gratifying to him to find that any man was innocent than guilty, yet he felt it to be his duty on this occasion to state, that he had, from the statements of the defendants themselves, received an impression that they were fully guilty of the charges which the indictment set forth against them.—The Jury then retired, and after consulting together for eighteen minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty against all the Defendants.*—Six other persons were tried for political offences at these Assizes on Saturday, and all found *Guilty*.

Aug. 4. The Special Commission at *Stirling* closed; when 22 prisoners were ordered to be executed on Friday, the 8th of September. Twenty were recommended to mercy: it is probable that the Royal mercy will be extended to them, and that two only, Hardie and Baird, will suffer.

Aug. 5. A ferry-boat from *Anglesea* to *Bangor*, containing 22 persons, chiefly females, with their commodities for Carnarvon market, upset a little above the latter town, and all perished, save one man, who escaped by clinging to the side of the boat.

At the *Lincoln* Assizes, Mr. Baron Garrow took occasion to deprecate the practice of bringing Constables as witnesses, merely for the purpose of producing stolen property which had been delivered into their custody; it was quite an absurdity to suppose that the property might not be retained by the person from whom it was stolen, and who might produce it in evidence at the trial. Human ingenuity, his Lordship observed, could suggest no reasons for such a practice, except those of increasing the charge of the prosecution, and thereby adding to the expences of the county; of unnecessarily occupying the time of the Grand Jury and of the Court; and of running a risk of losing the identity of the property.

Sarah Polgrean, aged 37, was condemned at *Cornwall* Assizes, and since executed, for poisoning her husband with arsenic: she had been heard to threaten "to poison the villain, and marry again."

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Wednesday, July 19.

In the Consistory Court of London, the Office of the Judge promoted by Gilbert, *versus* Buzzard and Boyer, was heard before Sir William Scott, the right of interring in Church-yards in Iron Coffins—a question, which, from its novelty, has excited considerable interest. A responsive allegation had been given in on behalf of the Churchwardens (the defendants) which now stood for admission, and upon which it was mutually agreed the general question should be decided. The circumstances of the case as detailed in the proceedings are shortly these. In the month of March, 1819, application was made at the burial-ground of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Gray's Inn Lane, by Bridgman, the patentee, to bury the corpse of Mary, wife of John Gilbert, in an iron coffin; and on the sexton refusing to receive it, a forcible entry was effected by the undertakers and others. After much altercation, interment being still refused, they carried off the corpse, and deposited it in the church-yard of St. Andrew Holborn, and by their conduct collected a great mob, and excited disturbance (see vol. LXXXIX. i. 575); the Churchwardens of course could not permit it to remain, and ordered it to be taken to the bone-house; and the interment being still withheld, the present proceedings were commenced against the Churchwardens. Dr. Arnold, for the promoter, observed, that the present was a question whether parties had a right to inforce the interring corpses in iron coffins, or parishes to refuse their admission, and contended, that the choice of the material of which coffins were to be made, rested with the executors, and was a matter quite discretionary. It was known by the remains that were occasionally discovered, that our ancestors were buried in stone. It was now frequent, to be buried in lead, and at all events, that wood was chosen which was the least perishable. In the present instance, iron had been selected, in order that the body might be secure from removal, and he contended that parties were fully justified in finding some means of preventing that violation of sepulture, which must at all times be so revolting to our natural feelings; the objection rested upon the speculation of the interment of another body, in the place of the former. Now the church-yard belonged to the parishioners, and every parishioner had a *general* right of interment therein, but when the interment took place, that general right became a particular right, and surely was not temporary; the inviolability of sepulture

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ture was one of the most acknowledged of rights; it was called our last home.

Drs. Jenner and Phillimore followed on the same side, and observed, that the question appeared to them to be, whether there was any law to prescribe the material of which coffins were to be made, and contended, that iron coffins of this description would not last longer than those now in use; and that if there were no law on the subject, the determination of the question must be left to the Legislature, and therefore prayed the Court to reject the allowance.

On the 25th July, Drs. Swabey, Lushington, and Doven, were heard at great length on behalf of the Parish, and contended that this mode of burial would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, particularly in populous parishes, from the imperishable nature of the material, and if admitted, what means would there be of preventing these coffins being made of any thickness or dimensions. It was argued by their learned opponents, that the law had given no directions as to the material, but they would answer, that this Court, whose jurisdiction was undoubted, had the greatest discretion. It was well-known that no *alteration*, *addition*, or *improvement* could be made in any Church or Church-yard, without a Faculty from this Court, and so attentive had it been to the interest of parishes, that even a faculty for a vault could not be granted without the written consent of the Minister and Churchwardens; it had also been urged that burial was of common right; this they admitted, but it was a *right* subject to *limitation*, so that it should not be used as an injury to others; and was there any law that a parish should be under the necessity of purchasing additional ground, and parties compelled to bury their friends at a great distance and an enormous expense, to indulge the superstitious feelings of others? This Court was entitled to exercise the largest discretion, so that sepulture might be performed without inconvenience to those left behind. The only right that could be claimed was, that of being buried in the usual and accustomed manner; the Learned Counsel strongly enforced the large discretion of the Court, contending, that as representing the Bishop, it was to see that the ground was properly kept, and appropriated for the benefit of the parish in particular, and the country at large. No monuments, no vaults, not a brick could be laid, or any fees demanded, without its sanction; in the present instance, therefore, the Court was called upon to exercise *that* authority, and as they trusted the Court would see the strong objections to the use of these iron coffins, that it would admit the allowance now before it, which Sir Wm. Scott accordingly did; thereby confirming the right of Churchwardens to refuse the admittance of Iron Coffins, but at the same time declared, he should give his sentiments fully on the subject at a future period.

Tuesday, July 25.

An alarming fire broke out at the house of a cheesemonger, Stepney Green, Mile End. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that the stair-case was totally consumed before the unhappy family, who had retired to rest, were awoke to a sense of their extremely-perilous situation. Fortunately, on its discovery by the watchman, and consequent alarm, a number of the neighbouring inhabitants soon collected together; blankets were procured; and the family, by leaping from the balcony of the first floor, were happily rescued from their hazardous situation, without personal injury. The walls only remain; and of furniture, stock, or even of wearing apparel, not an article has been saved.

Thursday, July 27.

This morning, pursuant to their sentence, J. Gardiner, H. Brown, and P. Miller, for forgery; T. Cumber, for sheep-stealing; and W. Wilkinson, for extorting money on the King's highway, suffered the awful sentence of the law, opposite the debtors' door, at Newgate. The behaviour of the three unfortunate young men who had been convicted of forgery was decorous and becoming. They were all well dressed, and were respectable looking men. A general opinion had gone abroad, that the sentence of the law, as far as regarded these prisoners, would not have been carried into effect. Cumber displayed symptoms of derangement: and we understand that on the Sunday preceding, during the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Cotton, he exhibited similar appearances. He came dancing on the scaffold; and so boisterous was his behaviour, that it required extraordinary assistance before he could be properly secured. Wilkinson (a man of colour) shortly addressed the spectators, declaring his innocence. He repeatedly wrung his hands, and appeared in great distress.

Sunday, July 30.

A storm of thunder and lightning fell in and near the Metropolis, which for grandeur has not in this country been exceeded for many years. It commenced about eleven, and did not cease till one o'clock. In a preceding page we have detailed its effects in various parts of the country (see p. 173.) During the storm the electric fluid fell on two houses, Nos. 12 and 13, in Tuttel-street, Liquorpoud-street, shivered the chim-

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ney-pots to pieces, and broke in the second floor of No. 12, shivered the cupboard door, and set several parts of the wood on fire; the family were in bed, but they got up and fortunately extinguished the fire. At the adjoining house, No. 13, the electric fluid broke through the roof and ceiling, caught the bell-wire, and descended by it to the street-door, destroying the wire and cranks, leaving a black mark of smoke along the wall as if from gunpowder; an ozier cradle on the first floor was scorched all over, and some clothes caught fire; fortunately the child was in bed with its mother at the time. An old man who lay in the room, and who had been unable to walk for six weeks before from rheumatic pains, received such an electric shock, that he jumped out of bed, ran down stairs, and recovered the use of his limbs; he was as well the next day as ever he was in his life! the hair on his wife's head was very much singed, but she received no other injury. The fluid, after descending as far as the street door, shivered open the parlour door, and took a direction along the passage wall, which it tore to the back door, caught the lock and hinges, all of which it wrenched off, and threw the door in pieces into the yard, leaving a strong smell all over the house as if caused by gunpowder.

Wednesday, August 2.

John Henry, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and formerly Chief Justice in the Ionian Isles, left town with a commission from the Queen, to arrange and prepare the evidence in Italy, for her defence on the Bill of Pains and Penalties. Mr. Henry has received from Government the most satisfactory assurances, that every facility shall be granted to him for procuring passports to every individual whom he may think it necessary to send to England on the occasion.

Monday, Aug. 7.

The first stone of a free National School, at Pancras, under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex, and presidency of the Duke of Bedford, was laid; it is to contain 400 boys.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The Prince of Leinengen, only son of the Duchess of Kent, a youth of about 17, arrived at Kensington Palace, from Dover; he has since been introduced to the Royal Family.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

At half-past seven o'clock at night, an alarming fire (through the boiling over of a copper) broke out in the boiling-house of Messrs. Langton and Bicknell, spermaceti manufacturers, opposite Newington Church, Surrey, which raged with violence till two o'clock in the morning, when that part of the premises was destroyed. Damage estimated at 2000*l.*

Thursday, Aug. 17.

Lord Byron arrived in town from Italy. His Lordship proceeded to Lady Francis's house, in St. James's-square, having brought over letters for her Majesty. The Noble Lord has finished a Tragedy.

This morning, about ten o'clock, a melancholy accident happened at the buildings now making for the new improvements in Swallow-street. As several men were at work clearing away rubbish placed under an old wall about 20 feet in height, and upwards of 40 in length, the whole fell down on a sudden with a most tremendous crash. Three of the poor fellows employed were under the wall, and instantly enveloped in the midst of its ruins; a fourth providentially escaped. The three unhappy sufferers were extricated in a few minutes, when they presented a spectacle totally indescribable; their heads were literally dashed to pieces, and their bodies so dreadfully mangled, that every person shuddered who had an opportunity of seeing them. The bodies were conveyed to a public house, to await the decision of the Coroner's Jury.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCEUM.

Aug. 9. *The Vampire*; or, *The Bride of the Isles*, a Dramatic Romance. It is a free translation from the French, the original of which has had extraordinary success in Paris. What we do *not* admire in this Piece is, that the superstition on which it is founded is a *Turkish* one; and the Translator has fixed his scene in the Western islands of *Scotland*. The Music is for the most part compiled: the fable, however, is very interesting, and the scenery beautiful.

Aug. 21. *The Patent Seasons*, "an extempore temporary Sketch, founded on recent Encroachments." This piece has for its object a sort of ludicrous contest with one of the Winter Theatres, with which theatrical criticism has nothing to do. There was, however, a good deal of mirth excited, and the Piece was much applauded.

Whang Fong; *or, How Remarkable!* a Farce in two Acts. It met with slender approbation.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 12. *Exchange no Robbery*; *or, The Diamond Ring*, a Comedy in three Acts. This Piece is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Theodore Hook, and was completely successful.

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THE QUEEN.

Thursday, August 17th, being the period appointed for the assembling of the House of Peers, to resume their deliberations upon the Bill of Pains and Penalties (see page 79), the noble Lords met on Tuesday and Wednesday for the purpose of making some preliminary arrangements. On Thursday morning the civil and military forces were collected in the vicinity of the House of Peers. In order to render the performance of the duty assigned to the civil authorities less difficult, strong timber barriers were erected at the further end of Abingdon-street, in a line with College-street. Similar barriers were raised across from the stone buildings to the railings fronting St. Margaret's Church.

At 9 o'clock the assembled crowd composed one uniform compact and unbroken body, extending along the whole of Parliament-street, Whitehall, Charing-cross, Cockspur-street, and that part of Pall-mall, which leads from the eastward of St. James's-square.

At half-past nine the Lords began to assemble. As the carriages of the different noblemen passed the barrier at St. Margaret's church, the mob expressed their opinion of the Noble owners.

At twenty-five minutes past ten, her Majesty arrived in a close carriage drawn by six horses; she was preceded by Mr. Alderman Wood in his private carriage, and followed by about twelve or thirteen carriages filled with her friends and attendants. Her entrance into the House of Lords was announced by a universal shout of mixed triumph and defiance. She entered by the door appropriated for the entrance of Peers from the robing-room. She crossed the floor of the House at the foot of the Throne, and occupied a chair placed for her in that part of the House usually appropriated to the Members of the House of Commons. She was accompanied by Lord A. Hamilton and Lady Anne Hamilton. On her entrance, all the Peers rose.

On the motion that the order of the day be read, an animated discussion ensued, which will be hereafter given in our Parliamentary proceedings. At four o'clock her Majesty left the House of Lords amidst the loud plaudits of an immense multitude.

Friday, August 18.

This morning her Majesty again visited the House of Lords, amidst the acclamations of the assembled populace. When she entered the House, Mr. Denman was arguing with considerable energy and warmth against the principle of the Bill. At the conclusion of the learned Counsel's speech the Queen withdrew.

The Attorney General then rose, and contending for the principle of the Bill, justified, in a speech of considerable length, the mode of proceeding then adopted. He conjured their Lordships to apply themselves to the great and important question, on which they were called upon, in their judicial character, to pronounce.

Saturday, August 19.

In consequence of the fatigue her Majesty had experienced on Friday, she did not this day attend the House of Lords.

The Attorney General proceeded to recapitulate the charges. He stated that in 1814, her Majesty (then Princess of Wales) withdrew herself from this country, for the purpose of travelling upon the Continent, or visiting other countries. She went in the first instance to Brunswick, and from thence, after a short stay, she went to Italy; she arrived at Milan on the 9th of Oct. 1814.—She remained at Milan for a space of three months, and during that period a person was received into her service, of the name of Pergami, as a courier, or footman, or *valet de place*. The Princess, on quitting Milan, proceeded to Rome, and from thence she went to Naples, where she arrived on the 8th of Nov. 1814. From the situation assigned to Pergami, a direct communication was opened between his chamber and that of the Princess. Upon the evening of the 9th of Nov. the Princess went to the Opera, and returned very early from thence. She hastened to her apartment, and gave strict orders that young Austin should not be admitted to her room that evening. She then went from her own room towards that assigned to Pergami. On the following morning it was discovered that the Princess had not slept in her own room that night. Her bed remained almost precisely in the same state as on the preceding evening; and the other bed appeared as if two persons had reposed in it. This intercourse was carried on without interruption for a very great length of time. There was a kind of public masquerade held at the theatre St. Charles, in Naples. The Princess thought proper to attend it, and chose as her companion her courier Pergami, and a female servant, named Mademoiselle Dumont. The whole party wore dresses selected by the Princess. These dresses were of a most gross and indecent description, so much so, that on entering the theatre they were received with such marked insult and disapprobation, that they were obliged immediately to retire. Acts of familiarity were continued daily and without interruption. They were seen coming from their rooms in the morning

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morning at the same time. They retired at the same hour in the evening.

On the 6th of January 1816, the Princess left Messina, and embarked in the frigate Cloriade, the vessel which had previously carried her Royal Highness from Civita Vecchia to Genoa. At that time Pergami was her menial, but he was now her Chamberlain. The honourable officer who commanded the ship, felt it would be degrading him, if he sat at the same table with one who had formerly served him, and he remonstrated on the subject with her Royal Highness. She took a day or two to consider what she should do, and in the end declined the table and society of Captain Pechell for that of her paramour.—At Catania, the Filles de Chambres, sitting up one night late at their revels, saw Pergami's door open, and the Princess coming out in such a condition as could leave no doubt of her having passed the night in his room. She was undressed, and had a pillow under her arm, on which she always slept.

It being 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

Monday, August 21.

The Attorney General resumed his statement. He said that at the different places which her Royal Highness visited, the sleeping apartments were so arranged, that the bed-room of Pergami was always near to or adjoining that of her Royal Highness. On her voyage to Tunis a bed was brought into the dining-room for the accommodation of Pergami, and was placed in such a situation in the room, that when the door of the Princess's room was open, she and Pergami could see and converse with each other while they lay in their beds; and the only access that remained to the room of the Princess was through the sleeping apartment of Pergami. At Jerusalem she instituted an order, called St. Caroline, of which Pergami was appointed Grand Master, in addition to the orders she had already conferred upon him. During the voyage to Italy she had, on one occasion, a bath prepared for her, into which she went, accompanied by Pergami. The most unbecoming familiarities were moreover daily exhibited. While at Villa d'Este, the Princess and Pergami frequently rode out alone in a vehicle, the Princess sitting on his knee, with his arms round her waist whilst he guided the horse. On the river Brescia they were often observed kissing one another. On the return of the Princess from the East, she brought in her train a man named Majomet: he used to exhibit himself at the Villa Branchi in the most indecorous and shameful manner, the Princess and Pergami being present.

After the statement for the prosecution had closed, the Solicitor summoned a witness by the name of Theodore Majocchi. This person was, through the influence of Pergami, placed, in the beginning of 1815, on her Majesty's establishment. The appearance of Majocchi had such an effect on her Majesty, that she, after uttering an exclamation of surprise at the sight of him, instantly quitted the House. Majocchi's evidence tended to prove that indecent familiarities had been exercised by her Majesty towards Pergami; but adduced nothing decisive, as to a criminal intercourse having been pursued.

Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tuesday and Wednesday the examination of Majocchi was continued, and on Wednesday the cross-examination was concluded. Another witness, named Gaetano Paturzo, part owner and sailing-master of the polacca in which her Majesty went to Palestine, was afterwards examined, whose evidence bore more strongly against her Majesty than that of the first witness.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were occupied with examinations of witnesses.

Vincenza Garquilo stated, that he was master of the polacca that conveyed the Princess of Wales and her suite to Tunis, and afterwards to Greece. He had always seen her Royal Highness accompanied by Pergami, not only when she went to take the bath, but upon all other occasions.

Francisco di Rollo said, that he had been engaged as cook to the Princess, on board the polacca. He had seen Majomet exhibit once in the kitchen, and another time in the court, when the Princess was at the window.

Capt. Pechell and Capt. Thomas Briggs, R. N. were examined; but their evidence proved nothing material that would militate against her Majesty.

Pietro Puchi, principal waiter at the Grand Hotel at Trieste, spoke to Pergami's bed not having been slept in, and the Princess's bed being tumbled, and other suspicious circumstances.

Barbara Krautz was chamber-maid at a post inn at Carlsruhe. Her evidence was the most material of any of the preceding witnesses. She stated, that the Princess and Pergami staid at the inn about eight days. Between seven and eight o'clock at night, she had to carry water to No. 12. When she entered, Pergami was in bed, with his arm round the neck of the Princess, who was seated on the bed. On her entering, the Princess let the arm fall, and jumped up, as if alarmed. Witness was surprised, and instantly withdrew. The following part of her evidence was so indelicate, that the witness burst into tears.

A warm altercation then ensued, as to the propriety of cross-examining witnesses on subsequent occasions; after which their Lordships adjourned to Monday.

PRO-

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PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

July 22. The honour of Knighthood conferred on A. Christie, esq. Colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

S. Canning, esq. appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

21st Light Dragoons. — Capt. T. Jones to be Major.

Unattached. — Major J. G. Peters, Superintendant of the Cavalry Riding Establishment, to be Lieut.-col. of Cavalry.

Aug. 5. H. R. Reynolds, esq. to be Chief Commissioner, and T. B. Bowen and J. G. Harris, esqrs. the two other Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Aug. 8. Viscount Strangford to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte; T. Hamilton, esq. Secretary to the said Embassy; and the Right Hon. William V. Fitzgerald, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm.

Aug. 12. 4th Foot. — Brevet Lieut.-col. Piper, to be Lieut.-colonel.

Aug. 15. Count Alten, created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Aug. 19. This Gazette notifies, that his Majesty has ordered a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, authorising the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to supply the vacancy in that see, and that he has recommended to their choice the Bishop of Exeter (Hon. Dr. G. Pelham).

Members returned to Parliament.

July 22. *Old Sarum.*—J. Du Pre Alexander, esq. v. A. J. Crawford, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

July 25. *Grantham.*—Sir M. Cholmeley, bart. v. J. Hughes, esq. whose election has been determined to be void.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Ralph Spofforth, M. A. Eastrington V. near Howden, Yorkshire.

Rev. F. Wrangham, M. A. F.R.S. the Archdeaconry of Cleveland.

Rev. A. Luxmore, Barnstaple V.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Rice, Oddington R. Gloucestershire, on his own presentation as precentor of York Cathedral.

Rev. James Davies, M. A. Barrington Parva V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Elias Thackeray, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the living of Ardie, in the county of Louth.

Rev. Daniel Rowlands, Llanycefen Perpetual Curacy, Pembrokeshire.

Rev. John Overton, B.A. Elloughton V. Yorkshire.

Rev. C. S. Bonnett, M. A. Avington V. near Winchester.

Rev. John Edgar, Kirketon R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. G. Jackson, Histon St. Andrew, with Histon St. Etheldred V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Dr. Carr, Vicar of Brighton, and Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, Dean of Hereford, *vice* Dr. Gretton.

Rev. O. Taylor, M. A. (Head Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford,) to the Prebend of Moreton Magna, in the Cathedral of Hereford.

Rev. W. K. Coker, B. A. North Curry V. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Keate, Stowey V. Somerset.

Rev. Jeremy Day, M. A. Hetherset R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. J. Rees, M.A. to a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock.

Rev. Shirley Western, Rivenhall R. Essex.

Hon. and Rev. A. Hobart, Walton on the Wonlds R. Leicestershire.

Rev. W. Cross, M. A. (Vicar of Amwell), Halesworth cum Chediston R. Suffolk, *vice* Avarne, deceased.

Rev. James Towers, Wherwell V. Hants.

Dispensation.

Rev. D. Williams, M. A. Rector of Bleadon, has been instituted, by a Dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Kingston Seymour R. Somerset.

BIRTHS.

July 12. At Paris, Right Hon. Lady Sackville, of a son. — 27. At the British Lying-in Hospital, in Brownlow-street, the wife of a gentleman's servant, of three fine boys. — 29. At Gorhambury, the Countess of Verulam, a daughter.

Aug. 3. In North Audley-street, Viscountess Ebrington, a son.—17. At the Fort, Gravesend, the Lady of Major Sir George Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. At Corfu, Major-gen. Sir Fred. Adam, to the Signora Diamantina Palatineo.

July 16. Capt. James Thomas Lamb, of the Hooghly East Indiaman, to the dau. of the late Capt. Morris, of the East India Company's service.

William-Congreve, son of Thomas Russell,

sell, esq. to Elizabeth-Isabella, daughter of the late J. T. H. Hopper, esq. of Hilton Castle, Durham.

Rev. Heaton Champion de Crespigny, son of Sir Wm. Ch. de Crespigny, bart. to Caroline Bathurst, daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

At Dublin, Edw. Shawe, esq. of Coolcur (Kildare), to Anne, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ledwich, of York-street, Dublin.

July 21. Lieut. Phipps Vansittart Onslow, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Harriet, dau. of the late Sir Edw. Winnington, bart. of Stanford Court, Worcestershire.

Hon. and Rev. R. Carleton, Rector of Boughton, Northamptonshire, to Frances Louisa, daughter of Eusebius Horton, esq. of Catton Hall, Derbyshire.

22. Capt. Chalmer, Royal Artillery, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of Keene Stables, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Charles Hudson, esq. to Lucy Anne, dau. of late Gen. Bourchier, Royal Artill.

24. George Hooper, esq. of Keynstone, near Blandford, Dorsetshire, to Louisa, daughter of the late John Langton, esq. of Farnham Royal, Bucks.

Isaac Woodroffe, esq. late of Godstone, to Miss Willes, of Chelsham Court, both in Surrey.

Myles, eldest son of Myles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite Hall, Lancashire, to the daughter of the late Thomas France, esq. of Bostock Hall.

25. Mons. Albert Du Thon, in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, to Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Lind, of Portsmouth.

27. Mr. Spencer Chichester, to Lady Augusta Paget, daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey.

Henry Porter, esq. of Chedzoy, Somersetshire, to Rose Aylmer, daughter of Sir Henry Russell, bart.

Rev. W. B. Young, M. A. of Reading, to Hannah, daughter of John Butler, esq. of Snelsmore.

29. Wm. Gale, esq. of Aldingham, Lancashire, son of the late Lieut.-gen. Richmond Gale, to Cecilia-Isabella, daughter of Jas. Losh, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

30. W. N. Cole, esq. of Highbury Terrace, and Winchester House, Old Broad-street, to Louisa, relict of the late John Whitbread, esq of Edmonton.

31. At Guernsey, Major E. Simons, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Maria, daughter of Major Browne, of Canon's Leigh Abbey, Devonshire.

Lately. At Fochabers, Scotland, his Grace the Duke of Gordon, to Mrs. Christie, a lady about 40 years of age, and with whom the Noble Duke has been intimately acquainted for many years.—Mrs. Christie has one son and three daughters. If she now should have a son, he would succeed to the Dukedom on the failure of issue male by the Marquis of Huntley. The Noble Duke made an ample settlement in favour of Mrs. Christie's children before his marriage with their mother.

Samuel Herbert, esq. of St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, to Mrs. Alden, of New Buckenham, Norfolk.

The Rev. John B. Monk, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Jane, dau. of Robert Ward, esq. of Liverpool.

Aug. 1. The Rev. Wm. Watkins, Rector of Racton, Sussex, to Frances, dau. of Thos. Rhoades, esq. of Chichester.

Wm. Wiggins, esq. of Pullen's-row, Islington, to Miss Emily Rivington, of Colebrooke Terrace.

At Dublin, A. G. Lewis, esq. of the 68th reg. to Hester, daughter of the late Rich. Westenra, esq. of Rutland-square, West.

Rev. Henry Hugh Champain, of Winchfield, son of John Champain, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Mary, dau. of Jas. Wickham, esq. of Bullington, Hants.

2. At Brussels, Le Comte Seigneur Clement de Berlaymont, to Miss Frances Farrer, of Brussels.

Anthony Williams, esq. of Old Park Cottage, Bush Hill, Edmonton, Middlesex, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Jewel, esq. of St. Columb, Cornwall.

John Windsor, esq. of Highwood, Staffordshire, to Ellen, dau. of W. Webster, esq. of Ashborne, Derbyshire.

3. Rev. Wm. Frazer, Rector of the Union of Killure, in the Diocese of Waterford, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Archdal, of Seaview.

3. Rev. Jas. Main, Vicar of Linslade, to Eliza Jean, dau. of the late David Fell, esq. of Caversham Grove, Oxfordshire.

8. Rev. Francis Lloyd, Assistant Master of the Charter House, to Frances, dau. of the late Rev. John Russell, Rector of Helmdon, Northamptonshire.

9. Capt. Wm. Bowles, R.N. to the Hon. Frances Temple, daughter of the late Viscount Palmerston.

Col. Alex. Woodford, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, to Charlotte-Mary-Anne, dau. of Chas. Hen. Fraser, esq. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

10. Rev. T. B. Browne, of Huntingford, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Salter, of Hammersmith.

12. Capt. Edward Hollingworth Delafosse, R. N. to Sophia, dau. of Rev. Geo. Young, M.A. of Lambeth Terrace.

15. Hugh-Thomas James, esq. of Liverpool, to the daughter of the Rev. P. W. Franklin, of Hertford.

18. Sir John Miles Winnington, to Henrietta-Antonia, dau. of the late Bedingfield Pogson, esq. and great niece of the present Earl of Glencairne.

OBITUARY.

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OBITUARY.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS FREDERICA ULRICA CATHERINA, DUCHESS OF YORK.

August 6. At Oatlands, of a spasmodic affection of the chest, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. She breathed her last in the presence of her Royal Consort the Duke of York, and some of her most faithful domestics. The declining state of her Royal Highness's health had long been a subject of public anxiety, and had rendered the presence of her medical attendants almost constantly necessary.

On Monday the 14th, his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived at Oatlands from London, to superintend the arrangements for the last solemn rites. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Cambridge, Prince Leopold, the Earl of Lauderdale, and several other persons of distinction, who were to form part of the funeral procession, also arrived at an early hour. The Duke of York had directed the poor children who were supported and educated solely at the expence of the late Duchess, to be in attendance at Oatlands, in order to join the procession. Previously, however, to the removal of the coffin from the apartment in which it had lain in state, these children were admitted to take a last view of the remains of their kind benefactress. The scene was highly interesting and affecting. They were 40 in number, 26 girls and 14 boys, from 8 to 12 years of age; and, while they stood round the bier, every one of the youthful group was dissolved in tears. At three o'clock the preparations for the funeral procession were completed, and at four it reached the Church of Weybridge, where the body, with great solemnity, was consigned to its kindred dust. On the lid of the coffin was a large gilt plate, bearing the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM
Illustrissimæ Principissæ
FREDERICÆ CHARLOTTÆ ULRICÆ CATHARINÆ,
Consortis Illustrissimi Principis
FREDERICI DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBURGH,
Ducis Eboraci et Albaniæ,
Fratris Augustissimi et Potentissimi Monarchæ
GEORGII QUARTI,
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris.
Obiit
VI. die Augusti, Anno Domini
MDCCCXX;
Ætatis suæ
LIV.

The late Duchess of York was descended from the blood royal of Prussia, and sister to the reigning Prince of those realms. She was the eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, by his Majesty's first consort, Elizabeth Christina Ulrica, Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and was the only offspring of that union.

Her Royal Highness was born May 7th, 1767; and educated, under the eye of her mother, in those strict principles of the Protestant faith which govern the ecclesiastical constitution of Prussia. She had been seen by the Duke of York in an excursion which he made abroad some few years previous to their union. His Royal Highness, in his German tour, had paid a visit to the Court of Berlin, and had there imbibed those elements of military knowledge which prevail in the school of the Great Frederick. He had, at that period, formed an attachment for the Princess Royal of Prussia, who then shone, in the full splendour of her beauty, and whose numerous accomplishments, and many mild and amiable virtues, were the common theme of admiration. There was not, however, at this time an opportunity of cementing the union; but, in the summer of the year 1791, his Royal Highness again visited the Court of Prussia; and, by consent of his royal parents, demanded the Princess in marriage. The preliminaries were soon settled, and upon the 29th of September in the same year, the ceremony of marriage was performed in the presence of the Royal Family of Prussia, and the principal ministers of state.

It was stipulated in the preliminaries, on the part of the King of Prussia, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York should not, upon the failure of issue in the royal line of the present

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sent family, assert any claim upon the throne of Prussia. This exclusion was readily assented to.

Their Royal Highnesses left Berlin on the 27th of October, and arrived at Hanover on the 28th. Having spent some weeks in Germany, they continued their tour to England, where they arrived in the latter end of the ensuing month.

The ceremony of a re-marriage in this kingdom between the Duke and Duchess of York, according to the ritual of our Church, was rendered necessary by the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III. cap. 11. sect. 1. which directs, "That his Majesty's consent shall not only pass the great seal, but shall also be set out in licence and register of marriage." His Majesty's consent did pass the great seal previous to the marriage at Berlin, but the latter direction of the statute could be complied with in this country only; for our archbishop could not have granted a licence for the marriage at Berlin, nor can a marriage be registered but in the parish or place where it is solemnized. The ceremony took place on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the Queen's House.

When the marriage of his Royal Highness was announced to Parliament, a more splendid provision was immediately voted to him, and an honourable settlement made upon his illustrious Consort.

The life of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York has been marked by few circumstances calculated to bring her prominently under public observation. She has not mixed much in the gaieties of fashionable life, nor has she taken any part in those domestic occurrences in the Royal Family, by which she might have been involved in the painful discussions to which they have so repeatedly led. From the state of her health she has found a life of retirement most congenial to her happiness, and the same reason has unfortunately operated as a bar to those domestic joys which her married state might have entitled her to expect.

Easy of access, affable and benevolent, she spent her whole time in promoting the comforts and the happiness of every individual within her sphere. The children of the whole neighbourhood—at least, all who needed her assistance—appear to have been considered by her Royal Highness almost as her own; they were clothed and educated under her own immediate inspection, and even assistance. Every Sunday whole troops of these infant *protegées* were to be seen crossing the park in their simple cleanly attire to the mansion of their benefactress, where they regularly partook of cakes and wine administered by her own hand. As they grew up, the patronage of her Royal Highness was still continued in the shape of apprentice premiums, &c. and, in many instances, small marriage portions to the young women. Among her own household, not a servant was married but a home was provided for them by the Princess; and the estate and its neighbourhood abounded with cottages so tenanted. Her Royal Highness also founded two benefit societies for male adults: the one in Weybridge, and the other at Walton-upon-Thames, and not only did she endow them liberally at the outset, but she unceasingly watched over their progress; and fostered their interests by her care. Besides this, she had a long list of infirm pensioners, both male and female, in London, who were regularly paid out of her Royal Highness's funds, some five, some ten, and some twenty pounds a-year. The list of public charities likewise bear testimony to the zeal of her humanity, and afford ample proofs of the interest which she took in every thing calculated to promote the happiness, or to alleviate the sufferings of her fellow creatures: in short, this illustrious lady appears never to have turned away her ear from the prayer of want or the plaint of woe, but to have had "a hand open as day for melting charity;" and the blessing of the poor and needy is upon her." His Royal Highness has been pleased to direct that all these charities shall be continued.

A Correspondent at Weybridge says, "The Duchess of York's charities were of so useful and discriminating a kind, that poor-rates here and at Walton are hardly known; she found the method to stimulate the poor to industry."

Marquess of Ormonde.

August 10. At his seat, Ulcombe-place, Kent, in his 51st year, the most noble Walter Butler, Marquess of Ormonde, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, in Ireland, and a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Butler of Llanthony Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Knight of St. Patrick, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, Custos Rotulorum and Governor of the County of Kilkenny, Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia, F. S. A. The Marquess was born in 1770, succeeded his father John, seventeenth Earl of Ormonde, Jan. 30, 1796; married

married March 17, 1805, Anne, only child of Joseph Pryce Clarke, esq. by Anne, sole heiress of Godfrey Clarke, esq. of Sutton Hall, in Derbyshire, but had no issue by her, who died Dec. 19, 1817. The Marquess was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, Jan. 29, 1801, by the title of Baron of Llanthony (one of the attainted titles of his collateral ancestors the Dukes of Ormonde), and advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Ormonde, Jan. 22, 1816, but these dignities being limited to the male issue of the grantee, become extinct. The antient honours of Earl of Ormonde and of Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, hereditary chief butler of Ireland, devolve to the Marquess's brother, the Hon. James Wandesford Butler, Knight of the Shire for Kilkenny, now nineteenth Earl of Ormonde. On the attainder of James, second Duke of Ormonde in 1714, the forfeiture of the honours was supposed to have included the Irish dignities as well as the English, but on argument before the House of Lords of Ireland, in 1791, it was decided that the Irish honours were not affected (though the Irish estates were) by the attainders passed in England and Ireland, and consequently that the English dignities of Duke of Ormonde, Earl of Brecknock, Baron of Llanthony, were alone extinguished. The Duke's brother, the Earl of Arran, was consequently in fact third Duke of Ormonde, &c. in Ireland, but deceasing without male issue, the Dukedom became extinct, and the Earldom of Ormonde devolved to his collateral relative, John Butler, of Kilcash, descended from the Hon. Richard Butler, younger brother of the first Duke, who, under an ignorance of his right, never assumed the title, though in fact, fifteenth Earl of Ormonde; on his death without issue, the representation devolved to his first cousin, Walter Butler, of Garryricken (sixteenth Earl), whose son, John, seventeenth Earl, established his claim in 1791; he was father of the late Marquess by the heiress of the Earl of Wandesford.

In one of the late sittings of the Court of Coronation Claims, his Lordship preferred his claim to assist at the ensuing Coronation, as Chief Butler for Ireland; which was allowed, with reference to his Majesty in Council, to assign the particular share of the duty to be performed.

Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester.

July 12. At his palace at Chelsea, aged 79, after a long illness and general decay of nature, the Honourable and Right Rev. Brownlow North, D. C. L. Lord Bp. of Winchester, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, Provincial Subdean of Canterbury, and Visitor of Magdalen, New, Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, F. A. S. and F. L. S.

He was a younger son of the first Earl of Guilford, and younger brother of the Prime Minister, Lord North, in whose administration he obtained a mitre, 1771, at the age of 30. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; elected Fellow of All Souls; proceeded M. A. in 1766; and LL. D. 1770. From a Canonry of Christ Church he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury in 1770; and from thence, the following year, advanced to the See of Lichfield and Coventry, on the translation of Dr. Egerton to Durham. In 1774, he was promoted to the Bishoprick of Worcester, on the death of Dr. James Johnson, and in 1784 to Winchester, on the death of Dr. John Thomas.

The house of North, frank, unassuming, and kind, have for centuries set a pattern of what in truth they are, true nobility. Their ease is well calculated to put the insolence of modern upstarts to shame. His Lordship, like all the Norths, was of an amiable, generous, and yielding temper; and of a most kind and attractive disposition. He was also possessed of much higher abilities than has generally been supposed; which might, perhaps, be owing to his deafness; or more probably to that strange inclination of the world, to mistake fierceness and ill-nature for wit, and the ductility, which almost always accompanies generous and rich minds, for weakness.

When an under-graduate at Oxford, considerable expectations were raised of the figure he would make in life.

He had a large family (three sons and several daughters) by his wife (Miss Bannister) now deceased, a lady well-known in the fashionable world. To comply with her wishes, Farnham Castle, the Episcopal palace, was some years ago repaired at a vast expence; and with her the Bishop passed some years in Italy.

The virtues of Christianity grafted upon his singularly mild and indulgent disposition, formed a character, whose loss is truly afflicting to his family and friends.

Bp. North was the oldest Prelate, except the truly venerable Bishop of Durham, who is now in the 87th year of his age; the latter having been consecrated to the See of Landaff in 1769,

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1769, and translated to Durham in 1791.

A Portrait of Bp. North is given in the Ninth Volume of Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."

DR. BENNET, Bishop of CLOYNE.

July 16. In Mountagu-square, in his 75th year, the Right Rev. William Bennet, D. D. Bishop of Cloyne.

This exemplary Prelate was most respectable for his learning, and most exemplary for his uprightness, benevolence, and piety. He was educated first under the worthy Dr. Thackeray, and afterwards under his learned successor, Dr. Robert Sumner, at Harrow School. At this famous Seminary his principal associates were men of no ordinary rank in Literature; amongst whom were the profoundly-learned Dr. Parr, and the not less celebrated Sir William Jones. At this period, as we learn from Lord Teignmouth, young Jones invented a political play, in which Bennet and Parr were his principal associates; and Bp. Bennet informed the Writer of this article, that "great peculiarity of thinking, fondness for writing verses and plays of various kinds, and a degree of integrity and manly courage, distinguished young Jones even at this period."

Mr. Bennet was removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge; where he took the degrees of B.A. 1767; and M. A. 1770.

His Compositions in English were perspicuous, correct, and elegant. When a young man, he wrote Latin prose and Latin verse with great fluency; and a copy of verses, which the men at Cambridge call *Tripos*, was honoured with the warm approbation, even of the austere and fastidious Mr. Gray.

In 1775, he succeeded his friend Dr. Richard Farmer in the Tutorship of his College; and proceeded B. D. 1777; and D. D. 1790; in which latter year, this elegant and profound Scholar, having been appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Westmorland, was most deservedly elevated to the Bishoprick of Cork and Ross; and in 1794, was translated to the valuable See of Cloyne, estimated at nearly 6000*l. per annum*.

Bp. Bennet was elected in 1790 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; whose pursuits were very congenial to his own. He was particularly skilled in the knowledge of Roman Roads; to which, in conjunction with his learned friend the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, he had paid the greatest attention. In one of the many Letters with which the good Bishop favoured Mr. Nichols, he gives it as his opinion, from his own observation and that of Mr. Leman, that this Island had many more Roman Towns and Roads in it than have been generally imagined. The Bishop found undoubted marks of five Roads round the town of Cambridge only. He communicated to the "History of Leicestershire" a Plate containing two Views of the old Church of St. Nicholas in that Town, with a Portion of the Roman Wall: he also gave some judicious observations on the Roman Roads and Stations in that County, in addition to the essay on that subject by Mr. Leman. He conferred a similar favour on the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, in the "History of Cornwall," (see p. 104.)

He was also a frequent and much-esteemed Correspondent of the celebrated Antiquaries, Richard Gough, esq. and the Rev. William Cole of Milton.

In Dr. Parr's memorable "Sequel to a printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire by the Rev. Charles Curtis, 1792," the learned Doctor, enumerating some of his highly-esteemed Correspondents, places first "that most amiable man, and most accomplished scholar, Dr. Bennet, the Bishop of Cork;" and in a subsequent Pamphlet, in answer to Dr. Combe, 1795, will be found the following just and admirable character of Bp. Bennet; which we cannot resist re-printing in this place, although it has already graced our volumes; as it is, to use the words of the Correspondent who originally sent us the extract, "a literary tribute due to a man not only of the first attainments, but of the mildest complexion of manners:"

"Among the Fellows of Emanuel College who endeavoured to shake Mr. Homer's resolution, and to preserve for him his academical rank, there was one man, whom I cannot remember without feeling that all my inclination to commend, and all my talents for commendation, are disproportionate to his merit. From habits not only of close intimacy, but of early and uninterrupted friendship, I can say, that there is scarcely one Greek or Roman author of eminence, in verse or prose, whose writings are not familiar to him. He is equally successful in combating the difficulties of the most obscure, and catching, at a glance, the beauties of the most elegant. Though I could mention two or three persons who have made a greater proficiency than my friend in philosophical learning, yet, after surveying all the intellectual endowments of all my literary acquaintance, I cannot name the man whose taste seems to me more correct and more pure, or whose judgment upon any

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any composition in Greek, Latin, or English, would carry with it higher authority to my mind.

"To those discourses which, when delivered before an academical audience, captivated the young and interested the old, which were argumentative without formality, and brilliant without gaudiness, and in which the happiest selection of topics was united with the most luminous arrangement of matter, it cannot be unsafe for me to pay the tribute of my praise, because every hearer was an admirer, and every admirer will be a witness. As a tutor, he was unwearied in the instruction, liberal in the government, and anxious for the welfare, of all who were entrusted to his care. The brilliancy of his conversation, and the suavity of his manners, were the more endearing, because they were united with qualities of a higher order; because in morals he was correct without moroseness, and because in religion he was serious without bigotry. From the retirement of a college, he stepped at once into the circle of a court; but he has not been dazzled by its glare, nor tainted by its corruptions. As a prelate, he does honour to the gratitude of a patron who was once his pupil, and to the dignity of a station where, in his wise and honest judgment upon things, great duties are connected with great emoluments. If, from general description, I were permitted to descend to particular detail, I should say, that in one instance he exhibited a noble proof of generosity, by refusing to accept the legal and customary profits of his office from a peasantry bending down under the weight of indigence and exaction. I should say, that, upon another occasion, he did not suffer himself to be irritated by perverse and audacious opposition; but, blending mercy with justice, spared a misguided father for the sake of a distressed dependent family, and provided, at the same time, for the instruction of a large and populous parish, without pushing to extremes his episcopal rights when invaded, and his episcopal power when defied. While the English Universities produce such scholars, they will indeed deserve to be considered as the nurseries of Learning and Virtue. While the Church of Ireland is adorned by such prelates, it cannot have much to fear from that spirit of restless discontent and excessive refinement which has lately gone abroad. It will be instrumental to the best purposes by the best means. It will gain fresh security and fresh lustre from the support of wise and good men. It will promote the noblest interests of society, and uphold, in this day of peril, the sacred cause of true Religion.

"Sweet is the refreshment afforded to my soul by the remembrance of such a scholar, such a man, and such a friend, as Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cork."

This excellent Prelate is also thus characterized by Mr. Beloe, in "The Sexagenarian, 1817:"

"The very learned Bishop of Cloyne was Tutor of Emanuel College when Lord Westmorland resided there, and was his Lordship's Private Tutor also. He had previously received his education at Harrow, and was in every respect a very learned and accomplished man. When Lord Westmorland was appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, he necessarily remembered his old preceptor and friend. He was accordingly on the first opportunity appointed to the Bishoprick of Cork, and afterwards to the more lucrative see of Cloyne. Whoever knew this amiable Prelate in his early life, or have been honoured by his friendship in his progress to his present dignity, cannot but experience the truest satisfaction, from seeing the benefits of fortune so honourably bestowed, and so discreetly enjoyed."

In 1791 Bp. Bennet married Frances, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, of Boughton, Northamptonshire, by Anna-Maria, only daughter of Charles fifth Viscount Cullen. His Lady survives him, but there are no children.

Owing to illness in his family, he for some years past spent the greatest portion of his time in London; where he was at all times prompt to assist the charitable institutions in the Metropolis with his powerful assistance from the pulpit. In March last he anxiously performed his promise of preaching at St. Michael's, Cornhill, when his health had been much impaired by a recent attack of the gout, and when the weather was very cold. This last and most meritorious exertion shortened his life; and his death will indeed be deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of admirers and friends.

Dr. John Murray.

July 22. At his house, in Nicolson-street, Edinburgh, Dr. John Murray, Lecturer in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy at Edinburgh.

The death of this distinguished philosopher, snatched from us in the prime of life, and full vigour of his faculties, will long be felt as a national loss. His works,

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works, now of standard celebrity at home and abroad, have, from the spirit of profound and accurate analysis, which they every where display, and from the force, clearness, and precision of their statements, most essentially contributed to advance Chemistry to the high rank which it now holds among the liberal Sciences. His very acute, vigorous, and comprehensive mind has been most successfully exerted in arranging its numerous and daily multiplying details, defining its laws, and, above all, in attaching to it a spirit of philosophical investigation, which, while it lays the best foundation for extending its practical application, tends at the same time to exalt its character, and dignify its pursuit. As a Lecturer on Chemistry, it is impossible to praise too highly the superior talents of Dr. Murray: always perfectly master of his subject, and very successful in the performance of his experiments, which were selected with great judgment, his manner had a natural ease and animation, which showed evidently that his mind went along with every thing he uttered, and gave his lectures great freedom and spirit. But his peculiar excellence as a teacher was a most uncommon faculty, arising from the great perspicuity and distinctness of his conceptions, of leading his hearers step by step through the whole process of the most complex investigation, with such admirable clearness, that they were induced to think that he was following out a natural order which could not be avoided, at the very time when he was exhibiting a specimen of the most refined and subtle analysis. With him the Student did not merely accumulate facts, note down dry results, or stare at amusing experiments: he was led irresistibly to exercise his own mind, and trained to the habits of accurate induction. To those solid attainments which entitled Dr. Murray to stand in the first rank as a man of science, was united a refined taste, and a liberal acquaintance with every subject of general interest in literature. His manners were easy, polite, and unpretending, regulated by a delicate sense of propriety, with much of that simplicity which so often accompanies strength of character and originality of mind. He rose to eminence by the intrinsic force of his talents; he was above all the second-hand arts by which so many labour to attract attention; and a native dignity of sentiment, and manly spirit of independence, kept him aloof from all those petty intrigues which are so often employed with success to bolster-up inferior pretensions.

Dr. Murray is the Author of Elements of Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo. 1801, 2d edit. 1810.—Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 2 vols. 8vo. 1804.—A System of Chemistry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1806.—Supplement to the System of Chemistry, 8vo. 1809.—A System of Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, 2 vols. 8vo. 1810.

DEATHS.

1820. Of a fever, sincerely lamented, *Jan.* 25. on his passage from Batavia to China, Richard Rogers, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's ship Herefordshire.

Feb. 8. At Coimbatore, in the East Indies, in his 21st year, William Colin Gordon, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, son of the late Hesse Gordon, esq.

April 14, in his 37th year, on his passage from Madras to the Cape of Good Hope, Hugh Spottiswoode, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service at Madras.

April 25. Of a malignant fever, at Kingston, Jamaica, in his 29th year, William, eldest son of Mr. Cornelius Marsh, of Yoxford. The kindness of his disposition, and his many amiable qualities, will long endear him to his afflicted relations and friends.

May 15. At Pernambuco, in his 27th year Mr. Henry Koster, son of Sir J. T. Koster, of Liverpool. He was author of "Travels in Brazil."

June 4. At Jamaica, in his 14th year, Henry Edward Carr, of his Majesty's ship Sapphire, son of the Rev. Dr. Carr, Dean of Hereford. No higher testimony of his worth and promise can be adduced than the following extract from his Commander, Capt. Hart's Letter, to his afflicted parent: —"He was admired and is regretted not only by the officers of his own ship, but by every one of that squadron, whose attention had been drawn towards him from his youth, his activity, and his intelligence. His memory will ever be most dear to me. A more mild, a more intelligent, active, clever youth, never graced his Majesty's fleet."

June 5. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Edward, son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward and Charlotte Rice, Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Sapphire.

June 9. At St. Vincent's, in his 20th year, Frederick, son of the late Joseph Shircliffe Jessop, esq. of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

June 13. On his passage from Demerara, Francis James Adam, esq. son of the Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, Edinburgh.

June .... At Rio Janeiro, aged 29, the Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, third son of Earl Spencer, and Captain of his Majesty's

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jesty's frigate Owen Glendower. This high-spirited officer unfortunately fell a victim to his own impetuosity of temper.—Having found fault with his First Lieutenant (M'Donald) he immediately beat to quarters, sent all the people down to the main-deck guns, and drawing his sword, ordered the Lieutenant to defend himself, which the latter declined, but said, if Captain Spencer was determined to fight, he would meet him on shore. Captain S. then called him coward, and struck him, upon which M'Donald drew his sword; they fought, and Captain Spencer was run through the body, and killed.

June 25. Off the island of Bermuda, aged 29, Mr. James Andresen, of Port-au-Prince; who, with his wife and infant, were returning to England per ship May.

July 4. At Thrumpton, near Nottingham, in his 36th year, Daniel Crockatt, jun. esq. formerly of London.

July 8. At Paris, in his 57th year, much and deservedly regretted, William Thomas Sandiford, esq. youngest son of the late Rowland Sandiford, M. A. Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and formerly a Major in the Bombay Military Establishment.

July 9. At Castle Hedingham, Essex, aged 19, Anna, second daughter of George Nottidge, esq. A few months only have elapsed since this expanding bud, in full enjoyment of all those mental and personal graces which female ambition covets, was undermined by a disease which baffled all medical aid.

In her 88th year, at her house in Stoke's Croft, Bristol, Mary, relict of the late William Morrish, esq. of that city, and mother of Mrs. Edward Jones, King-square.

July 11. Aged 12 years, Miss Pochin, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pochin, of Little Cornard, Suffolk.

July 12. At Chelsea, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Peirson, D. D. formerly senior Minister of the Established English Church at Amsterdam.

At Marseilles, in his 25th year, Henry Witherby, esq. of Queen's College, Cambridge, son of Mr. Witherby, Birchin-lane.

On board his Majesty's ship Revolutionnaire, near Marseilles, Lieut. Robert Savery Harvey, R. N.

July 14. At Bath, the relict of the late Francis Wilson, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Leominster, George Nuttal, esq. late of Hampton Court, to whom the publick at large are much indebted for very important improvements in the roads, which have been effected in that neighbourhood under his direction, and particularly in the line over Dinmore-hill.

July 15. At Byford, in his 75th year, the Rev. Lewis Maxey, A. M. many years Rector of the parish, Vicar of Bridge Sollors, Preston, and Blakemere; and Senior Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral.

July 15. At Bungay, in his 75th year, Mr. Warmell, Attorney-at-law.

July 17, aged 73, Mr. William Richardson, farmer, of Wrangle, Lincolnshire.

At Chelsea, in his 67th year, John Willson, R. N. son of the late John Willson, Gentleman, of Hackney.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 44, Mr. Henry Vokes.

A. Grueber, esq. Librarian to the Dublin Society. He was found drowned in the night in the River Dodder, near Dublin.

July 17. At Halesworth, Suffolk, aged 80, Rev. Isaac Avarne, A. M. 34 years Rector of Halesworth with the vicarage of Chediston annexed, and 48 years Rector of Bassingham in Norfolk. He was a man of strong sense and the strictest integrity; of warm generous feelings and a most sincere and steady friend. His memory will be affectionately cherished, in the hearts of those among whom he had so long resided, and to whom he had become endeared by a genuine benevolence of mind, and a conscientious and uniform observance of all those moral and religious duties, on the performance of which the pious Christian humbly builds his hopes of a happy eternity. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1764, and A. M. 1767. The Living of Halesworth with Chediston, in the patronage of William Plumer, esq. M. P. of Gilston Park, Herts; and that of Bassingham in the gift of Lord Viscount Anson.

July 18. At the Tontine Inn, Sheffield (where she and her parents had arrived the day before from Wellington, in Shropshire, to which place she had been for medical advice), aged 19, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Graham, of York.

At Littleton, Middlesex, the wife of T. Wood, esq. daughter of the late Sir Edward Williams, bart. of Gwerneffed, in the county of Brecon.

July 19. In her 56th year, Margaret, widow of the late Mr. Charles Bertram, of New Bond street.

Aged 20 years, James, third son of the Rev. G. D'Arville, of Winterbourne, after a protracted illness, borne with unexampled patience.

At Market Harborough, in his 70th year, Thomas Inkersole, esq. Banker.

At her brother's, in Herefordshire, Mary, wife of Mr. John Miller, bookseller, late of Burlington Arcade, but now of Lisle-street.

After a long and severe affliction in her 50th year, the wife of the Rev. N. Todd, of Tuddenham, St. Mary, Suffolk.

July 20. At Chitton Hall, near Clare, Suffolk, in his 73d year, Wells Orton, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Thrussington, Leicestershire.

July 21.

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July 21. Aged 60, Frances, the wife of Henry Haggard, esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk.

In the Hampstead road, Mr. John Deering, late of Aldersgate-street, Apothecary, aged 52.—As a man, he was a sincere and steady friend; and as a medical practitioner, few have been more eminently successful.

At Abridge, Essex, in his 66th year, Charles Foster, esq. late of the Contract Office, Navy Office.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Pritchard, of North Brixton, Surrey.

At Bermondsey, Mr. David Hollands.

In Caroline-place, Chelsea, Susannah, relict of W. Evatt, esq. late of Marsham-street, Westminster.

July 22. On his passage from Newfoundland, Ensign Thomas Coombe, Vyvyan, of the 74th regiment.

July 23. In his 82d year, John Wyche, esq. Town Clerk of Stamford, which office he held 50 years.—Richard Wyche, esq. grandfather of the deceased, was chosen Town Clerk of Stamford in the year 1701; John Wyche, his son, succeeded him in the year 1730; and John Wyche, now deceased, succeeded his father in the year 1770; so that the grandfather, father, and son, had been in uninterrupted succession Town Clerks of Stamford for 119 years.

July 24. At Gresford, Denbighshire, in her 78th year, the widow of the Rev. John Briggs, M. A., late Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.

At Bath, the Hon. Matilda, wife of Villiers William Villiers, esq. daughter of John, 11th Lord, and sister of the late Henry Beauchamp, and H. Andrew, successively Lords St. John, of Blestoe.

In his 90th year, Mr. John Keeley, who, from his youth, had been in the Rushbrook family.—When in his infancy, he sowed the acorns which produced the fine-growing, and now very valuable, oak timber upon the extensive spot called North-hill, near Bury.

At Tunbridge Wells, in her 94th year, Mrs. Margaret Dennison.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, in her 78th year, the relict of the late Sir Neal O'Donel, bart.

July 25. At Chelsea College, aged 16, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smith, of Sutton, Sussex.

In his 41st year, Mr. T. Dockwray, of Prince's-street, Soho.

In St. Peter's-street, St. Alban's, Thomas Rogers, esq. Surgeon.

James, youngest son of Joseph Bushnan, esq of Guildhall.

In George-square, Edinburgh, Col. Robert Baillie, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

July 26. At Bath, the relict of the late Charles Eyre, esq. of Claxton, who signalized himself as Sheriff for the county of Surrey in the year 1780, and mother of Mrs. Robert Thornton, late of Grafton-street, and George Eyre, esq. of Warren, Wilts.

The daughter of John Green, esq. of Dell Lodge, Blackheath.

In his 79th year, Mr. John Rutter, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

In his 80th year, Richard Heatley, esq. of Mincing-lane, and of Shenfield-place, Essex.

July 27. In his 74th year, Thomas Kett, esq. of Seething, in Norfolk.

At Wanstead, aged 47, Anne, wife of W. Heritage, esq. of Mount-row, City Road.

At Ipswich, after a lingering illness, Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Stisted, of that town.

In his 70th year, Palfrey George Burrell, esq. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

At Hillswood, in her 44th year, the wife of Hyacinth E. Donelan, esq. of Hillswood (Galway).

July 28. At Tolvan (Landrake), Cornwall, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Col. O'Dogherty, of that place. Her death is supposed to be occasioned by the sudden shock she received about three weeks before on hearing of her cattle being impounded.

Of apoplexy, John Heaviside, esq. of Stokesley, Yorkshire.

In his 75th year, Mr. William Green, of Sutton hall, near Bury St. Edmund's.

July 29. At the Deanery House, in Hertford, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. George Gretton, Vicar of Upton Bishop, near Ross, a Canon Residentiary, and Dean of Hereford. Dr. Gretton was educated at Cambridge, where, in the year 1776, he graduated in the Mathematical Class of Wranglers, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779, D. D. 1791. His classical knowledge was displayed in contest with the learned Gilbert Wakefield, for the Unisity Prize in that department of science, when the first honours were awarded to Mr. Gretton. He was advanced to the Deanery of Hereford on the interest of the Earl of Lonsdale, and has uniformly been distinguished in private life by amenity of manners and kindness of heart, by affection towards his family, and a strict irreproachable conduct.

Aged 27, Mr. Thomas Choat, librarian, of Brighton.

At Hadley, Mary, wife of John Newbery, esq. late Lieut. Colonel of the Sussex Militia.

In Park-street, Islington, in her 53d year, Mrs. Witherby, relict of Mr. G. H. Witherby, of Birchin-lane, who died in 1805 (see vol. LXXV. p. 1170). She was the excellent mother of nine children.

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At

At Streatham, Surrey, in his 71st year, the Rev. Reynold Davies, M. A.

At Reading, after a short illness, aged 72, Mary, wife of Philip George, esq. of Belmont, late Town-clerk of Bath, and mother of Philip George, esq. junr. the present Town-clerk. All who had the happiness of knowing the inestimable qualities of this excellent woman, will long remember her with the deepest regret.

At Paris, aged 41, Charlotte, wife of T. Otis, esq.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 40, Christian, wife of R. Skinner, esq.

July 30. In Tavistock-street, Coventgarden, aged 40, Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Hare.

At Plaistow, Essex, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas King, salesman in Newgate-market.—The deceased was distinguished for his great judgment in cattle.

July 31. In his 69th year, Benjamin Hooper, of Croydon, one of the Society of Friends.

Lately.—In the Fleet, S. David, a Chancery prisoner, after 11 years confinement; making the tenth who has died there, under similar circumstances, since the case of poor Williams's death, after 33 years' imprisonment.

Cornwall.—At Fowey, Miss Walcot, the last of the family of the celebrated Peter Pindar.

Kent.—At the South Barracks, Walmer, aged 26, Mr. James Nichol, Assistant Surgeon of the Severn.—His death was occasioned by slightly pricking his finger in sewing up the dead body of a man a few days previous.

Suffolk.—William, son of William Hammond, esq. Solicitor, Ipswich.—He was in a boat with some others, on the coast of Jamaica, when a storm came on, and, being asleep, with a heavy great coat on, he sank, upon the upsetting of the boat, never to rise! Every parent will sympathise with the father and mother, now bereft of three sons within a few months.

Sussex.—At Arundel, in her 82d year, Catherine, widow of the late Rev. John Griffiths, of Kingston-on-Thames, and mother of Capt. A. J. Griffiths, R. N.

Yorkshire.—At the Hill, in Marthwaite, in the West Riding, in his 74th year, Richard Willan, esq. brother of the late Dr. Willan, Physician, of London.—He was educated in the principles of the Society of Friends, filled the situation of Naval Officer during his earliest years, and died a bachelor.

IRELAND.—At Ballyharty (Wexford), in his 82d year, Ebenezer Radford Rowe, esq.

August 1. In Bouverie-street, of apoplexy, in his 80th year, James Dobie, esq. Solicitor.—He was an elder of the Scots Church, London Wall, and 34 years Secretary to the Scottish Corporation.

At Norwich, aged 88, the Rev. Edward Beaumont, lineally descended from the very antient and noble Leicestershire family of that name; whose many amiable qualities greatly endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In him were eminently united the polite gentleman, the sincere friend, and the pious Christian.

At Witnesham, near Ipswich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gibbs, the relict of the Rev. John Gibbs, A. M. rector of Occold, Suffolk.

At Enfield, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Wareham, Dorsetshire.

At Kew Green, after a long illness, aged 48, George Hicks, esq. Barrister-at-law, and one of the Magistrates of the Police at Bow-street.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 89th year, John Barnes, esq.

Aug. 2. At Crofton-place, Kent, Anne, wife of James Burgh, esq.

At Bradenham Rectory, Bucks, Jane, widow of the late Charles Fox, esq. of Spanish-place, Manchester-square, and of Chalcombe Priory, Northamptonshire.

At Nottingham, Mr. David Louis Leech, of the East India Company's Service, of St. Helena.

At Hamlet House, Hammersmith, Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard Hill, esq.

Mary, daughter of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

At Swinburne Castle, Hexham, Lieut.-gen. Leonard Shafto Orde, Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Northumberland.

At Livermere Parsonage, near Bury St. Edmunds, in his 60th year, the Rev. Peter Lathbury, F. L. S. Rector of the united parishes of Great and Little Livermere, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk. In a faithful and conscientious discharge of his pastoral and magisterial duties he was zealous and indefatigable. Beloved by his parishioners and highly respected by his acquaintance; he has left a wife and five young children to lament his loss.

Aug. 3. At Furville (Tipperary) Lieut. William Firman, R. N.

At Margate, Gilbert Hamilton, esq. late of Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Ramsgate, in consequence of being thrown from his chaise the preceding evening (occasioned by his horse taking fright), in his 39th year, John Childe, esq. of Nine Elms, second son of William Childe, esq. of Clapham Common.

At the Parsonage-house, Semer, in his 21st year, Charles Brand Cooke, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Cooke, and student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Aug. 4. In Berkeley-square, in his 78th year, Thomas Palmer, esq.

At Ambleside, near Kendal, Lieut.-col. J. Bladen

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J. Bladen Taylor, one of the Directors of the Hon. East India Company.

Aug. 5. In Gilgate, Durham, in his 90th year, George Haswell, one of the Society of Friends.

Aug. 6. At Carmel, Lancashire, aged 97, Mr. I. Higgin, father of Mrs. Higgin, of Hackney.

At Fareham, aged 63, Edward-D'Auvergne, esq. nephew of the late General D'Auvergne. He was an active Magistrate of the county of Southampton.

Aug. 7. In Duke-street, Westminster, in her 86th year, Mrs. Hutton, dau. of Dr. Hutton, Abp. of Canterbury, who died as long ago as 1758 (see vol. XXVIII. 146.) Her remains were interred in a vault at Lambeth, with those of her father.

At Newark-house, Gloucester, the Rev Lewis Clutterbuck, A. M. Rector of Ozleworth, in that county.

Aug. 8. At Bradford Lodge, the Rev. Richard Birch, A. M. Rector of Bradwell juxta Mare, and also of Widdington, an active Magistrate for the county of Essex, and brother-in-law to Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.

Aug. 9. In consequence of a fall from his horse, in the Kent-road, Mr. G. Raby, saddler, of Brook-street, Bond-street.

Aug. 10. In her 14th year, Elizabeth, daughter of James Fisher, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

Aug. 11. In Grosvernor-place, Anna Maria Powys, Baroness Lilford. — Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter and heiress of the late Robert Vernon Atherton, esq. of Atherton-hall, in Lancashire, and was married to Lord Lilford in 1797.

Aug. 13. At Bungay, in his 78th year, after 50 years conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties, the Rev. Thomas Paddon, M. A. rector of St. Nicholas, with All Saints annexed. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768.

Aug. 14. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Frances Talbot. She was the second daughter of the late Hon. Charles Talbot, by Mary, daughter of Sir Pierce Mostyn, of Talacre, in Flintshire, bart. and sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Islington, in his 81st year, Mr. William Pettitt, formerly of Hosier-lane.

At Cheltenham, in his 38th year, Thos. Burton Fitzgerald, esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Stamps in Ireland, and son of the late Edw. Fitzgerald, esq. of Carragoran, (Clare.)

Aug. 15. Frances, wife of William Clay, of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

At Brompton, Edward-Bate, second son of Charles Beloe, esq.

Aug. 16. In her 81st year, Mrs. Frances Horne, of Clapham Common.

At Woolwich, in his 70th year, the Rev. Joseph Wilcox Percy, many years Minister of Salem Chapel, in that town.

At Hertford, Mr. R. T. Archer, Solicitor, of Birchin-lane.

Miss Harriet Stow, of Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

Aug. 17. At Wandsworth Common, aged 59, Elizabeth, relict of the late Samuel Goodbehere, esq. Alderman of London; and on *Aug.* 22, aged 24, Horatio, their son and heir.

Aug. 18. At Southwold, Suffolk, aged 80, William Smart, esq. of Pentonville, formerly of Lombard-street, banker.

Meteorological Table for Aug. 1820. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1820.
July	•	•	•		
27	66	73	65	30, 15	fair
28	66	74	66	, 14	fair
29	66	76	67	, 17	fair
30	67	76	68	, 16	thu. at night
31	70	80	70	29, 96	fair
*Au.*1	69	76	64	, 87	fair
2	64	72	64	30, 19	fair
3	68	68	63	, 02	cloudy
4	65	74	60	29, 85	fair
5	64	68	60	, 95	fair
6	63	63	60	, 67	rain
7	64	70	58	, 95	fair
8	62	68	60	, 92	fair
9	63	73	62	30, 17	fair
10	63	74	64	, 37	fair
11	64	75	65	, 30	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1820.
Aug.	•	•	•		
12	63	73	61	30, 29	fair
13	60	72	64	, 17	fair
14	64	76	62	, 10	fair
15	61	74	65	29, 95	fair
16	68	74	66	, 92	cloudy
17	67	73	60	, 86	cloudy
18	62	69	60	, 93	fair
19	58	68	52	, 80	slight thund.
20	51	65	52	, 95	fair
21	51	59	50	, 89	rain
22	55	59	51	, 89	cloudy
23	62	64	53	30, 06	fair
24	56	67	55	, 22	fair
25	56	67	53	29, 94	cloudy
26	57	68	54	, 77	fair

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 25, to August 22, 1820.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 991	} 1877		Males 664	} 1309	
Females - 886			Females 645		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		331			

Between					
2 and 5	132	50 and 60	138		
5 and 10	50	60 and 70	114		
10 and 20	34	70 and 80	87		
20 and 30	90	80 and 90	52		
30 and 40	130	90 and 100	7		
40 and 50	144				

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 19, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	79	3	00	0	36	5	29	9	42	11
Surrey	76	7	40	0	36	0	28	8	45	6
Hertford	71	9	00	0	36	0	26	8	42	3
Bedford	70	7	34	0	36	11	27	11	42	8
Huntingdon	70	2	41	0	32	0	25	1	43	2
Northampt.	72	10	44	0	41	0	27	0	47	0
Rutland	77	9	00	0	41	0	26	0	46	0
Leicester	74	10	00	0	00	0	25	10	50	0
Nottingham	72	2	45	6	39	0	27	2	47	4
Derby	77	9	00	0	00	0	28	4	54	0
Stafford	75	4	00	0	48	6	30	1	52	8
Salop	73	3	51	6	00	0	30	5	51	6
Hereford	69	9	48	0	32	0	30	0	48	0
Worcester	66	8	00	0	37	8	28	10	48	8
Warwick	71	2	00	0	39	10	30	9	50	9
Wilts	63	7	00	0	33	7	28	1	48	10
Berks	73	8	00	0	37	10	28	6	46	9
Oxford	70	4	00	0	37	0	27	4	45	6
Bucks	70	2	00	0	37	6	27	0	42	0
Brecon	73	5	00	0	34	2	22	8	00	0
Montgomery	71	5	00	0	35	5	32	3	00	0
Radnor	68	9	00	0	36	9	30	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

72	4	44	2	37	5	27	4	45 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

70	5	41	2	34	7	27	1	39 8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	72	10	40	0	36	2	26	4	39	10
Kent	75	8	00	0	38	8	26	8	42	2
Sussex	76	0	00	0	00	0	27	6	44	0
Suffolk	75	8	38	0	37	2	28	4	42	0
Cambridge	67	1	00	0	30	0	20	2	41	2
Norfolk	72	7	41	6	34	10	30	7	37	0
Lincoln	73	0	40	0	41	11	24	11	49	0
York	73	2	42	8	39	0	25	4	46	7
Durham	76	8	00	0	00	0	33	4	00	0
Northum.	76	2	49	6	37	4	31	10	37	4
Cumberl.	72	7	53	6	35	3	32	1	00	0
Westmor.	80	0	54	0	38	0	33	9	00	0
Lancaster	74	2	00	0	29	4	29	0	00	0
Chester	71	2	00	0	00	0	27	9	00	0
Flint	66	2	00	0	42	9	27	8	00	0
Denbigh	72	6	00	0	45	4	33	2	00	0
Anglesea	68	0	00	0	36	0	20	4	00	0
Carnarvon	75	5	00	0	41	10	25	10	00	0
Merioneth	79	1	00	0	50	4	31	4	00	0
Cardigan	69	5	00	0	40	8	21	4	00	0
Pembroke	60	3	00	0	37	0	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	66	10	00	0	36	8	19	6	00	0
Glamorgan	72	6	00	0	34	0	24	8	00	0
Gloucester	70	3	00	0	36	6	28	3	48	4
Somerset	69	9	00	0	36	2	23	1	50	0
Monm.	72	3	00	0	36	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	75	0	00	0	35	3	25	10	00	0
Cornwall	75	8	00	0	37	11	28	9	00	0
Dorset	71	6	00	0	33	0	22	5	00	0
Hants	70	7	00	0	35	0	21	0	45	7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 23, 65*s.* to 70*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 25, 26*s.* 9*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 23, 35*s.* 8d½. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 21.

Kent Bags	3*l.*	3*s.*	to	3*l.*	12*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.*	8*s.*	to	3*l.*	18*s.*
Sussex Ditto	2*l.*	16*s.*	to	3*l.*	5*s.*	Sussex Ditto	3*l.*	3*s.*	to	3*l.*	10*s.*
Essex Ditto	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Essex Ditto	3*l.*	0*s.*	to	3*l.*	10*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 25:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Clover 0*l.* 0*s.* — Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* — Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Clover 7*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, August 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.*	4*d.*	Lamb	5*s.*	4*d.*	to	6*s.*	8*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.*	6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market August 25:					
Veal	4*s.*	8*d.*	to	6*s.*	0*d*	Beasts 593 Calves 300.					
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.*	to	5*s.*	8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 7,8010 Pigs 150.					

COALS, August 25: Newcastle 32*s.* 9*d.* to 39*s.* 6*d.*—Sunderland, 34*s.* 0*d.* to 40*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 60*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 57*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 90*s.* Mottled 102*s.* Curd 106*s.*—CANDLES, 11*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 6*d.*

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THE AVERAGE PRICES of Navigable Canal Shares and other Property, in Aug. 1820 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, 1920*l.* Div. 75*l.* per Ann. — Coventry, 999*l.* Div. 44*l.* per Ann. — Grand Junction, 210*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann. — Ellesmere, 73*l.* with Div. 3*l.* — Gloucester and Berkeley Optional Loan Notes, 52*l.* bearing 5 per Cent. Interest. — Regent's, 33*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 22*l.* 10*s.* — Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount. — Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* Div. 1*l.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Ashby-de-la Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.* — West India Dock, 169*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — London Dock, 87*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year. — Globe Assurance, 116*l.* 10*s.* Div. 6*l.* — Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 17*s.* — Birmingham Fire Office, 305*l.* — Hope Ditto, 5*l.* 5*s.* — Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid. — Grand Junction Water Works, 35*l.* 10*s.* — Chelsea Ditto, 13*l.* 10*s.* Div. 12*s.* per Ann. — Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l.* — New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium. — City of London Ditto Original, 22*l.* Premium. — New Ditto, 10*l.* ditto. — Russel Institution, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d* — Surrey Ditto, 8*l.* 8*s.* — London Institution, 39 Guineas. — English Opera, Strand, Rent Charges, 12*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. 150*l.* 10*s.* with a Free Admission transferable. — British Plate Glass Company, 200*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3½ per Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Imp. 3 p. cent.	India Stock.	India bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Com. Bills.	Omnium.	Con. Acc.
1	223½	69¼ ⅞	68¼ ¼	77½ ¾	87¼ 7	103¼ 2½	18⅝		218	22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.	9 pr.	¼ dis.	68¼ ⅜
2		68⅞ 9⅛	68¼	77⅜	87⅛	102⅞ 3½	18⅛	67¼ 8		22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.	8 9 pr.	par.	68¼ ⅜
3		69⅛ 9	68¼	77⅜ ¾	87½	103⅛ ¼	18⅛		217 18	22 23 pr	5 3 pr.		⅛ dis.	68¼ ½
4	224 3½	69⅛ 9	68½	77½	87¼	103⅛ ¼	18¼ ⅛	68		22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.	8 pr.		68¼ ½
5	223	69 ⅞	68¼	77½	87¼	103 ⅛	18⅛ ¼			22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.		⅛ dis.	68½
6	Sunday													
7		69 ⅞	68¼ ¼	78¼	87½ 7	103⅛ 2½	18⅛			22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.		¼ ⅜ dis.	68½ ¼
8	222 3	68¾ 9	68¼	77¼ ⅜	87⅛ 6⅞	102⅝ 5			215¼ 17	22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.	6 7 pr.	⅛ dis.	68¼ ⅜
9	222 2½	69 ⅞	68¼	77½	87¼	102⅞ 3½	18⅛	67⅛ ⅞		22 23 pr.	3 5 pr.	7 pr.		68¼ ⅜
10	223	69 ⅛	68¼ ¼	77½ ⅜	87⅛ ¼	103⅛ 3	18⅛			24 25 pr.	4 5 pr.			68½
11		68⅞ 9	68¼ ¼	77½ ⅜	87¼ ¼	103⅛ 2⅞				24 25 pr.	4 5 pr.	8 pr.	¼ dis.	68¼ ⅜
12		68⅞ 9	68¼	77⅜	87¼ ¼	103⅛ 2⅞	18⅛			25 pr.	4 6 pr.	8 pr.		68¼ ⅜
13	Sunday													
14		68⅞	68¼⅛	77⅛ ¼	87	103 2⅞	18⅛			25 pr.	4 5 pr.		¼ ⅜ dis.	68¼ ⅛
15	221 1½	68¼ ⅜	67⅞ ⅛	77 6¼	86⅞ ⅛	102⅞ ⅛	18 17⅞			24 23 pr	5 3 pr		0⅜ ½ dis.	68 7¼
16		68¼ ⅜	67½ ⅛	76⅝	86¼	102⅝ ⅛	18 17⅞	67⅛	216¼ 15¼	23 21 pr	4 5 pr		1 1¼ dis.	67¼ ⅜
17		68¼ ⅜	67⅝ ⅛	76⅞ 7	86¼ ⅛	102⅝ ⅛	18 17⅞			20 18 pr	3 5 pr		1¼ 0¼ dis.	67⅛ 8
18	220½ 1	68⅜ ⅛	68 ⅛	77 ⅛	86¼ 7	102¼ 3	18	67½		20 pr.	3 5 pr		⅛ dis.	68 ¼
19		68⅞ ⅛	68⅛ 8	77 ⅛	87 ⅛	103 ⅛	18⅛			21 pr.	4 2 pr.		½ ⅛ dis.	68¼ ¼
20	Sunday													
21		68⅜ ⅛	68 7¼		86⅞ 7	103 2¼	18⅛		216	20 pr.	3 1 pr.			68¼ 7⅛
22		68¼ ⅛	68 7⅛	76⅞ ¼	87 6¼	103 2¼	18⅛			20 pr.	3 1 pr		½ ⅛ dis.	68 7¼
23	220 ½	68¼ ⅛	67¼ 8	77	86⅞ 7	102⅞ 3	18⅛	67⅜ ⅛	215¼	20 21 pr.	3 5 pr.			67⅞ 8
24	Holiday													
25	221 20	68¼ ⅛	67⅞ 8	77	86¼ 7	103 ⅛	18⅛	67⅜	215½ 16	20 21 pr	3 5 pr.			67⅞ 8
26		68⅛	67⅞ 8	77	87	103⅛ ¼	18⅛			21 pr.	3 5 pr.			67⅞ 8
27	Sunday													
28	220½ 1	68⅛ ⅛	68 7¼	77	86⅞ 7	103⅛ ¼	18⅛				3 5 pr.		1 dis.	67⅞
29														
30														
31														

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE

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Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

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THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Aug. 1820 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, 1920*l.* Div. 75*l.* per Ann. — Coventry, 999*l.* Div. 44*l.* per Ann. — Grand Junction, 210*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann. — Ellesmere, 73*l.* with Div. 3*l.* — Gloucester and Berkeley Optional Loan Notes, 52*l.* bearing 5 per Cent. Interest. — Regent's, 32*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 22*l.* 10*s.* — Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount. — Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* Div. 1*l.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Ashby-de-la Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.* — West India Dock, 169*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — London Dock, 87*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year. — Globe Assurance, 116*l.* 10*s.* Div. 6*l.* — Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 17*s.* — Birmingham Fire Office, 305*l.* — Hope Ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.* — Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid. — Grand Junction Water Works, 35*l.* 10*s.* — Chelsea Ditto, 13*l.* 10*s.* Div. 12*s.* per Ann. — Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l.* — New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium. — City of London Ditto Original, 22*l.* Premium. — New Ditto, 10*l.* ditto. — Russel Institution, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d* — Surrey Ditto, 8*l.* 8*s.* — London Institution, 39 Guineas. — English Opera, Strand, Rent Charges, 12*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. 152*l.* 10*s.* with a Free Admission transferable. — British Plate Glass Company, 200*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3½ per ½ pr. Ct. Con.	Navy.	Ann.	Long p. cent.	Imp. 3	India Stock.	India bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Com. Bills.	Omnium.	Con. Act.
1	223½	69¼	68¼	77¼	87¼	7	103¼	2¼	184	671¾	8	218	23	3 pr.	5 pr.	4 dis.	68¾	68¾
2		68⅞	9⅛	68¼	77⅛	87¼		103¼	3¼	184			23	3 pr.	5 pr.	8 9 pr.	4 par.	68¾
3		69⅛	9⅛	68¼	77⅛	87¼		103¼	3¼	184			23	3 pr.	5 pr.		4 dis.	68¾
4	224	3¼	69¼	68¼	77¼	87¼		103¼	3¼	184¼		217	18	23	3 pr.	5 pr.			68¾	68¾
5	223		69	87⅛	68¼	77¼	87¼		103		184¼		68		22	23	3 pr.	5 pr.	8 pr.	½ dis.	68¾	68¾
6	Sunday																					
7		69	84	68¾	77¾	87¼	7	103¼	2¼	184				22	23 pr.	3	5 pr.			½ dis.	68¾	68¾
8	222	3	68¼	9	68¼	77¾	87¼	7	102¾	3				22	23 pr.	3	5 pr.	6 7 pr.		½ dis.	68¾	68¾
9	222	2¼	69	87	68¼	77¼	87¼	7	102¾	3¼				22	23 pr.	3	5 pr.	7 pr.			68¾	68¾
10	223		69	68¼	77¼	87¼	7	103¼	3	184				22	23 pr.	3	5 pr.			½ div.	68¾	68¾
11		68⅞	9	68¼	77¼	87¼	7	103¼	2¾	184				22	23 pr.	3	5 pr.	8 pr.			68¾	68¾
12		68⅞	9	68¼	77¼	87¼	7	103¼	2¾	184				22	23 pr.	3	5 pr.	8 pr.			68¾	68¾
13	Sunday																					
14		68⅞	68¼	77¼	87	7	103	2¾	184					24	25 pr.	4	5 pr.				68¾	68¾
15	221	1¼	68¼	68¼	77	64	86¾	7	102¾	2¾	18	17¾		24	25 pr.	4	5 pr.				68¾	68¾
16			68¼	68¼	77	76¾	86¾	7	102¾	2¾	18	17¾		24	25 pr.	4	5 pr.				68¾	68¾
17			68¼	67¾	77	76¾	86¾	7	102¾	2¾	18	17¾	671¾		25 pr.	4	6 pr.				68¾	68¾
18	220¼	1	68¼	68	77	87	86¾	7	102¾	3	18	17¾										
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20	Sunday																					
21		68¼	68¼	67¾	77¾	87	86¾	7	103	2¾	18	17¾										
22		68⅜	68¼	68	77¾	87	86¾	7	103	2¾	18	17¾		216			20 pr.	3	1 pr.		68¾	68¾
23	220		68¼	68	77¾	87	86¾	7	103	2¾	18	17¾	671¾				20 pr.	3	1 pr.		68¾	68¾
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27	Sunday																					
28	220¾	1	68¼	67¾	77	86¾	7	103¼	3	18	17¾											
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Not having entered into the subject of the late numerous Addresses, we cannot insert the letter of VERITAS, who is zealous for the character of the ladies of Exeter, "who," she says, (and we believe her) "are, in general, loyal, modest women, and good wives."

We are obliged to BENEDICTUS for his account of his curious Volume of Shakspeare's Plays. They are first editions; but are all enumerated by Mr. Steevens, in his edition of the Works of the great Dramatic Bard.

ARCTURUS is referred to the Visitation of Yorkshire in the Heralds' College.

We regret that we cannot gratify our Correspondent from Brighton by giving the desired information respecting the Public Trading Companies.

X. Y. is informed, that his Review, from the length of it, is inadmissible.

NOTATOR remarks (in adverting to part i. p. 338), "from the beginning of the quotation from the Rev. Dr. Plumtre's letter to the Lord Chamberlain, as the Licenser of Plays, I was in hopes to have found his Lordship called upon to suppress the shameful practice of introducing oaths and curses, which he, as Licenser, or superintending the Licenser, could prevent as far as the Play itself goes. It is true, that some of the men who are favorite actors, are not content with the quantity of oaths written down for them by the authors of wretched pieces, called Plays *(all* of which Dr. P. desires to preserve), but add plentifully from their own stock, and that the Lord Chamberlain cannot prevent the practice of these men; this must depend on the Manager. In *Mr.* Garrick's time it was not suffered; but what is to be expected in this way, when a manager has told the public that the Play-house could not go on without the Saloon!"

HUGH CALPERS states, "There is no English Theologian whose character and writings are more known and appreciated than those of Bishop Taylor: with what surprize and disgust, then, did I read, in a Prospectus of an intended Republication of his Works, affixed to your last Month's Magazine, a number of recommendatory testimonies to their excellence! If such testimonies were necessary (which, I think, were not) those of Warburton, Parr, and Bishop Middleton, were surely quite sufficient; but what a medley follow! those of the Poet Laureat, of the *Edinburgh, Quarterly,* and *Eclectic Reviewers!* Mr. Southey professes so much to admire the *Homer* of the Church of England, as to have versified a passage in his *Sermons,* and engrafted it into one of his wild *Romances!*"

CUI BU observes, "distinctions of modern date have been made to robes of various descriptions. The Black Hood of a certain University is composed *entirely* of Black Silk: it might be relieved in its appearance by affixing near the edge on the exterior side throughout, a Border of Black Velvet, of the width of the red bordering, introduced on the Roman white costume."

CRYPTA repels the charge that has been brought against Mrs. Fry of neglecting her family, by stating, that the numerous family and large domestic establishment of Mrs. Fry, are conducted throughout with the utmost propriety, the several departments being all under her judicious and active superintendance. Notwithstanding the various claims on her attention, she never appears oppressed nor distracted; nor does her zeal in the holy cause of humanity ever lead her to infringe on those domestic duties which every female is called upon conscientiously to fulfil.

PÆDAGOGUS says that he has frequently heard the beauty and harmony of the Latin and Greek versification extolled; but he cannot possibly conceive that the divine melody of antient numbers is perceptible to the moderns. He considers that Pope's translation of Homer is more musical to an English ear than the dactylic and spondaic numbers of either the Chian bard, or the Mantuan swain. If any Classical Correspondent should be more fortunate than himself in discovering the superior harmony of the originals, he should feel happy in profiting by their elucidations.

SCRUTATOR inquires, whether there are any descendants of a Serjeant Grove, who married a co-heiress of an Earl of Bath: a Benson married the other daughter. If Serjeant Grove has descendants, the title of Baron Fitzwarren is in abeyance between Sir C. Knightley of Fawsley, and the descendants of Serjeant Grove. He suspects there are, as the Dowager Lady K. would (he imagines) have investigated this point.

J. T. M. wishes for some particulars concerning Joseph, commonly called *Joe* Miller, to whom the noted collection of Jests and Bon-mots is ascribed.

A THIRTY-YEARS' SUBSCRIBER asks the Members of the British Institution, when (if ever) they intend to furnish the Subscribers in 1811 of *2l. 12s. 6d.* each in advance, with the print from West's picture of "our Saviour healing the Sick?"

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For SEPTEMBER, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

AT the present moment, when the Brazils is likely to become the permanent seat of the Portuguese Monarchy *, and Rio de Janeiro the Capital, I presume to think that the following cursory observations made upon that City, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, during a residence there last year (1819), will not prove uninteresting to your readers.

After taking our departure from the shores of South Africa, which exhibits a scene of craggy mountains, barren rocks, and desert sands; on our approach to the South American Continent we were struck with the contrast formed by the hand of Nature in the scenery of both coasts —the bold outline of the Brazil Coast describes a chain of hills gently undulating, and covered from the base to the summit with trees peculiar to this tropical region. — On nearing the entrance of the Bay, the Channel into the Harbour lies between two small conical islands, which, like the main land, are covered with trees and verdure. The depth of the water here is about eight fathoms, which continued to the middle of the Harbour, when it deepened. As we approached the City, the entrance to the Harbour is narrow, and on the starboard side there is a conical hill, elevated about one hundred feet above the coast, and denominated by our seamen by the name of the Sugar-loaf; it is almost isolated, and its form and appearance presents a grand and picturesque scene in the view of this romantic Bay. This striking object appears in the distance as a barren rock, but on a near approach, several creeping plants are observed on its sides, and in the fissures there are a variety of mosses, bushes, and shrubs. On the larboard side the entrance is defended by a tremendous battery, or rather castle, called St. de Cruz, which is built on a rock of granite, and extends from the mainland into the water; it is a regular fortification, with ramparts, rectants,

* Since receiving this paper, an important alteration in the Government of Portugal has taken place, in consequence of the family of Braganza having established their court in the Brazils, and altogether exiled themselves, as it were, from their Portuguese dominions. The Cortes having been proclaimed (see p. 266), it is probable that Don John VI. will be ultimately compelled, either to re-establish his Court in Lisbon, or to renounce the Kingdom of Portugal.

At this period it may be interesting to notice the celebrated Revolution which placed the House of Braganza on the throne of Portugal; and delivered the Kingdom from the yoke of Spain.

After the death of Sebastian, killed in Africa by the Moors, and his successor Phillip the Second, the people groaned under the hardest tyranny; but under the reign of Philip the Fourth, the Spanish Minister carried oppression to the utmost extent. Under a pretext that the Catalans had revolted, he compelled the Portuguese Nobles to march at the head of their vassals to the Spanish frontier. The Lords obeyed, and were treacherously arrested. That act of despotism was followed by heavy taxation. The people murmured, and a discovery which they did not expect, made them furious. Several letters written by Vasconcellos, the Spanish Secretary of State, unveiled the projects of the Court of Madrid. The object was to subjugate Portugal entirely, and deprive them of the last shade of liberty. The resentment of the people was cherished by a most able, active, and enterprising man, named Pinto Reibeyro, Secretary to the Duke of Braganza. His zeal for the interest of his Master was unbounded, and his hope

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and outworks, and is built out of the same material on which it is founded, a compact rock of granite; in the centre of the pile, a round tower rears its head above the walls, on which the Portuguese standard is displayed. Within the walls there are a spacious Barrack, Hospital, and a Church, and the capacity of the fort is equal to the accommodation of 500 men, and in case of necessity they can mount 300 pieces of cannon of different calibres on the ramparts. On the arrival of a ship within the range of the guns, she is challenged by a centinel from the tower, and questioned, through the medium of a speaking trumpet, as to her name, the nation she belongs to, the port she left, and the nature of her cargo. After this ceremony is over, as she rounds the Sugar-loaf, and enters the harbour, she is obliged to submit to a second examination at a fort situated on a rock in the Mid Channel, when a Lieutenant of the Navy boards her, with a detachment of soldiers, and proceeds to examine her papers, after which she is permitted to proceed to her anchorage. From this point the Bay expands, and forms a circular sweep of nearly 30 miles. This space is studded with a great number of small islands, which are generally of a conical form. And on many of them there are churches, castles, and country-seats, peeping through the trees that cover their sides, which tends to give an undescribable charm to the scenery of this enchanting Bay. And as we approached the City the view was strikingly magnificent. The most prominent objects in the foreground are the Castle of St. Sebastian, the Monasteries of St. Teresa, St. Benedict, St. Lucie, St. Anthony, and the Palace of the Archbishop; all these structures are built on hills (with the exception of St. Lucy) which overlook the City and Harbour; and in the back ground, towards the suburbs, the aqueduct extends in a line with its lofty arches.

A small island is situated close to the town; it is strongly fortified with a chain of batteries. After rounding this station, we passed into a creek, and at length arrived at the landing-place which is called the Red Stairs, at the base of the hill, on which the Monastery of St. Benedict is situated. This edifice is a plain building, constructed with granite quarries from the rock on which it is built: it is of

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hope was, by the means of a Revolution, to place this Duke on the Throne, which had been once occupied by his ancestors. By declaiming against the despotism of the Spanish Government, he inflamed the minds of many who loved their country. Among the number were Don Rodrigo d'Arcunha, Archbishop of Lisbon; Don Michel d'Almida, Don Mells, Don Pedro Mendoza, and several other Lords and Officers of the Royal House. Pinto took care that all the discontented should meet under inviolable secrecy, and form a conspiracy, the first object of which was to destroy the Spanish power in Portugal; and secondly, to place the Duke of Braganza on the throne.

Count d'Olivares, the then Spanish Minister, had some suspicion of the designs of the conspirators, and in the hope of frustrating them, he appointed the Duke of Braganza, General of the Troops, with orders to inspect all places of defence. At the same time he gave orders secretly, to several Spanish Governors of those places, to secure the person of the General.—The Duke, who knew the Minister, took care to be always well attended, and the Spanish Governors had no opportunity to execute their orders. Count Olivares found this plan did not succeed, and therefore ordered the Spanish Admiral Osorio, who was cruising on the coast of Portugal, to invite the Duke of Braganza to dine on board his ship, and then sail away with him. Fortunately for the Duke, a violent tempest dispersed the fleet, and prevented his receiving the intended honour.—These events urged the conspirators to fix the day for the execution of their projects. They waited only for the consent of the Duke. They put the question to him, and the Duke appeared irresolute. His wife, Louisa de Gusman, a woman worthy a crown, inspired him with greatness of soul. "Accept, my Lord," said she to her husband, "the crown they offer you. It is glorious to die a king, although you bear the royal dignity not more than an hour."—The Duke then arranged with the Conspirators the execution of the enterprize, which was to take place on Saturday, the 1st of December, 1640. The day arrived, and the Conspirators, to the number of 500, divided themselves in four companies, and proceeded to the palace by different avenues. At eight o'clock in the morning Pinto fired a pistol, as the signal for the Conspirators to advance quietly, and perform the work previously agreed on. Mello and his brother, followed with a crowd of armed citizens, fell upon the Spanish guard at the entrance of the Palace. They forced their way through the body guards, while D. Almeida and his party disarmed and put to flight the German guard. Pinto and his followers entered

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considerable size, and spacious in the interior, as the walls enclose, besides the Church and Cells of the Monks, a Cemetery and Hospital. The Church is ornamented with two pointed steeples, and lined with chesnut, beautifully carved and gilt; it is adorned with a great number of pictures and images of saints; there are about 50 monks attached to this foundation, who are all of the best families in the place, and the domains and revenues of this monastery are supposed to be immense, as it is considered the most opulent religious foundation in this City; it was erected in 1623.

The Monastery of St. Anthony is the most antient religious foundation in this City. It stands, like most of the other Churches, on a lofty hill, about two miles from the water-side, towards the suburbs. The front of the Church exhibits a mixture of the Greek and Gothic Architecture that prevailed in Europe at the time of its erection; it was founded by Don Antonio De Almeida, in 1619. Under the Church there is a sepulchre, in which many of the nobility are interred. The interior of this edifice, like St. Benedict, is adorned with a profusion of carving and gilding; and in the refectory there are some pictures executed by Murillo and other Spanish artists. The Cells of the Monks are built over a Colonade which encloses a large square; and under the arcades there are several small Chapels similar to those in Westminster Abbey. At the foot of the hill that winds up to the Church there is a lofty stone cross of granite, before which genuflections are made by persons going up to the Church. The terrace commands an extensive prospect of the town, harbour, and shipping. On the summit of a lofty hill, contiguous to the aqueduct, the Nunnery of St. Theresa forms an interesting object in the view of the town: it is a plain edifice, in the form of an oblong square, of two stories, with one entrance, and the windows are elevated about 15 feet from the ground, and fenced with strong bars of iron: here there is no admittance for males further than the grate, outside of which, under the portal, an aged nun sits to sell artificial flowers, pictures, and embroidery, the work of the sisterhood. Attached to the Church there is a light handsome steeple, with a set of bells and chimes, remarkable for their sweet sound.

From this Sanctuary a romantic and secluded path extends along the ridge of the mountains that border on the town, which leads to the source of the water that supplies the aqueduct, which is a cascade that tumbles down the side of the mountain, and in its progress towards the city receives the element from several tributary streams. A. SINNOT.

(To be continued.)

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entered the Palace, and ran up to the apartment of the Secretary Vasconcellos. Anthony Correa, one of the Clerks of the Secretary, was the first victim who fell under the blows of the Conspirators.. Vasconcellos concealed himself in a large closet, under a pile of papers, but he did not escape the search of the Conspirators, who dragged him out, put him to death, and threw his body out of the window, exclaiming, "the Tyrant is dead, *Long live Liberty, and Don Juan, King of Portugal.*" The Vice-Queen was shut up in her apartment.—She wished to go out to harangue the people, but one of the Conspirators, named Norogna, pressed her very strongly to go back.—"Fear, Madam," said he, "Fear the people. . . ."—"What dare they do to me?" replied the Lady—"Nothing more, Madam, than throw your Highness out of the window."

The Spaniards were still in possession of the Citadel, and could give admission to the Spanish troops. The Conspirators went immediately to the Vice-Queen, and requested her to sign an order to the Governor, to deliver up the Citadel. She refused, but was threatened so strongly, that she sent the order, supposing the Governor would not obey a command which she had written in the power of the Conspirators. In that idea she was deceived, for the Governor, seeing the people in arms before the Citadel, and hearing their threats to cut him in pieces with his garrison, if he did not surrender, was glad of the pretext to give it up. The Conspirators having no more to do, sent Mendoza and Mello to the Duke of Braganza with the news of his elevation to the Throne. At the same time couriers were dispatched to all the provinces, to order public thanksgiving for the recovery of the liberty of Portugal. The Duke of Braganza was proclaimed King. He made his public entry into Lisbon, and was solemnly crowned. His Sovereignty was acknowledged, without contradiction, at Brazil and the Indies, the moment the people heard of the Revolution.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

IN April and May last, pp. 337, 338, and 388, 389, you duly notice a work intitled *Remarks on the General* [now *Royal*] *Sea-Bathing Infirmary at West Brook, near Margate; its public utility and local treatment. By Christianus.* The Writers in that Work are Gentlemen of some note, differing in opinion with respect to the Institution. Among them I read the following names: James Taddy, esq.; Rev. William Frederick Baylay; Joseph Rainbow, esq.; Daniel Jarvis, esq.; Julius Ludolphus Schroder, esq.; Thomas John Tayler, esq.; Stephen Ellis, esq.; L. Fussell, esq.; Rev. Weeden Butler; James Neild, esq.; Dr. Hurlock; and T. Chevalier, esq. The book is peculiarly interesting, as it constitutes a correct and lasting record, penned by the parties separately, *in their own words*; and as in all probability its sale tended with effect to accelerate a reconciliation in every point of view honourable to the Clergy of the Isle of Thanet and to the Governors and Directors of the Infirmary.

On Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1820, the two Vice Presidents, Francis Cobb and James Taddy, esqrs. waited on Rev. William Frederick Baylay, in Cecil-square, and Mr. Warre soon joined the company. At the first application for the loan of his pulpit, Mr. B. slightly demurred, requiring something that should intimate the adjustment of all former disputes. To this requisition Mr. C. was ready to assent, but Mr. T. paused: happily, however, Mr. W. set the affair right; and harmony, peace, and mutual good-will were instantly established. Mr. Baylay's kindness was immediately emulated by his Clerical brethren throughout the Island. On Sunday, Aug. 27, the collections at Margate Church, at Ramsgate Chapel of Ease, at St. Peter's Church, at Zion and Ebenezer Chapels, Margate, and at Ebenezer Chapel, Ramsgate, together with sundry donations, amounted to 372*l.* 1*d.*

Messrs. Blades and Warre have offered to advance each 500*l.* at five per cent. interest, for the enlargement of the building. The improvements and additions are to commence whensoever the necessary contracts shall have been agreed upon.—ESTO PERPETUA! LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

YOUR Correspondent, J. S. p. 126, in treating so unceremoniously the opinion of Robert Cooke, Clarencieux Roy D'armes (in p. 35, of the preceding Number) is by no means justified; for the case he submits with the opinion of that learned and eminent civilian, Dr. Swabey, is totally different in point from the case in which Clarencieux gave his opinion. In the case quoted by J. S. the cloth was *purchased* by and put up by order of the *Churchwardens* acting as officers of the *parish*, and the action was brought by them, as officers of the *parish*, against the incumbent. It should be observed, Cooke lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when all funerals of the nobility and gentry were conducted under the direction of the Heralds, a body of persons, of whom Cooke was a senior member, and is reported to have been a man of considerable skill and reputation. Upon those occasions the Heralds were themselves (and I believe now are, where they officiate,) interested in, and benefited by the articles placed in the Churches at those solemnities; and therefore Clarencieux was extremely competent to know from his experience, how that *portion* of the cloth, of which *he speaks*, was in *those days* appropriated. Would his opinion have been taken had he not been considered conversant with the subject? A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 28.

IN consequence of your Review of Mr. Lascelles's "Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture," (p. 142) I was induced to peruse his work with the minute attention which it deserves.

Mr. Lascelles first limiting his inquiry, and distinguishing between the PROGRESS and the ORIGIN merely of the Pointed Arch, begins by enumerating *seriatim* the most celebrated systems, answering them as he goes along, and showing the particular bias of speculation which led to those systems. Then distinguishing between what may be called the true *historical* style, and what may be called merely the legendary, he lays down as a fundamental position: that the Pointed, as well as all other styles of Temple Architecture, (as distinguished from buildings for domestic and military uses) are IMITATIVE and essentially HISTORI-

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TORICAL: that is, they are emblematical devices of some remarkable event, story, character, or religious attribute in the history of a whole people, and that a people of great antiquity and celebrity: that the choice and adoption of a style of Temple Architecture was by no means a capricious preference of any arbitrary conventional pattern, which is variable *ad infinitum*: that mere taste, or fancy is too temporary, local, and fluctuating a principle to account for his choice. Some greater principle than mere determinate, powerful and universal, is required to controul the will of nations, throughout so many climates and ages, in adhering to any particular style, as that of the Pointed Arch, for example. Not to mention that other arches are by many of the first judges decided to have in them more simplicity and beauty than the pointed one; and also, that this being the weakest of all the arches, in *structures* of *stone*, the beauty of *utility* also must be laid out of this inquiry.

He then shews that heraldry, being historical, using colours for its language or expressions, that Temple Architecture is equally so; using only more durable and massive materials; that civil and military crowns (as the mural, the naval, and obsidional crown among the Romans,) allude always to some remarkable feature in *civil* or *military* Architecture —and that the *mitre* and *tiara*, which are taken from the Jewish Priesthood, allude to their kindred style, the *ecclesiastical*, by the same analogy. And, accordingly, we meet with this curvilinearly-pointed form, at every glance, repeated in the windows, doors, ceilings, the transepts, and *nave* of a Gothic Cathedral.

Mr. Lascelles acknowledges the Gothic to be the most awful and majestic of any style; possessing as much delicacy and sprightliness as it does vastness and sublimity.

The next step he takes is to inquire from what *incident* that pattern was taken, at what *period*, and why?

Mr. Lascelles shows that the Cathedral ceremony or ritual (restored and carried to its highest pitch during the Crusades) is, point for point, of Hebrew original: that this ritual, kept up by the Greek and Latin Churches, has many ceremonies and emblems in common with the Pagans: that among these last, a tradition of a deluge was universally received, as well as among the Hebrews themselves: that it was commemorated particularly in Egypt and at the Elusinian mysteries, by carrying about a SHIP or BOAT, with a shrine in it: which religious pomp was performed by Priests; while among the Jews also the first Church was a mere portable ark or tabernacle. That it is remarkable the Jews confined their notions of salvation to the present life only; having no distinct revelation (before the coming of the MESSIAH) of a future state, as Bishop Warburton has proved. But even if there is any doubt concerning the accuracy of this position of Warburton's — the very *doubt* proves that that important doctrine is not so clearly and manifestly expressed *in any part of* the Old Testament, as it is THROUGHOUT the New. That to the Jews, therefore, as well as to all the Pagan nations, the event of so supernatural a destruction as that caused by the deluge, but above all, that singular instance of supernatural *preservation* in the family of one man, the father of the human race, by means of the ark, was the most awful event that had occurred since the creation of the world; and that any monument or representation of it exhibited to the senses the most significant token of the Deity's power, severity, and favour; all at once—the great objects of our admiration, fears and hopes. That the belief or non-belief by any one in this age, of there having once occurred such a phenomenon as the deluge, is immaterial to the argument; it is enough that the first ages believed it. That the Hebrew ceremonial was expressly calculated to make a great impression on the senses: while the instrument or means of such signal preservation of the Patriarchal family, or any thing in its form or shape, any likeness to, or emblem of it, was held sacred by the Jews, as well as by ALL the antients; was imitated in their religious representations, their coins, their sacred vestments, sacred utensils, as well as temples—in fact was *to them* the only emblem known of salvation and immortality. That sacred, as well as profane writers, agree

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agree in the account of the same man (called Noah by the former, and Deucalion, or Janus, by the latter,) having immediately after the deluge FOUNDED PUBLIC WORSHIP: that the fable of the two-faced Janus, and the story of Prometheus and Epimetheus, denoted the man who had seen the world before, as well as after the deluge—the man who had lived twice, or rather three times, for the interval of the deluge itself was accounted an intermediate state of being; that altars, and even whole temples were built in the form of a ship and that the Arkite worship—in a temple of the form of a ship, was diffused universally over all the antient world from China to our remotest western isles. That the proportions of the Ark of Moses, or the Ark of the Covenant (the tabernacle so often mentioned in the Old Testament, and alluded to, *figuratively*, in the New) these proportions are evidently those of a ship or boat; and that though Moses does not in express terms prescribe the *shape* of a boat or ship, he prescribes *no other* shape—nor was it necessary to prescribe the shape in words, under the supposition that *this was the very purpose they had then immediately under their eyes*, while the *dimensions* it was necessary to specify, these being variable, and a matter of regulation. That the *proportions* given by Moses are evidently those of a boat or ship; and assuming that the ark of the deluge was of course in that shape—that the form of a Gothic *nave* co-incides with those proportions; while the very word *nave* is derived from a name implying a ship in all the old languages. To which may be added further, that among the Hebrews and Saxons, the one an exclusively-maritime—and the other, an exclusively-shepherd people, residing in tents—the first artificial building was intended to move, or to rest upon the waters only: accordingly, that among these two nations, the word for a building and a ship is the same. Whence it follows, by the fairest analogy, that not only the first altar, but the first tabernacle (as well as the ark of the deluge) were all three in the form of a ship or boat: (that curvilinearly conical form, observable in the pier of a bridge, in in the shape of a fish, in the superficies of a *tumulus*, and in a surgeon's lancet:) and that any perpendicular, horizontal, or parabolic section of THIS form GIVES THE POINTED ARCH.

In the course of the Essay, Mr. Lascelles shews that all crowns antient and modern, as well as tiaras, mitres, crosiers, and sceptres; all military standards of nations, and all coats of arms of individual families, were originally religious symbols, derived through the lower Greek Empire from the antient Jews and Egyptians, and revived by the Crusaders and Freemasons, so long the celebrated *itinerant* Architects of Europe. And he suggests that this Architecture may not improperly be called the Mosaic, or Cathedral Architecture; recommending, at the same time, an entire reconsideration of this subject to the Society of Antiquaries by those of their members who are conversant in the Hebrew Language and Antiquities. In the mean time he reduces every imaginable variety of the Pointed Arch into three formulæ, which he entitles: I. The lancet, or *mitre* point. II. The chalice, canopy, or *diadem* point. III. The *embowed point*. The last formula is the perpendicular section; it supposes a boat *reversed*. But in this, as well as in the other two sections (the horizontal and oblique), the *keel makes* the *point in all*.

Though the work is not long, it notices some curious particulars, detailed by way of illustration, that cannot well be inserted in these limits, as well as three outlines engraved of the respective sections of a ship, above-mentioned. And these three formulæ, he embodies in the following theorem: "Place the model of a keel upright, and fixing its top in a swivel, this keel revolved about a perpendicular axis (with variable degrees of opening at the lower extremity) will make that irregular curvilinear cone, any hyperbolic section of which gives the Pointed Arch."

The proofs Mr. Lascelles makes use of in his argument are, besides the reason of the thing, and the historical purpose of Temples: I. The coinciding *positive testimony*, contemporaneous and successive, from age to age, of profane writers, corroborated by Scripture. II. *Analogy*. III. And last, *Etymology*.

Mr. L. announces also, as in a state of preparation, *an Essay on the Origin of the Grecian Orders*. A. Z.

Mr.

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Gent. Mag. Sept. 1810. Pl. I. p. 201

COUND CHURCH, N.W.

Shropshire.

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Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug.* 1.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES in vol. LXXXVIII. p. 386, requests Views and Descriptions of the Churches of Tong and Cound, co. Salop. Of COUND, you will herewith receive a drawing *(see Plate I.)* with Church-notes, &c. TONG shall follow as soon as I can arrange some valuable documents relative to that very interesting and beautiful domain.

COUNDE, or CUND, is situated about seven miles North-east of Shrewsbury; it is a Rectory, in the Deanery of Salop, and Hundred of Cundover. The Church is rather a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Peter: it consists of a broad aile, chancel, and side aile to the South, divided by four pointed arches, supported by circular columns, with plain lined capitals; there is a piscina on the South side, in an ornamented niche. The Font appears of considerable antiquity; it is banded round the top with foliage, much mutilated, under which, with roses in circlets, the lower part is quite plain. There are some remains of stained glass in the East window of the South aile. The exterior of the South side of the Chancel has been repaired in a most incongruous manner with common brick-work. The following Monumental Memorials were transcribed at the time I visited the Church, Sept. 18, 1810.

On a Marble Tablet against the South wall of the Chancel.

M. S.
Juxta manent
Resurrectionem Justorum
JACOBUS CRESSETT,
Rector istius Ecclesiæ,
Filius Edvardi Cressett, Arm.
Natu quartus,
et Elizabetha uxor ejus,
Filia Johannis Edwardes,
Generosi,
Parentes quatuor filiorum,
Johannis, Andreæ, Edvardi,
et Jacobi.

Obijt Jacobus, Feb. 8, A. D. 1683, Ætat. 69.

Obijt Elizabetha, Jan. 16, A. D. 1692. Ætat. 77.

Arms.—Azure, a cross engrailed Or, *Cressett*; impaling, per bend sinister Ermine and Ermines, a lion rampant Or, *Edwardes*.

On a handsome Monument against the North wall of the Chancel.

Near this place
lies the body of ROBERT CRESSETT, esq.
whose good-nature gained him the love,
his probity the esteem,
and his sincerity the friendship,
both of his equals and superiors.
His affability got him the respect of his dependants,
and his charity the prayers of the poor,
so that he preserved the dignity of his family,
and died lamented by all.
To his memory,
BARBARA, his beloved and disconsolate Relict,
erected this Monument,
as a token of her
unfeigned love to him when living,
and unalterable respect now dead.
He departed this life May the 5th, 1728, in the 32d year of his age, leaving behind him EDWARD, the only son and child he had by her, to inherit their estates and fortune.

On an elegant Monument on the North side the Chancel.

To the memory of Dr. EDWARD CRESSETT,
Bishop of LLANDAFF,
second son of EDWARD CRESSETT, esq.
who died Feb. 13, 1755,
in the 58th year of his age.
He married first ALBINA, the youngest daughter of GRIFFITH RICE, of Newtown, in Carmarthenshire, esq. by whom he had no issue.
He afterwards married FRANCES, the eldest daughter of Thomas Pelham, esq. of Lewes in Sussex,
by whom he had one daughter,
ELIZABETH, who survives him,
to whom he bequeathed his whole estate.

Arms.—The *See of Llandaff*, impaling *Cressett*.

On a Monument against the North wall:

In memory of
HENRY CRESSETT PELHAM, esq.
of Crowhurst, in Sussex,
and Cound-Hall, in Shropshire,
who departed this life the 1st. of Jan. 1803,
in the 73d year of his age.
He married in 1767, JANE, daughter of Nicholas Hardinge, esq.
of Canbury, in Surrey, who survives him.
Also one son,
JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM,
who succeeds to his estates,
and two daughters, Frances and Anne.
The above
HENRY CRESSETT PELHAM, was the

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the son of THOMAS PELHAM, knight,
who married
JANE, sister and co-heir to ELIZABETH,
daughter of JAMES HUXELY, esq.
of Darnford, in Oxfordshire,
who married
ROBERT CRESSETT, esq.
grandfather to EDWARD CRESSETT,
Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

THE LADY OAK, in this neighbourhood, enquired after by your Correspondent, "R. B." vol. LXXX. p. 431, is nearly demolished. A fire was carelessly made too near the tree, which communicating with the hollow and decayed parts, caused its destruction. On the 25th of June, 1814, I fortunately made a sketch of the then venerable tree, and took the dimensions, which may be worth preserving.

	ft.	in.
Girt at bottom	41	7
— in the middle	24	2
— under the boughs	26	8½
The height	42	5

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

OXFORDSHIRE.

"Ye fretted pinnacles, ye fanes sublime,
Ye towers that wear the mossy vest of time;
Ye massy piles of old munificence,
At once the pride of learning and defence;
Ye cloisters pale, that, length'ning to the sight,
To contemplation, step by step, invite;
Ye high-arch'd walks, where oft the whispers clear
Of harps unseen have swept the Poet's ear;
Ye temples dim, where pious duty pays
Her holy hymns of ever-echoing praise;
Lo! your lov'd Isis, from the bordering vale,
With all a Mother's fondness bids you hail!
Hail, Oxford, hail!" — THOMAS WARTON'S "*Triumph of Isis.*"

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North-east, Northampton; North-west, Warwick; East, Buckingham; South, Berks; West, Gloucester.

Greatest length, 50; ***greatest breadth***, 38; ***circumference***, 190; ***square***, 742 miles.

Province. Canterbury. ***Diocese***, Oxford, excepting 7 parishes (Banbury, Croperdy, Horley, Hornton, Langford, Milton, and Thame) in Lincoln. ***Circuit***, Oxford.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Dobuni.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. ***Stations.*** Alauna, Alchester; Branavis, Banbury.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. ROLLRICH STONES; Druidical circle, called by Bede the second wonder of Britain; "Devil's coits," three monumental stones near Stanton Harcourt; Bickley pillar.—***Earth-works***, Grime's-dyke; Astall-barrow. Roman entrenchments at Alchester; Challow-hill; Chest-hill; Deddington; Dyke-hills, near Dorchester; and Hill-wood; Hook-norton (Saxon) and Tedmarton-castle (Danish) camps.—***Abbeys*** of Dorchester; Ensham; Oseney; and Thame.—***Priories*** of Bicester; Brightwell; Burford; and Minster Lovel. Nunneries of Godstow and Goring. ***Churches*** of Adderbury (steeple 160 feet high); Bampton; Bloxham (over the West door curious sculpture); Dorchester (windows painted with the history of Birinus); Henley-upon-Thames (handsome town); IFLEY (one of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture in the Kingdom); CHRIST-CHURCH CATHEDRAL; St. Mary's (the University Church, and where the Bampton lectures are delivered, erected in 1498, spire 180 feet); St. Peter's in the East, Oxford; Thame; and Witney.—***Fonts*** of Dorchester (of cast lead, noticed by Stukeley and Gough as the most antient, and perhaps only one of its kind in the world);

world); at Kiddington, in Mr. Brown's garden, (brought from Islip, and said to be that in which Edward the Confessor was baptized); Rotherfield Gray's; and St. Peter's in the East.—*Crosses* of Ensham; Ifley; Kiddington; and Marston.—*Castles* of Bampton; and Broughton.—*Mansions* of Adderbury; Astall: Ewelm; Mapledurham; Mincherry; Minster Lovel; Stanton Harcourt (curious kitchen); Swinbrook; and Prebendal-house at Thame.—*Conduit* at Nuneham Courtenay, erected near Carfax Church, Oxford, in 1617, taken down and presented to Earl Harcourt in 1787.

Dorchester was an episcopal see, established by Birinus, the Apostle of the West Saxons, in 635, and removed by St. Remigius de Fescamp, to Lincoln, in 1086. It comprized the Kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex. Most of its Bishops had sepulture in its abbey. The town once contained 7 churches.

In Ewelm Church are the monuments of Thomas Chaucer, son of Geoffrey the poet, 1434; Matilda Chaucer, widow of the poet, 1436; and Alicia, his grand-daughter, widow of William de la Pole, first Duke of Suffolk, 1475. The Mansion-house was built by the Duke of Suffolk in 1424.

Godstow Nunnery, founded by Editha, widow of Sir William Launcelne, was consecrated in 1138, in the presence of Stephen, his Queen Maud, and many of the nobility. Here was educated Rosamund Clifford, the beautiful mistress of Henry II. The story of her being poisoned by Queen Eleanor is of modern invention. She was buried before the high altar in this place with the epitaph,

> "Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda,
> Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

At Oxford was established, in 1221, the first house of the Dominicans, called also Preaching or Black Friars. The Cathedral of Christ Church was founded as a nunnery in 727, by Didanus, a Regulus of this county, and his daughter Frideswide. The present building was erected about the 11th century, and in it are monuments of St. Frideswide, its first prioress, 740; Guimond, first prior, 1149; Lady Elizabeth Montague, who gave Christ Church meadow, 1353; and Robert King, last Abbot of Oseney, and first Bp. of Oxford, 1557.—The Arundelian marbles collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and given by his grandson, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, at the instigation of John Evelyn, esq. the author of "Sylva," are in an apartment near the Schools.—The first Printer in England was Corsellis, who printed at Oxford in 1468; three years before Caxton began printing, and six years before he printed in England.

At Thame, died Osketyl, Abp. of York, 970. In the Church, among many antient monuments, are those of Geoffrey Dormer, merchant of the Staple of Calais; Richard Quatremayne, founder of the chantry here, died 1460; Sir John Clarke, who on Aug. 16, 1573, took prisoner Louis of Orleans, Duke of Longueville; and John Lord Williams of Thame, founder of the school and alms-houses.

At Woodstock, Alfred the Great translated Boethius "De Consolatione Philosophiæ." John Rous says, here was the most antient park in England; it was surrounded by a stone wall by Henry I. In it was the bower of the fair Rosamund, the scene of Addison's poetical comedy.

> "And now perhaps with Dido's ghost she roves,
> And hears and tells the story of their loves.
> Alike they mourn, alike they bless their fate,
> For love that made them wretched, made them great:
> Nor longer that relentless doom bemoan
> Which gain'd a Virgil, and an Addison."—*Tickell.*

Elizabeth was confined in the Manor-house, in the custody of Sir Henry Bidingfield, in her sister Mary's reign.

COLLEGES AND HALLS.

All Souls College, so named from the directions given to the society to pray for the *souls* of *all* the faithful deceased, was founded in 1437 by Henry Chicheley, Abp. of Canterbury. The first court, 124 feet by 72; the second, architect Hawksmoor, 172 by 155. The chapel is simply beautiful: over the altar is a fine "Noli me tangere," by Mengs, cost 315*l.* In the hall is a statue

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tue of Judge Blackstone, by Bacon, cost 472*l.* 10*s.* In the library, the largest room of its kind in the kingdom, 198 feet long, 32½ broad, 40 high, is a bust of Chicheley, by Roubiliac, and a statue of Colonel Christopher Codrington, buried in the chapel, 1716. He left 10,000*l.* to build the library, the first stone of which was laid by Dr. Young the poet, in 1710, and its total cost was 12,101*l.* 5*s.* The song of "The All Souls Mallard" is in the Oxford Sausage. Of this College, *Prelates*, Sheldon, of Canterbury; Thomas, of Winchester; and Taylor of Downe and Connor. *Statesmen*, Sir William Petre; Sir Clement Edmondes; Henry Coventry; and Sir William Trumball. *Lawyers*, Lord Chancellor Talbot; and Sir William Blackstone. *Physicians*, Linacre, the first person who taught Greek at Oxford; and Sydenham. *Architect*, Sir Christopher Wren. *Traveller*, Sir Anthony Shirley. *Poet*, Robert Heyrick. *Political Writer*, Marchmont Needham. *Platonist*, Norris. *Sceptic*, Tindal.

Baliol College, so called from its founder in 1263, John de Baliol, of Bernard's Castle in Durham, father of the unfortunate King of Scotland. Quadrangle 120 feet by 80. The windows of the chapel are brilliantly painted. Among the plate is a cup presented by Kyrle, the "Man of Ross." Of this college, *Reformer*, Wickliffe. *Prelates*, Morton and Abbot of Canterbury; Tunstall of Durham; and Douglas of Salisbury. *Statesmen* and Patrons of Learning, Humphrey the Good Duke of Gloucester, and Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. *Lawyers*, Lord Keeper Coventry; Chief Justice Popham; and Chief Barons Davenport and Atkyns. *Historians* and *Topographers*, Rous of Warwick; Atkyns of Gloucester; and Hutchins of Dorset. *Astronomers* and *Mathematicians*, Knill and Bradley. *Naturalist*, Evelyn. *Political Economists*, Charles Davenant and Adam Smith. *Jesuit*, Parsons. *Founder* of the *Antinomians*, Crisp.

Brasen-Nose College, so named from being built on the site of a hall thus denominated from a large nose of brass affixed as a knocker to the gate, was founded in 1509 by William Smith, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton of Cheshire, knt. Over the Hall-door are very antient busts of Alfred the Great, and Johannes Scotus Erigena. In the Library are the MS notes and collations of the Classics by Wasse. Of this College, *Prelates*, Smith of Gloucester, and 14 others. *Lawyers*, Lord Chancellor Egerton; and Ley Earl of Marlborough. *Physicians*, Caldwell. *Scholars*, the two Nowells, Deans of Westminster and Litchfield; Whittingham, Dean of Durham; Sir Henry Savile; Sir John Spelman; Burton, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholly;" and the Puritan Bolton. *Martyrologist*, Fox. *Astronomer*, Brerewood. *Poet*, Sir John Stradling. *Political Arithmetician*, Sir William Petty. *Antiquaries* and *Topographers*, Humphrey Llwyd, of Wales; Erdeswick, of Staffordshire; Sir Peter Leycester, of Cheshire; Burton, of Leicestershire; Ashmole, of Berks; Prince, of Devon; Watson, of Halifax; and Whittaker, of Manchester.

Christ-Church College, the largest in the University, was founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey. West front, 382 feet long. Principal quadrangle, 264 feet by 261. In the tower over the gateway, completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1661, hangs the bell "Tom," brought from Oseney Abbey, and re-cast in 1680, weight nearly 17,000 lbs. It is celebrated by Bp. Corbet in his Poems; by Spark, in the Musæ Anglicanæ; and by Dean Aldrich, in the catch, "Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells." The Hall, built by Wolsey, 115 feet long, 40 wide, and 50 high, has a beautiful Gothic window, and highly-ornamented roof. *Peckwater Court*, so called from the proprietor of an inn or hotel which stood on part of its site, was began from a plan by Dean Aldrich, in 1705. The Library, which occupies the East side of the square, was founded in 1710, from a design by Dr. Clarke. It is 141 feet long, 30 broad, and 37 high, and contains a very valuable collection of books, prints, and coins; a statue of Locke, by Roubiliac; and many busts. In a room below is a fine collection of paintings, given by General Guise in 1765. *Canterbury Square*, so denominated from occupying the site of *Canterbury Hall*, which was founded by Islip, Abp. of *Canterbury*, in 1361, and of which Sir Thomas More was a student, was completed in 1783; architect, Wyatt. The *Cathedral*, before noticed in "Antiquities," is 154 feet long, cross aile 102. Christ-

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Church has been the occasional residence of Henry VIII.; Elizabeth; James I. his Queen Anne of Denmark, and his son Henry Prince of Wales; Charles I. and his brother-in-law Frederick, King of Bohemia, both of whom were matriculated here in 1616; Queen Henrietta-Maria, and her nephews Princes Rupert and Maurice; Charles II.; James II.; and his present Majesty in 1814. —Of this College, *Reformer*, Peter Martyr. *Prelates*, Wake and Potter of Canterbury; Boulton and Robinson of Armagh; Piers, Matthew, Dolben, and Markham of York; Compton of London; Trevor of Durham; Duppa, Morley, and Trelawny (one of the Seven Bishops), of Winchester; Corbet, Reynolds, and Bagot, of Norwich; Fell of Oxford; Atterbury of Rochester; Prideaux of Worcester; Sanderson of Lincoln; Francis Gastrell of Chester (buried in the Cathedral, 1725); Benson of Gloucester; Thomas Tanner (buried in the Cathedral, 1735), and Shipley, of St. Asaph. Smalridge and Conybeare of Bristol. *Statesmen*, Carleton, Viscount Dorchester; Sir William Godolphin; Sackville, Earl of Dorset; Heneage and Daniel Finch, Earls of Nottingham; Bennet, Earl of Arlington; Sir William Wyndham; Carteret, Earl Granville; St. John Lord Bolingbroke; Lord Lyttelton; and Sir Thomas Hanmer. *Lawyers*, Lord Keeper Edward Lyttelton, Baron Mounslow (buried in the Cathedral, 1645); Chief Justice Sir John Banks, (buried in the Cathedral, 1644), and Murray, Earl of Mansfield. *Philosophers*, Locke; Experimental, Desaguliers; and Mechanical, Hooke. *Orientalist*, Edward Pococke (buried in the Cathedral, 1691). *Classical Scholars*, Meric Casaubon; Price, Sparke, Boyle Earl of Orrery, Dean Aldrich, Cracherode, and its late Dean Cyril Jackson. *Mathematician*, Gunter. *Divines*, South, Allestree, Freind, and Newton. *Schoolmasters*, Mulcaster, Grey, and Busby. *Physicians*, Llewellyn, Willis, Stubbe, Lower, Hannes, Freind, and Lee, who left 20,000*l.* for the anatomical lecture. *Astronomer*, Gregory. *Historian*, Heath. *Lexicographer*, Adam Littleton. *Antiquaries*, Sir Andrew Fountaine, and Browne Willis. *Topographers*, Camden, Carew of Cornwall; Drake and Burton of York. *Traveller*, Hackluyt. *Poets*, Sir Philip Sydney; Gosson; Peele; Holyday; Cartwright; Randolph; and Brady. *Dramatists*, Ben Jonson; and Otway. *Essayists*, Budgell; Bonnel Thornton; and Colman. *Puritan*, Sir Humphrey Lynd. *Quaker*, Penn. *Methodists*, John and Charles Wesley.

Corpus Christi College, so denominated from its original dedication to God Almighty, the most holy *body of Christ*, the blessed Virgin, and several saints, was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester. Quadrangle 101 feet by 80. Hall, 50 by 25. Chapel, 70 by 25. Altar-piece, "The Adoration," by Rubens. In the Library are the MSS of the Oxford antiquaries, Bryne and Fulman, and an invaluable set of Aldine classics. Frederick III. of Prussia, and his two sons, lodged here during their visit in 1814. Of this College, *Prelates*, Cardinal Pole of Canterbury; Jewell of Salisbury; Pococke of Meath; and Fowler of Gloucester. *Antiquaries*, Twyne; Chisshull; and Milles, Dean of Exeter. *Scholars*, John Rainolds, Dean of Lincoln, (buried in the Chapel); Basil Kennet; and Hare, Lord Coleraine. *Divines*, Hooker; Featley, and "the ever memorable" John Hales. *Schoolmaster*, Gill. *Biographer*, Fiddes. *Herald*, Anstis. *Traveller*, Sir John Mennes. *Collector*, Sir Ashton Lever. *Dramatist*, Edwards. *Author of* "Sandford and Merton," Day.

Exeter College was founded in 1315, by Walter de Stapledon, Bp. of *Exeter*, whence its name. Principal front, 220 feet long. Quadrangle nearly a parallelogram of 135 feet.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Secker of Canterbury; Prideaux of Worcester; Bull of St. David's; Bayley of Bangor; and Conybeare of Bristol. *Lawyers*, Sir John Fortescue; Sir John Doddridge; Sir William Noy; Sir Anthony Fitzherbert; Lord Chancellor Cooper Earl of Shaftesbury; and Chief Justices Rolle and Treby. *Valiant Royalists*, James Duke of Hamilton; and Paulet Marquess of Winchester. *Hebrician*, Kennicott. *Classical Scholars*, Upton and Toup. *Platonist*, Norris. *Mathematician*, Brouncker. *Civilian*, Duck. *Historians*, Wheare, the first Camden professor; Carey second Earl of Monmouth; and Tindal, continuator of Rapin. *Topographers*, Borlase of Cornwall, and Lewis of Margate. *Herald*, Anstis. *Divines*, Hakewell; Conant; and Walker,

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Walker, author of "Sufferings of the Clergy." *Nonconformist*, Caryll. *Physicians*, Sir Simon Baskerville; Gideon Harvey; and Frank Nicholls. *Poets*, Browne, and Hole. *Translator of Higden*, Trevisa. *Author on Apparitions*, Glanville.

Jesus College was founded in 1571 by Dr. Hugh ap Rice, or Price, Treasurer of St. David's. Two quadrangles, first 90 feet by 70; second 100 by 90. In the Library is Lord Herbert of Cherbury's Collection of Books. In the Chapel, among other monuments, are those of its Principals, Sir Rubule Thelwall, munificent benefactor, 1630; and Sir Leoline Jenkins, statesman and civilian, 1685.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Usher of Armagh; Andrewes of Winchester; Lloyd of Worcester (one of the Seven Bishops); and Rider of Killaloe. *Antiquaries*, David Powell, and Edward Llwyd. *Welsh Poet*, Rees Prichard. *Divines*, Lucas; Worthington; Henry Owen; and Bandinel, the first Bampton Lecturer. *Letter Writer*, James Howell. *Traveller*, Herbert. *Lexicographer*, John Davis. *Beau*, Nash.

Lincoln College was founded in 1427 by Richard Flemming, Bp. of *Lincoln*, whence its name. Two quadrangles, one a square of 80, the other of 70 feet. In the Library is a collection of Greek and Latin MSS. given by Sir George Wheler.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Potter of Canterbury; Crew of Durham; Sanderson of Lincoln; and Wetenhall of Kilmore. *Lawyer*, Chief Justice Sir Edmund Anderson. *Biblical Translators*, Kilbye, and Brett. *Saxonist*, Marshall, Dean of Gloucester. *Mathematician*, Hopton. *Physician*, Radcliffe. *Lexicographer*, Davies. *Traveller*, Sir George Wheler. *Divines*, Grey, author of "Memoria Technica;" and Hervey, of "Meditations." *Ecclesiastical Historian*, Fowlis. *Roman Catholic*, Weston. *Puritans*, Bolton, and Burgess. *Nonjurors*, Kettlewell, and Dr. Hicks. *Methodist*, John Wesley. *Sceptic*, Tindal.

(To be continued.) Byro.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 10.

I BEG leave to trouble you upon the subject of a particular mode of deriving titles to Pews in Parish Churches, which I feel less reluctance in doing, as some questions upon Faculty Pews have already been lately introduced to the public attention, and answered by some unknown Correspondents; and I hope one or other of those gentlemen will, through the medium of your valuable and old-established Publication, take upon himself the trouble of explaining how and in what manner the grievance complained of may be removed.

The parish church of Alcester, in Warwickshire, is peculiarly circumstanced, as to the tenure of the Pews; owing, in a great measure, to the number of Dissenters, principally Catholicks, resident within the parish. Until I was aware of this circumstance, I had always been given to understand that no person could hold a Pew in a Church, unless in respect of a dwelling-house, and never as appurtenant to land; and that it was unlawful to sell or dispose of Pews, unless there were more than sufficient for the accommodation of the Parishioners; in which case, the overplus might be disposed of by the Churchwardens and Parishioners jointly, and the produce applied in reduction of the Church-rates.

In the parish in question, the Pews were originally built, and have always been repaired in the same way that the Church is, that is to say, at the general charge of the Paymasters, by a rate made in the same ratio as the rates for the relief of the Poor, which I believe to be a custom adopted in general throughout England, though in many places are to be found instances of Lords of Manors, and other particular persons, chargeable by immemorial custom with this incumbrance. But notwithstanding this mode of contributing to the repairs of the Church, which is both just and reasonable, the way in which the inhabitants derive their title to the Pews is far from being so. There the Pews are considered as personal chattels, distinct from the dwelling-houses, not descendible to the heir, and the property of any person whatever, who may be inclined to purchase them, which is the way in which they are for the most part acquired; it is even not unfrequent to expose them for sale by public auction, and for Dissenters to purchase them in this way for no other purpose

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pose than for the sake of profit, by letting them at annual rents. The inconvenience occasioned by such practices, which cannot be considered in any other light than as disgraceful, can well be imagined, to those who would wish to attend their Church; who probably have not an opportunity of purchasing, or think it improper to become parties to such a proceeding; and whilst a respectable householder is thus excluded, and probably when the Church is only partially filled, an inhabitant of an adjoining parish, not possessed of realty within the parish of Alcester, is in the enjoyment of a Pew, and even without the necessity of contributing to church repairs, or rates. I believe it to be doubtful, whether the custom is not so far ripened into general usage, as to be too deeply rooted for the Bishop of the diocese to exercise the authority with which he is invested by the common law (except in particular places wherein the same power is exercised by the Churchwardens), of parcelling out the Pews in every part of the Church, except the chancel, and making new allotments of them, upon a complaint being made and verified by a portion of the respectable part of the parishioners.

It would certainly be much to be desired if some remedy could in any way be applied to a system so pregnant with injustice to the parishioners, and prejudicial to the best interests of the Established Church.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Poems of Lucretius, Pope, &c. with critical Remarks.

(Continued from p. 20.)

MAN himself, with all his proud boasts of reason, occupies but a single link in the chain of Providence;—he shrinks into insignificance when opposed to the illimitable range of intelligences which we conceive it probable indue and animate the numberless created beings which people the vast domains of this universe,—beings which, to us, are utterly unknown,—and which they may exercise with intuitive freedom. The race of beings which vegetate upon this planet which we call our home, scarcely, it is probable, approximate a middle rank in the order of intellectual and rational creatures, and though we think we can trace its first commencement in the subordinate stages of animal existence of our system, we soon lose it in heights which are beyond all possibility of our reach. As worlds crowd on worlds in the ample space, which philosophy no less than reason has assigned to creation, it is rational to suppose that the perceptions of intellect are, throughout the vast and indefinite scale which reigns throughout her realms, varied in their respective and unequal proportions.

The light of our natural faculties beams with a radiance corresponding with our natural condition,—which radiance, though it often shines considerably brighter through the endowments of genius, and the adventitious aids of industry and education, —even when mind has shone out in its utmost vigour, has ever been clouded by weakness and incapacity. Among the most eminent philosophers in antient times who adorned the Academy, the Lyceum, and the Portico, this weakness and obscurity was manifest when their respective founders and followers applied themselves in vain to the elucidation of various phenomena connected with nature and man.

The higher pretensions of sages of modern times,—of our Boyles, of our Lockes, and our Newtons, have, in their enquiries, exhibited instances of mortifying and reiterated failure, and brought home a powerful conviction to their minds of the bewildering darkness which, even in its most aspiring moments, o'ershadows the exertions of human reason and of human intellect.

The narrowness and inadequacy of our powers of intellect,—upon which Pope has so frequently descanted, may likewise be said to be sometimes conspicuous when we attempt to view Revelation with the eye of reason; and to reconcile the apparent discrepancies which must occasionally strike the examiner who would fain arrive at clear and satisfactory light on things which, in certain respects, involve questions of primary importance. Theology, if interpreted in the sense of the letter, plainly inculcates the existence only of a single world; to which all the powers and resources of the universe are directed, and

and upon which the regards of Omnipontence seem concentrated. Whilst thus addressing us, its various prophecies, allusions, and narratives, seem absolutely to contradict those mighty realities which are nevertheless corroborated and confirmed by all the experimental assurances of Science. Borne on the wings of probability, the imagination of man, soaring beyond the limited confines of a single world, expatiates amongst numberless other spheres; that, from evidence of the most unexceptionable kind, — from accurate experiments, constrains the sober judgment to determine, are habitable and animated worlds, framed and designated for like purposes with our own. Disdaining to be circumscribed by the ideal fetters which the narrow circle of space assigned to our own immediate being, prescribes to our views, it wafts aloft through the ample territories of unknown globes, of dimensions even surpassing that on which we vegetate,—peopled with innumerable creatures by a wise and all-bountiful Creator.

Such intellectual excursions, therefore, growing out of the general subject of man, are not to be deemed the idle and speculative dreams suggested by fancy,—they are not the idle chimeras of a heated brain,—they are the rational deductions of fair reasoning, corroborated by accumulated experiments. Instructed by certain truths in science,—such, whilst contemplating the illimitable expanse which stretches on either side around us, are the visions which animate the soul;—such, whilst with mingled sensations of astonishment and awe, surveying the cloudless sky of evening, blazing with innumerable fires, are the prospects which silent and soberworking reflection magnificently unfold, and prodigiously widen the boundaries of creation. Filled with these scenes, and their immensity, the thoughtful mind, after roving thro' spaces without bound or limit, cannot resist the impression that something lies beyond this visible system, concerning which Revelation has been silent, and of which our understandings, assisted only so far as the ingenuity of human art can contribute, cannot attain clear and adequate ideas.

This train of reflections,—this flow of thought, suggested by a general view of certain parts of the Essay on Man, will naturally strike the mind when reviewing the dignity and philosophical importance of the subjects which Pope has sung. That he has at all times adequately sung them, in all the relations growing out of this complicated and undefined system of existence and of knowledge, could perhaps not be expected from a Poet of his endowments and capacities;—that he has infused dignity and interest into those general sketches which he has given us, and illustrated them by striking, eloquent, and beautiful associations, drawn from the moral and metaphysical study of his own species, is a meed of praise which can never be withheld from him. These laurels must always play round his head, notwithstanding the *dictum* noticed above of Johnson, who has not altogether done him justice when he asserts, that penury of knowledge and vulgarity of sentiment were never before so successfully disguised. The topics, or the subjects of discussion, comprised in this Poem may be said to be at once novel and of high interest. The Poet adventured his genius in an undertaking of an arduous kind, in embarking in disquisitions which have frequently employed the pens and the sagacity of the most acute metaphysicians and casuists, and certainly showed a confidence in thus adventuring himself in a capacity so unlike that in which he had previously shone, that nothing but the elevation of his sentiment, and the force and energy of his numbers, could have justified.

Warton has likewise alleged, as is well known, in disparagement of Pope's powers of ratiocination, that the plagiarism of his subjects (of which he cites instances), happily disguised under an adscititious dress, render him unworthy of that regard of which he otherwise would eminently have been worthy. But here one of his admirers might ask if the licence thus taken (even supposing it to have been taken in its extent) be wholly confined to this accomplished Poet; and if, in so comprehensive a theme of enquiry as that in which he embarked, it is easy to avoid the train of arguments or arriving at the same inferences which, when investigators philosophize by the same legitimate mode, seem, in a great degree,

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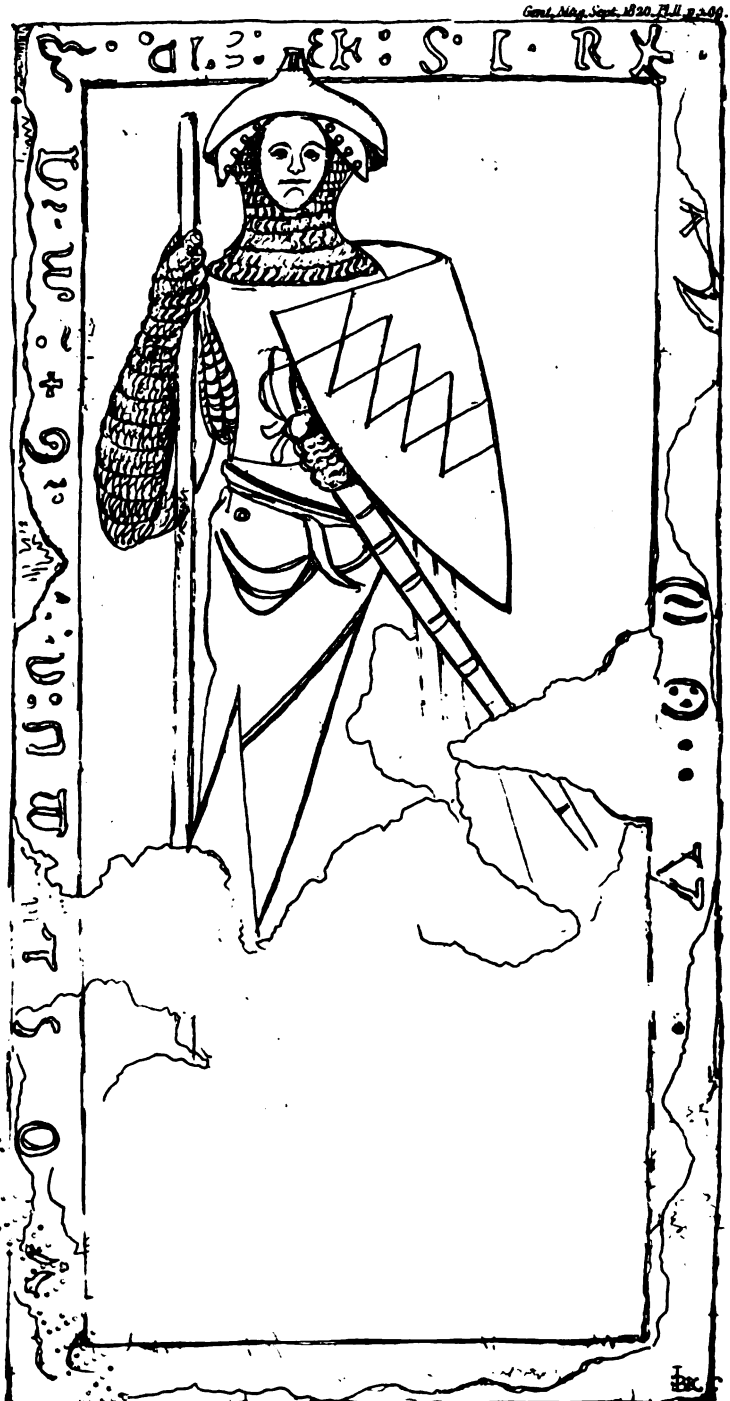

Ancient Tomb-stone at Ashington, Somersetshire.

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to be involved as a consequence. To another charge which has been preferred against the subjects or the doctrines inculcated in the Essay on Man, —that of necessarianism and scepticism,—and also to one which might possibly be added,—that, from its extreme brevity, its author was unable to give even the shadow of discussion to many things of a high and momentous nature which the occasion superinduced,—it may be observed, that with regard to the first, the invocation addressed to the Author's friend St. John, in his exordium, and the well-known apostrophe in the peroration, may have given it much colour, even where no other proof existed to substantiate it,—and with respect to the last, Warburton has told us, that this Essay, as originally planned by Pope, was to have comprised a field of discussion of which the whole Poem, as it now remains, constituted only the first Book. The defect, therefore, of knowledge or of judgment in the author, was not so much a cause of this brevity as ill health, want of time, or of opportunity.

Melksham. T. P.

(To be continued.)

Account of Ashington, *co.* Somerset.

(Resumed from p. 113.)

I NOW fulfil my promise of sending an account of the Epitaphs, &c. in the Church of Ashington.

There are only three monumental Inscriptions, which are all in the chancel, viz. a marble table in memory of Sir John St. Barbe, Bart. who died in 1723.

"Here lies Sir John St. Barbe, Bart. possessed of those amiable qualities which birth, education, travel, greatness of spirit, and goodness of heart, produce.—Interred in the same vault, his second wife Alice Fiennes, aunt to the present Lord Say and Sele. His first wife was Honour, daughter of Colonel Norton. He died at his seat of Broadlands in Hampshire, Sept. 7, 1723, leaving for his only heir and executor Humphrey Sydenham, Esq. of Combe in Somersetshire, who ordered this Marble to his memory."

The arms of St. Barbe were, checky, Argent and Sable.

A flat grave-stone for James Burt, Gent, Mag. *Sept.* 1830.

Rector of the parish, who died June 8, 1729, aged 62. Mary, his wife, who died 15 Nov. 1742, aged 69; and James, their son (styled Gent.), who died 28 Jan. 1777, aged 71.—The other is an ancient flat-stone, 7 feet by 3, having the figure of a Knight in chain mail, cut *en creux*, or rudely traced by the chissel in *outline (represented in Plate II.)* The Inscription is so much defaced as to be almost illegible; upon his Shield he bears a *Bend fussilly*, which were the Arms of Ralegh or Raleigh: to this family the possessors of Ashington were allied; Sir Matthew Furneaux (Sheriff for Somerset 34 Edw. I.) having married Maud, daughter of Sir Warine de Ralegh of Nettlecombe in this county. Neither Collinson, or any other writer on the topographical history of Somerset, has mentioned this tombstone; and as other families bore the above arms (that of Kittisford for instance), it is by no means certain that the Knight was of this family;—equally silent are our Historians respecting the small niche on the outside of the Church at the Eastern end, above the roof of the chancel *(see the Plate*, p. 113), in which the sculpture cannot be distinguished without the aid of a ladder. The group consists of three human figures,—a male standing between two females; admitting a conjecture that this refers to the history of the martyred Saint (Vincent*), to whom the Church is dedicated. He is here represented with his hands bound, after sentence had been passed upon him. On his right, a woman, with folded hands, is looking piteously upon him; and the other appears absorbed in greater grief, turning aside her head unable to behold him. The niche is only 2 feet in height, and 11 inches in breadth; the figures 10½ inches high.

The oldest Register is on parchment, beginning with the year 1567; from this source, the following imperfect list of the incumbents from that period is collected; viz.

1567. Richard Orchard was then Rector; he died 23 Sept. 1619, and was buried at Ashington.

* St. Vincent, with his patron Valerius Bishop of Saragossa, were brought in irons to Valentia, where Vincent refusing to abandon his faith, was burnt alive, A.D. 304.

1619.

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1619. The successor of Orchard not mentioned.
1652. Michael Dolling presented this year, but the time of his death, or resignation, is not known.
1663. John Ball presented this year, and the foregoing remarks also apply to him.
1690. James Burt presented this year, buried at Ashington in 1729.
1729. —— Keate succeeded (according to tradition). The Register from this year to 1765, is missing.
1739. Richard Eyre presented this year; resigned in 1741.
1741. Sydenham Rutherford presented this year; he was buried at Marston Magna in 1785.
1785. John Williams presented this year; who is the present worthy incumbent, and also Rector of Marston Magna, where he resides (see vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 105); and to whom the writer acknowledges the very liberal manner in which he has communicated to him most of the information here given.

Yours, &c. C. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

THE following Extract from Aulus Gellius's "Noctes Atticæ," Book vi. Chap. 17, translated by W. Massey, may interest some of your many learned Readers:

"Who the person was that first of all exhibited Books to be publicly read, and what a vast number of Books there was in the public Libraries at Athens, before that city was plundered by the Persians?

"The tyrant Pisistratus * is said to have been the first who exhibited books of the liberal Sciences to be publicly read at Athens; and after that time, the Athenians themselves, with great care and diligence, augmented their number. But when Xerxes made himself master of Athens, having burnt the city, all but that part called Acropolis, he took and carried away all their noble Libraries into Persia. But after a long series of years K. Seleucus, who was surnamed Nicanor, had all those books carried back again to Athens. After this the Ptolemys in Egypt purchas'd and got copy'd such a vast quantity of books, that they amounted to about seven hundred thousand volumes. But all these volumes, in the first Alexandrian war, when that city was taken by Julius Cæsar, were burnt, not purposely and by design, but casually by his auxiliary soldiers †."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

* In the reign of Servius Tullius (sixth King of Rome), about 577 years before Christ, who reigned 44 years, Pisistratus was tyrant of Athens, Solon having made himself a voluntary exile because the people would not believe what he foretold concerning Pisistratus.

† See Polidore Vergil, p. 84, edit. 1663.

On the present State of FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII. Part ii. p. 585).

THE *Church* is assuredly the noblest object among the extensive assemblage of buildings which now compose the ruins of Fountains Abbey. Plainness, a character that distinguishes the other edifices of this once grand monastic institution, has also been scrupulously followed in the aisles of the Church, and though this beautiful fabric comprehends several styles of architecture, every one is alike free from sculptured ornaments; the more ancient style in the nave and transepts where the simple grandeur of the Norman design prevails, having served as it were for a model to succeeding architects, to chasten the elegant enrichments of the Pointed Style, which, in the choir and upper cross-aisles, exhibit a specimen so extensive, elegant, and pure, as to remain almost without an equal.

The ground-plan of Fountains Abbey Church may be described as cruciform, with the addition of an aisle at the upper or Eastern extremity, somewhat corresponding with the choir-transepts of several of our Cathedrals. The component parts, therefore, are, a Nave and Choir, composed of three aisles a Cross Aisle, or Transepts, with two chapels attached to each on their Eastern side, in the room of lateral aisles; a Lady Chapel behind the High Altar, which on the North and South sides open by means of arches to two spacious and very beautiful aisles, neither less lofty nor less magnificent in design than the Lady Chapel itself.

At the meeting of the four principal aisles, in the centre of the Church, the Norman tower was doubtless once

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raised;

raised; but when the establishment of the Pointed Style gave a fresh impulse to the enthusiasm of the skilful architects in the thirteenth century, they demolished the plain choir of the original structure, and extended it to its present form,—an alteration which, if it did not cause the removal of the antient tower, suggested, tho' at a later period, the erection of that stately and beautiful pile at the end of the North transept, which now remains almost uninjured, and which, therefore, is peculiar to this Abbey.

The Nave, with its two lateral ailes, are unaltered specimens of the mixed Norman and Pointed Styles. When entire, each side was subdivided into eleven arches of the Pointed form, resting on plain and massy cylindrical columns, with bases and capitals, carved in a plain manner, which also give support to the arches and vaulted roof of the side-ailes. Over the great arches is an uniform row of single Norman windows, covered with a label-moulding which springs from a straight cornice: there is no gallery story belonging to this Church. A row of equally plain but more spacious windows admits the light to the side-ailes.

In the wall of the South aile are three plain Norman arches; the most Eastern of these communicated with the Dormitory; the middle arch led to the vestibule of the great cloister, which has unfortunately been destroyed*, and the most Western door-way opened to the churchyard.

Excepting the Western door-way, no part of the exterior of the nave is ornamented: — the windows in the upper and lower stories are covered with a block cornice, and all the arches are without mouldings; but the principal doorway of the Church displays some of those carvings which usually adorn the more antient structures in the Norman style; viz. the grotesquely-sculptured capitals; but the encroachments of ivy, and the mischievous industry of the ignorant, have together nearly defaced these ornaments. The West window is lofty and spacious, and has been wholly *disencumbered* of the tracery and mullions with which it was originally filled—between the point of the arch, and the pediment which surmounts the West front is a niche. These alterations were made upon the solid Norman masonry; the walls are unsupported by buttresses, but at each angle is a sort of pilaster,—an appendage more commonly designed for ornament than for use.

As the transepts are without side-ailes, their arches differ from those in the nave. Before the entrance to every chapel is a large plain arch resting on double pilaster-buttresses; the chapels are separated by a wall of solid masonry, and are each roofed with stone, but without ribs. The chapels belonging to the North transept are considerably mutilated, the Eastern walls being partly demolished; but those attached to the South transept appear in a more perfect state, though obstructed with brambles and rubbish. The most Northern of the two in the South transept, was altered and enlarged at a late period of the Pointed Style. The Eastern wall being wholly removed, a strong Pointed arch was built to support the roof: to this a small chancel was added, covered on the outside with battlements, and sufficiently large to contain the Altar, over which is a window filled with tracery. The other chapels contain two Norman windows, beneath a circular opening at the East end. The transepts are lighted by means of plain Norman windows, which are covered with a straight cornice like the nave. Till the period of the addition of the great tower to the North transept, the Norman architecture of the more antient Church that was left unaltered when the choir was rebuilt, remained free from innovation; but when that noble appendage was given to the fabrick, so far had the Pointed Style suffered alteration, that even the choir, with all its appendant ailes, though a splendid contrast to the unadorned walls of the nave, was yet deficient, according to the taste of the fifteenth century, when a window of large dimensions was placed in the room of several lancet openings. Many Norman windows shared a similar fate; a chapel in the South transept was altered, as before described; two

* In the loss of this porch, Fountains Abbey has been deprived of one of those numerous features of its antient design, which have always formed its chief boast, and which are unequalled by any other ecclesiastical remains in Great Britain.

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two windows were inserted in the ailes of the nave, the West window, the great East window, and the windows under the pediments in the North and South upper cross ailes. But as the tower was designed for the enlargement of the body of the Church, the wall of the transept was wholly removed, and a lofty and most beautiful arch raised on its foundations, which exposed a noble window, occupying nearly the width and height of the basement of the tower, in the opposite wall.

The external angles of the tower are supported by handsome buttresses, having niches. Above the great window are two divisions or stories formed by cornices, on which are carved Inscriptions and Shields of Arms, all in good preservation. On each side of the upper tier is a handsome window, beneath which, on the South side (once appearing over the roof of the transept), is a niche containing a figure, and on the East side of the tower, nearer the basement, is another niche. The surmounting story of the tower is battlemented, and contains *square-headed* windows, having flying buttresses at the angles (which rise out of the larger buttresses), and once terminated with pinnacles. Whether this portion of the tower is as old as the lower part, or was subsequently added, must be left to conjecture. I will not venture my opinion. This tower is now roofless, but its walls remain unimpaired.

The choir was certainly built in the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the early and pure architecture of the Pointed Style. On each side were, originally, five Pointed arches dividing the ailes, all of which, and the clustered columns by which they were supported, have disappeared,—leaving a spacious area of smooth grass, whose surface is alone *disturbed* by the curious pavement of black tiles belonging to the High Altar, and a stone coffin, embedded in the ground, towards the North side. The windows in the side-ailes consist of well-proportioned single arches, being separated on the outside by buttresses rising higher than the parapet, and on the inside by clusters of slender columns which sustained the pressure of the groins of the roof, the stone springers yet remaining attached to the walls. Both the external and the internal arches of these windows are supported upon delicately proportioned columns, with plain capitals, bases, and bands, which latter are almost peculiar to this admirable style of architecture. The interior of these ailes is enriched with a uniform row of elegant trefoil shaped arches, resting on slender insulated columns, but the greater number of them are now destroyed. At the entrance to the South aile of the choir from the transept appear the Arms of Fountains Abbey, carved on a shield; viz. *three horse-shoes*, 2 and 1.

The exposed grave in the floor of the choir was formerly covered with an effigy of a cross-legged Knight, clad in armour, and girt with his shield and sword, the latter being suspended from an ornamented belt. This noble figure has been sadly mutilated, but those portions which have escaped injury exhibit specimens of very fine sculpture. We are told that it was removed from its proper position to the North aile of the nave (where it now lies), for preservation; but as the situation is almost unsheltered, I am more inclined to believe that the same bad taste that directed the removal of the bases of the great columns (and perhaps of arches too) also directed the transposition of this fine memorial of one of the great Mowbrays.

The Choir and Lady Chapel were anciently separated by a stone screen, corresponding in design and proportions with the arches under the windows in the side-ailes, but only the fragments of the lower part attached to the side piers remain. Upon this basement the superstructure of the screen (built either of wood or stone) was raised, to an elevation sufficiently lofty for the purpose of distinguishing these two portions of the Church, yet not so high as to obstruct the view of the magnificent window which filled the entire space of the East end, from the choir, to which it doubtless proved a splendid feature, having had numerous mullions, and beautiful tracery. The two arches on either side the Lady Chapel, of inconceivably grand proportions, resting on slender octagonal shafts, which have been robbed of all their ornamental pillars, whose capitals still give support to the clustered mouldings

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ings of the arches, occupy its length, and open to the transverse ailes, where altars have been fixed, and which have had their doorways to avoid disturbing the service in the Lady Chapel by passing across its aile at particular times. The arches of these doorways are of the *Norman*, or round shape, while the double tier of lancet windows, divided by buttresses, composed the rest of the design of this elegant portion of the Church.—Every arch is free from carved ornaments, but their mouldings are numerous and delicate, and remain in fine preservation. Both externally and internally, the East end of the Church is designed with incomparable grandeur and beauty. Of the exterior, no part has been obscured with ivy and trees, and of the interior, no part (till the late judicious improvements by the noble owner) remained free from these incumbrances.—The forest of trees that filled the area, and the impervious masses of ivy that clung to the entire surface of the walls, having (with some tasteful exceptions to the latter) been taken away, the curious visitor enjoys an assemblage of Architectural objects before unseen. The entrance to the Abbey is at this point (I regret to say); and where a solitary admirer of landscape lately praised the luxuriant verdure, the multitude now stop to gaze with wonder and admiration upon the beautiful architecture of these roofless ailes, and confess that the recent improvements have added another object to the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

THE following instances of his late Majesty's feelings, and the warmth of his friendship, are extracted from the Notes to the Sermon of the Rev. David Skurray, reviewed in your last Number, p. 146.

"When his late Majesty visited Longleat in the autumn of 1789, an immense concourse of people assembled from all quarters in the Park, in the hope of catching a sight of the King. The noble Host, somewhat alarmed, enquired of his steward what was best to be done on the occasion, who replied that in order to gratify the whole assemblage, he would advise that his Majesty would condescend to exhibit himself from the flat roof of the mansion, with which the King instantly complied. An attendant took the liberty of enquiring of his Majesty who was used to large assemblies, of how many souls he might imagine *the mob* below consisted. On which his Majesty courteously remonstrated, '*Mob*, Sir, implies a crowd that is disorderly; the people below are peaceable; *multitude*, if you please, but not *mob*.'"

"His Majesty had been desirous of a Wiltshire Shepherd, and application was made by Mr. Kent, to the late Mr. Davis of Horningsham for that purpose, who procured a man from Brixton Deverill, of the name of William Daphney. The King and General Goldsworthy had frequent conversations with the Shepherd, with whose simple manners, acuteness, and dialect, they were frequently entertained. It happened, however, in the course of time, that some sheep were missing from the royal flocks, and the spoliations were traced to poor Daphney. His Majesty having been consulted about prosecuting him, replied that he had been himself the innocent occasion of poor Daphney's crime. That if he had suffered him to remain on the Wiltshire hills, he had continued harmless as his sheep. That he had been seduced to his ruin by a gang of unprincipled villains that then infested the neighbourhood, who would corrupt an angel. That he should be discharged, but not prosecuted. The poor fellow, overpowered by royal consideration and clemency, exclaimed, 'I will never cease to serve such a master. I can no longer do it with my crook, but I can with a musket.' Upon which he entered into the army, and his destitute wife was transferred by their Majesties into a calling of decent subsistence."

"When his Majesty was at Weymouth, the late Mr. Davis (who had been for many years the truly respectable and intelligent Steward in the family at Longleat) called upon some of the King's attendants at Gloucester Lodge, he was informed that it would be expected that the King should be made acquainted with the circumstance of his visit. His Majesty in consequence appointed a place of interview. After some casual observations, his Majesty alluded to the recent death of the late Marquis of Bath, who is supposed to have been more than any other subject in the royal confidence. On observing that 'God Almighty had never made a more honourable man,' he was overpowered by his feelings, and retired to compose himself. On returning, he enquired about the improvements which were in progress during his visit at Longleat, and then took leave with his accustomed politeness."

ACCOUNT

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ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIENT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS; WITH REMARKS BY MR. FOSBROOKE. No. VII.

(Resumed from p. 135.)

LX. PUPIENUS. A Bust. It perfectly resembles his effigies upon the Imperial Coins. *(Visconti, p. 26.)* This Bust, if it be correctly appropriated, must be rare; for Mongez does not give any in his Recueil, § *Têtes Antiques* on *Iconographie.* Winckleman, *(art. vi. 8.)* mentions a Statue at the Villa Albani, which exhibits the state of Sculpture at his period. "The capital forms are to be seen; but the fine touches are wanting; and this deficiency gives a dryness and heaviness to the figure."

LXI. A PORPHYRY URN. The body of this Urn is rounded, and the covering cut into a kind of truncated pyramid. The feet are formed *en consoles*, and ornamented with chimeras. This Monument, which had belonged to Count Caylus, *was employed in the decoration of his tomb* in the Church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. *(Visconti, p. 61.)* Speaking of "things *as they ought to be*," perhaps a man's tombstone ought to be as much regarded as his will; but M. d'Arnaud, in his "Ame sensible," has an interesting tale concerning the most painful, as he stiles it, of all truths, the certainty of being disregarded and forgotten after death. That regard for the dead should obtain in a nation, which held the living in contempt, is not probable; and sacrilege formed, as is supposed, no part of the code "Napoleon." There was no doubt an intention in the mind of Count Caylus, of combining his Monument with the recollection of his high services to Literature; and massing this monument among many others is like removal of a man's plate from his private table, where it was used as a token of respectability, to a Silversmith's shop, where the intention and object are sunk. Here was no plea of conquest. Its place in the Museum denotes a downright receivership of stolen goods.

LXII. PANATHENÆA. Bas relief. Fragment of the frieze which crowned the exterior walls of the cell of the Parthenon at Athens. Many Athenian Virgins, who appeared in the *Pompa*, or annual procession of the Panathenæa, are upon the point of entering into the temples, and returning to the directors of the ceremony, the instruments or utensils of sacrifice, which they had carried in their religious march. This precious work, composed by Phidias, and executed under his direction, made part of the frieze, which surmounted the *pronaos*, and the principal entry of the Temple on the Eastern side, to the right of the spectator, and towards the Northern corner.—This *morceau*, detached long ago from the edifice, was brought to France by the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier. Fragments of antique frizes, and *another frize of the fifteenth century*, ornament the recess where this bas-relief is placed. *(Visconti, p. 27.)* Every thing concerning Athens is familiar; but the set-off of the marble antique frizes, and one of the middle age, is extraordinary. Saints and Satyrs—Wood-cuts of the Golden Legend, and Montfaucon's Antiquities, interleaved, by way of illustrating each other, savours more of Harlequinade than Judgment.

LXIII. ELAGABALUS. A Bust. This Bust is appropriated upon the evidence of the coins. *(Visconti, p. 27.)* Statues identified by profiles cannot be certain. There is a marble Bust at the capitol: and the Pio-Clementine Museum had one with a modern nose, restored as an Alexander Severus, but M. Visconti has rendered it back to Elagabalus.

LXIV. HYGEIA. A Statue. She is represented standing, presenting food in a cup to the mysterious serpent, which is twined around her left arm, and is the emblem of health and life. *(Visconti, p. 27.)* This is exactly the attitude of the Hygeia of Mr. Hope, a statue of singular beauty. She is there a matron of thirty, in the bloom of mature beauty, and a celestial cast of features. The expression is divine benevolence; and, if Providence, according to Voltaire, had been the Author of Evil, the Medical art would, of course, have been utterly unknown. Statues of *Hygeia* are very numerous, because rich people, who recovered, after invoking her, erected statues of her in commemoration of the event.

(Here ends the Statues in the "Salle des Saisons.")

LXV. CAN-

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LXV. Candelabrum. The elegance of the form, and the workmanship of the leaves, which form the *entourage*, recommend this marble, of which the triangular base is ornamented with the heads and feet of oxen. (*Visconti*, p. 28.) The antient Candelabra were distinguished from the modern Candlestick, by having a *flat can* at top to hold a lamp, for out of more than a hundred found at Herculaneum, not one has a spike or socket. The triangular bases have been often confounded with altars, but the latter may be known by having cavities in the upper surface, for perfumes, combustible matters, &c. Candelabra are very common; but the finest are those in the Church of St. Agnes, and the Barberini Palace at Rome. Those in the Radcliffe Library are also very beautiful. These all vary from that similarity of pattern, which occurs in most Candelabra; not being stems of flowers, but parts of animals. Upon the Barberini Candelabra is sculptured in relief a fine draped Venus. Mr. Dallaway (*Art.* 320.) gives the following explanation of Candelabra. When Candelabra served to hold the real fires in temples, a metal grate, or dish, containing combustibles, was occasionally fixed on the top of the flower, which was flattened for that purpose. Sometimes lamps were placed on the top, instead of fire. Solomon (2 Kings, chap. vii. v. 49,) describes this kind of Candelabra with lamps placed upon them. This platform is called by Pollux (*Onomast.* l. x. 115, and l. vi. 109.) Πινακιον and Πινακισκιον, and by the Latins, *superficies*.

LXVI. Jupiter. A Statue. This seated figure is easily known to be a Jupiter by the air of the head, and the cast of the drapery. (*Visconti*, p. 28.) There can be little doubt but that this is a correct appropriation, nothing being more known than the attitude, hair, and aspect of *Jupiter* [*Pacificus*]: but the rule is not infallible: for Count Caylus (*Rec. ii. pl. 45. n. 3.*) had two Priapuses, of which the heads had all the characteristics of a Jupiter.

LXVII. Hercules. A Hermes. He is abandoned to the joys and intoxication of the Bacchanalia: his head is crowned with Joy. (*Visconti*, p. 28.)

LXVIII. Indian Bacchus. A Hermes. The God of Joy has a long beard, and hair, "artistement arrangée." He was thus represented in the monuments of primitive art, which they delighted to imitate in the Hermeses, which served to ornament the Gardens. (*Visconti*, p. 29.)

LXIX. Posidonius. A Statue. The Philosopher seated, having no other drapery than a *pallium*, is in the attitude of speaking. (*Visconti*, p. 29.) Whitby, in his remarks concerning Christ's delivery of doctrines in a sitting position, exhibits its conformity to a usual practice of antient doctors. In 1750, there was at the Farnese palace, a bust with the antique inscription ΠΟΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ insculped upon the drapery, which has been published by Fulvius Ursinus. There were two celebrated Stoic Philosophers of this name, one an Alexandrian, the other surnamed the Rhodian, because he taught a long time at Rhodes. Mongez. (*Rec. d'Antiq. p.* 11.) queries, to which of them the bust appertained. As to the *Pallium* it was the distinctive mark both in Greece and Italy of the Pythagorean, Stoic, and Cynick Philosophers, and occasionally adopted by other sects. See Aul. Gell. ix. 2.

LXX. Candelabrum. The busts of the Sun and the Moon personified, and the Bull, emblematic of that planet, are sculptured upon the three faces of a small triangular altar, which serves for the base of this Candelabrum. (*Visconti*, p. 29.)

LXXI. Candelabrum. Uninteresting.

LXXII. Demosthenes. A Statue. He is seated and covered with a simple cloak, holding upon his knees a volume, which he appears to be studying attentively. This figure is published in the *Pio-Clementine Museum*, *Tom. iii. pl.* 14. (*Visconti*, p. 29.) There were only conjectures concerning the busts of this great orator till the year 1753, when one was found at Herculaneum with the name upon the breast, and is undoubtedly genuine. (*Bronzi, i. p.* 53.) Concerning this statue, "we may observe," says Visconti, in a different work, "that the lower lip sensibly recedes within the mouth. This natural defect was probably the cause of the difficulty, which this celebrated orator had in pronunciation,"

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ciation," i. e. in English, Demosthenes was over-hung, the effect of which upon the speech medical men can best determine. The Florentine Bust, of which a cast has been spread all over Europe, is not a Demosthenes.

LXXIII. MERCURY ENAGONIOS. A Hermes. The Physiognomy of this head of Pontelick Marble, presents features, which characterize some images of Mercury. The ears, furrowed with some horizontal scars, are suitable to the inventor of Pugilism and the Gymnastic. (*Visconti, p.* 80.) Upon a Gem of Stosch we have a Mercury *Agonios, Enagonius*, or *Pulæstrites*, i. e. who presides over the Public Games, such as he is seen upon a Greek coin of the Family *Annia*. If the Statue had not been a Hermes, he would have held an inverted Caduceus, as if to teach or correct the young Athletæ. Faber says, that the Magistrates of the Public Games took the staff after the example of Mercury. As to the ears, such as are of the fashion of this Hermes, denote a Pancratiast. They are very commonly represented upon Busts of Hercules; and there is a dissertation and engraving of them in an early volume of Memoirs of the Institute.

LXXIV. ALCIBIADES. A Hermes. Although this unfinished head is only *mise aux points*, it exhibits sufficient resemblance to the acknowledged portraits of Alcibiades, to be collected. This Hermes is noticeable for the traits which it preserves of the mechanical method "de mettre la Sculpture aux points," followed by the antients. (*Visconti, p.* 30.) In the Pio-Clementine Museum (*Tom. vi. Tav.* 31.) is a genuine portrait of Alcibiades. Clemens Alexandrinus says, that the Statuaries of Athens gave to their Mercuries the features of Alcibiades.

LXXV. TRAJAN. A Statue. It is a Trajan [*Philosophus*], draped in that character, but carrying a globe in his left hand. (*Visconti, p.* 30.) The hands are restorations, and the ensign of imperial dignity, placed in the hand of a *Philosopher*, is not *à l'antique*.

LXXVI. CANDELABRUM. A small hexagonal altar forms the base. Some figures of *Atlasses, or Telamons*, kneeling in the action of supporting a cornice, ornament in a bigger form three of the faces of this altar. (*Visconti, p.* 31.) *Telamon* is a word in Greek, which signifies *a miserable man, who supports an evil with patience*, and was applied to statues supporting cornices, by the Latins, as altars was by the Greeks.

End of the *Salle de la Paix.*

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

IN the first volume of Mr. Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, there is contained a very full description (from Ames and Herbert) of "Chymage, or Mirrour of the Worlde," printed by Caxton in 1480-1; to which is added, by Mr. Dibdin, the following Observation from *Oldys*, i. e. "In some copies the pages at top are numbered, and the figures of the celestial and terrestrial spheres are explained in writing by Caxton *himself*," and then, says the Editor, that the *latter* part of the remark (by Oldys) is a mere conjecture, and has no sort of *authority* to support it, as the handwriting of Caxton is not certainly known.

It is now ten years since Mr. Dibdin's Book was published, and it may be supposed that at the time he extracted and commented upon the above remark of Mr. Oldys he had not seen the first edition of the work, in the possession of Earl Spencer, which he so accurately describes in the 4th volume of the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," published in 1815; for as in Earl Spencer's Edition the figures of the celestial and terrestrial spheres *are explained in very old yellow writing*; it must, I think, have struck him, that the remark of Oldys was entitled to respect, at least so far as to be worth examining; and as he had *inspected* the same work of Caxton among Bishop More's Books in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge; *drew himself* fac-similes of the cuts from another copy in the Museum of Glasgow—had *seen* the copy procured from the Library of the Jesuits' College at Louvain, and intimates that the same Edition is in the Bodleian Library (Oxford), and that his late Majesty, the Marquis of Bute, and others, also possessed copies of it; he had the most ample means of proving the fact that could be wished for.

Now, Mr. Urban, with great deference to Mr. Dibdin's judgment, I cannot but attach some weight to

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Mr.

Mr. Oldys's remark, for a reason which I will shortly state to you. What sort of *authority* could be expected, or would satisfy Mr. Dibdin for a fact assumed to have taken place three centuries since, I cannot suppose; but if Mr. Oldys was supported by the analogy alone, which the comparison of two or three copies of the work, all of them explained by writing of the *same stile and character* (without any family or literary tradition which he might possess superadded); I must say that he did not deserve to be so slighted, and his remark to be set aside as *mere conjecture*, coming as it did from a person so venerable, so well-informed, and so likely to obtain and examine every document connected with the subject.

I have said above, that in the first edition of the Myrrour of the Worlde, in Lord Spencer's Library, some of the figures of the celestial and terrestrial spheres are explained in *very old yellow writing*; and as I have a copy of the same edition, wherein the same figures are likewise so explained, and have closely compared the two books, and have found the explanations in each to be exactly similar in the character and hand-writing, the same orthography and colour of the ink, and keeping the same position with respect to the figures; I cannot but believe that Oldys had examined different copies, and was *right* in his conclusion, and that such explanations in writing are added to the figures (the earliest known Engravings, with a date, published in this country) by *Caxton* himself. It is much more probable that this task would be undertaken by Caxton himself, than by any of his journeymen or servants (whose hand-writings, by the bye, if more than one were employed, would be *dissimilar*, and the positions varying) for the reputation of a work which he published *with such solemnity, and with figures*, "without which," he says, "it might not lightly be understood," would greatly depend on such of those figures being explained *with writing*, which by his own Drawings, or by the error of his Engraver on wood, were defectively set forth in the print, and it is next to impossible, to conceive that copies getting abroad into the world, not previously so explained in writing, would by the owners, or various purchasers thereof, be afterwards explained in the very *same* figures and places, in the *same* hand-writing, and in the *same* coloured ink, &c.

As I am now on the subject of Mr. Dibdin, and his entertaining publications, I shall proceed, Mr. Urban, and trust I may do so, without the necessity of an apology, to make some remarks upon a few books in my possession, connected with accounts given by him.

When an Author so conversant as Mr. Dibdin with scarce Editions of the Classics, &c. observes in a note respecting the device of Grüninger, at page 168 of the second volume of his Decameron, that those who possess the Edition of *Horace* of 1498, the *Terence* of 1496, the *Boethius* of 1501, and the *Virgil* of 1503 (meaning 1502), each executed by Güruinger or Gruninger (whose real name, however, was *John Reinhardt*), may be said to possess the more rare and curious specimens of the Press of that active and spirited Printer, I have reason to think myself fortunate indeed, in having the *whole* of them (with a slight variation hereafter noticed) in my collection.

Mr. Dibdin has not described the *Boethius* and *Virgil* of Gruninger, (probably because he limited himself to Editions printed *within* the fifteenth century); and I shall therefore, after slightly noticing his accurate accounts of *Horace* and *Terence*, proceed to give the publick (through your very much respected and valuable Magazine) an account of the same Printer's Editions of Boethius and Virgil.

Mr. Dibdin has bestowed nine pages of the second Volume of his Bibliotheca Spenceriana, in the faithful description of Locher's Edition of Horace, printed by John Reinhardt, (whose Cognomen, as he prints it himself, was Gruninger), and has embellished the account with eleven accurate representations of the ornaments bestowed by Gruninger on that volume, and he also gives the sentiments of Bentley on the intrinsic value of this Edition (independent of its typographical execution); but I cannot help lamenting that so distinguished a Printer (who, as Mr. Dibdin

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Dibdin observes, must have employed *hosts* of artists, and had prodigious enthusiasm in his profession) should have used all over the work the identical figures which were given in his Edition of *Terence* of 1496, and which figures were only applicable to illustrate *scenic* representations, and are seldom (if ever) expressive of the subject matters contained in Horace's Odes, Satires, or Epistles. Nay, the very names of personages in Terence's Plays are sometimes *retained*, suspended over the heads of the figures when repeated in the Horace, and this is the more to be regretted, because no expense was deemed by this extraordinary Printer too much for illustrating all his other works with *suitable* ornaments. He has, it is true, given some cuts in this Horace, solely applicable to the text, but these with a very sparing hand.

The Strasbourg Terence, printed by Gruninger in 1496, I certainly have not (as hinted above); but an Edition printed by him in 1499 (the year after the Horace was printed) is in my possession; and when I say, that this latter Edition has *all* the embellishments contained in that of 1496, and has also others not contained therein, and the places left *blank* in the first Edition are filled up in the second with cuts, I feel as if I possessed the better edition of the two. I shall not go into any description of *my* copy, because Mr. Dibdin has bestowed ten pages of the same second volume of the Bibliotheca Spenceriana, and thirty-two Engravings, in his elaborate account of the first Edition (to which mine bears the closest resemblance in Letter-press and Wooden-cuts), but shall proceed to describe in order, Gruninger's *Boethius* and *Virgil* (which Mr. Dibdin has only intimated to be in existence), and I shall conclude with a very slight observation or two about the Terence printed at Lyons in 1493, described in 4 Bibl. Spenceriana, page 561.

Boethius.—The recto of the first page contains the title only, "Boetius de Philosophico consolatu, sive de Consolatioe Philosophie: cū figūr. ornatissimis novit expolit^{a}."—On the reverse commences a register, &c. extending to eleven pages. The Proeme occupies five pages. On the reverse of the last, of which is a cut of Rome, and of Boethius ascending with trumpets, &c. to the capitol, to make his Oration to the Senators (as intimated in the first Book). This beautiful Cut (which measures 5½ inches by 4½) as also the first page of sheet B. on which the Work commences, are in my copy disfigured by being shut together before the Illuminations, which were bestowed on them at some very distant period, were dry. The sheets are in sixes down to X, but Y has eight leaves, on the recto of the last of which is the following Colophon over the Printer's mark, shewn at page 94 of the second volume of Mr. Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, "Impressum Argentine p Johannē grüninger Anno incarnationis dni Millesimo quingentesimo primo Kalendas vero VIII. Septēbris."

Each division of the five Books has very interesting cuts of the subject matters (the dimensions 3½ inches by 2½) but many of the cuts are extended to the whole width of the Letter-press (six inches) by *additional blocks* representing temples, porticos, and various buildings, landscapes, trees, &c. suitable to the print to which they are subjoined, and in many instances a block of this nature represents Boethius and Philosophy, his companion, as *spectators* of the scene, and especially in those where they themselves are not the Dramatis Personæ. All the Prints are executed with great spirit.

Virgil.—I do not mean to dwell long upon the merits of this extraordinary Volume, but shall content myself with the following brief account of a Book, which if ample justice were done to it, would occupy ten or twelve of Mr. Dibdin's closest printed pages. The title, printed in *red*, stands thus, "Publii Virgilii Marōns opera," over a splendid woodcut (nine inches by six) representing the Poet standing under the wings and protection of Calliope, having on his right hand *Mevius* and *Bavius* (weeping) *Cornelius-Gallus*, *Tucca*, and *Varrus*, and on his left (to whom Virgil inclines attentively) *Mecenas*, *Augustus*, and *Pollio*. The Work contains *more* than two hundred very lively Wood Engravings incidental to the different subjects treated of, many of them as large as that on the title. At the end of the twelfth Book of the

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the Æneid, commences, on a new paging, *Liber tredecimus*, and other subjects, to the quantity of thirty-four leaves. On the recto of the last whereof is the following Colophon, over the Printer's device, "Impressum regia in civitate Argentē ordinatione elimatione ac relectōne Sebastiani Brant. operaq et impensa non mediocri m^gistri Johannis Gruninger anno incarnationis christi. Millesimo quingentesimo secundo quinto Kalendas Semtembres die."

I shall not detain you longer (Mr. Urban) than just to remark, that happening to have in my possession the Terence, printed by Ascentius at Lyons (1493), described at page 561 of the Supplement to the Bibliotheca Spenceriana, I most cordially agree with Mr. Dibdin, that the embellishments of this Edition are much superior to those of the Strasbourg Edition of 1496 (*Gruninger's*, described before); that there is *more* character, spirit, and intelligence in the cuts; and that the scene is often extremely *well acted* in them; and I shall beg to refer your readers to the second volume of Mr. Dibdin's work for facsimile representations of the *blocks*, which, brought in juxta-position, form the different *scenes* of the Strasbourg Terence, and to the above Supplement, for representations of the ever-varying and spirited scenery of the *Lyons* Terence; for, after seeing them both, there cannot be two opinions on the subject.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

P.S. Being on the subject of the Works of Terence, I have further to observe, that I have two other copies of that author, one printed by Robert Stephens in 1529, folio; and another, printed in folio, by Roigny, (Paris) 1552, which I believe to be, as to the *cuts*, a fac-simile of "Le grant Therēce, 1539," mentioned by Dibdin in II. Spenceriana, 434 (note); having a profusion of cuts, always shewing in the back-ground a *curtain*, behind which the actors retire, or from which they occasionally peep, or come forward in a very striking and not uninteresting manner; and I send herewith a Drawing of the cut at the top of the third Scene of Act the third of Andria, where you will perceive Simo and Chremes before the curtain, and Davus entering to them from behind.

On the received Translation of the Bible.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR Correspondent A. Z. (Aug. p. 111), has afforded, by his short remarks, no small satisfaction, in keeping us in humour with our received Translation of the Bible; but I shall submit to his and your attention a few observations not irrelevant to the subject, which may assist to awaken a further course of improvement.

If any set of our most erudite biblical Scholars were at this time to sit down to the work of an entire Translation, they would spoil that which we have;—for there was an unction in the Translators which was manifest in their labours; a piety which led them through it; a sense that they were executing a charge committed to them, from Heaven; and they read the original with an anxious and awful responsibility, which abstracted their minds from all other sub-

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sublunary concerns!—How far they executed their commission with sufficient sanctity and fidelity, the subsequent period of more than 200 years affords ample testimony;—for in that period, with all the aid of improved skill, deep knowledge of the languages, and the numerous criticisms on various important texts, there has not been any Translation which the Church could adopt in preference to it.

Still, it is fair to say that although "it is the best upon the whole," yet if a pious effort were made, not to re-write, but to discharge it of some glosses, to adopt some marginal amendments, to omit acknowledged interpolations, and to add what little has been omitted, the received Version might be advanced in its stage to perfection, without, as A. Z. says, "unsettling the minds of Christians;" but this implication goes far beyond his meaning; for if a new Translation were at all likely to have this effect, it should seem that our Version cannot be so correct as it is. Now I should rather contend, that by amending its few errors, it would rise still higher in the estimation of all Christians, and put to silence the pride of scoffers, and not unsettle the minds of Christians; but any one who carefully compares it with some of the Translations which have been the product of modern times, will not be satisfied to lay it down and adopt them, unless a strange predisposed feeling of mind should lead him astray.—Bp. Lowth's Isaiah, Bp. Newcome's Minor Prophets, and New Testament, Harwood and Scarlett, Belsham and Bellamy; all show a degree of inferiority which all *their* acuteness could not overcome, and could never reach to an equality with the received Version;—yet they had the benefit of the improved language of modern times, the philosophical spirit of liberality too, which relaxed some of the power, and bore down some of the barriers of this original Translation; but these have been the invisible means of its present superiority, its sanctity, and the pious reverence which all men, women, and children, pay to it almost instinctively, and which I should fear they never would feel or express towards a new Translation;—hence it may almost be averred, that if such an attempt were *now* made, the fate of Religion and Revelation, and the encouraging sanction of a general and particular Providence, and the certainty of Judgment, and the hope of Immortality in a future state, would be sealed! To these essentials of the Christian Faith, no *modern language* would give the impressive force which they have acquired in the received Version. In this I agree with A. Z.

Selden said, that the Hebraisms are kept, and the phrase of that language is kept. (See his Works, III. 2009.) This is the very secret of its merit. Modern writers would have rendered it as much as possible an English work, and thus would have entirely lost the sense of the original, which admonishes and warns and illustrates with the symbols of Asia and Palestine, the soil where Revelation grew and was perfected. That the whole history and precept it contains related to those countries, preserves the union and the sublimity,—and the application of them to other nations is the effect of the further interposition of Providence. I read it with this impression, notwithstanding the critical observation of Blackwell, who speaks of "the faulty Translations of the divine original, which either weaken its sense, or debase and tarnish the beauty of its language." Pr. xv. A. D. 1731.

In Waterland's Vindication of it, published in 1734, we have many testimonies of a profound Scholar; and though he marks several possible amendments, he would not yield to them without asserting that, "though a very good one, and upon the whole scarce inferior to any, yet is undoubtedly capable of very great improvements." To say otherwise, would indeed be to allege an impossibility, that man could do any thing that was not imperfect.

The utmost care should be observed in treading a threshold of so delicate a structure;—"Do we not know," said the eminent Blayney on Jeremiah, p. 12, "the advantage that is commonly taken by the enemies of Revelation, of triumphing in objections plausibly raised against the Divine Word, upon the basis of an unsound Text or wrong Translation? And though these objections have been refuted over and over again by the most solid argumentations of private religionists, do they not still continue

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continue to ring them in the ears of the vulgar and unlearned Christian, as if they were owned and admitted to be unanswerable?"

Archbp. Newcome, in his Biblical Researches, collected and published the remarks of many able Criticks upon this important point; and in an interleaved folio, inserted the result of much labour and reflection; these verbal alterations were extended thro' the course of a long literary life, till the whole of the Old and New Testaments were completed; and after his death this unpublished work was, agreeably to his command, deposited by his brother in the Lambeth Library. His Version of the New Testament was printed, but not published till after his death. I had the honour of access to both these works, and if it were necessary to yield up the received Version, I should have little hesitation to adopt them, because he preserved the original purity, by the leading rule adopted by the Translators in 1607; but which some modern Translators have lost.

But admitting that there may be errors in this Translation, or at least some renderings which admit of different senses or interpretations, and of which the lapse of time and the difference of idiom, custom, and country, prevent us from correctly discovering the true and just interpretation, even then all these have had their obvious and best effect, in giving an increased excitement to investigation, a more enlarged enquiry, a deeper study of the original language, and fuller and more critical examination of the existing copies of the original, in order to establish the correct sense, or to assist by comparison and collation what would otherwise have for ever passed unexamined: in this view we may in these times, I had almost said, rejoice at errors which have produced the clearest sense, and have moreover for the most part been ultimately discovered to be non-essentials, or not tending to alter our faith.

Still there is a living testimony to the accuracy of the received Translation which seems to offer a close to all argument; namely, that all the sects of Dissenters, except the Unitarians at Essex Street Chapel, adopt it; had they found any just cause for objection to it, they who profess neither duty or affection to the Established Hierarchy, and possessing at the same time, under the blessed Toleration of the Government of the united kingdom, the free choice of their modes of worship, in which they are protected by the laws, and of their exposition of the Holy Scriptures, would exercise their bias, which perhaps leads them the other way, to reject our Translation, if it had the preponderance of error in the essentials, to shake its merit and authenticity, and to adopt another, which their united learning is well capable of producing.

Our received Translation was begun under the recommendation of James I. in 1607, and was in consequence of a most judicious division of it into parts, completed in three years, and was printed in folio and 4to, in 1611. The leading rule was, to follow the *Bishops' Bible*, then read in Churches, and that it should be "as little altered as the original will permit." *See its Preface.*

Bp. Lloyd, one of the seven Bishops who were afterwards, in the reign of James II. imprisoned, compiled the Chronological Index; and Mr. Smith, with Bp. Bilson, revised the whole for the last time, and furnished the Contents of the Chapters, before it was sent to the press.

A careful revision took place at Oxford in the year 1769, an account of which, by Dr. Blayney, has been preserved in Gent. Mag. for Nov. of that year; and which Mr. Hewlett has also preserved in his excellent Commentary, vol. I. p. 85. See also Bp. of Lincoln's (now Winchester's) able and very useful Elements of Christian Theology, vol. II. chap. 1.

When Ptolemy Philadelphus caused the LXX to translate the Holy Scriptures from the Hebrew to the Greek language, he opened the way for their dispersion over all nations, which had theretofore been confined to the language of Canaan; although this Translation was currently received, yet it was not entirely perfect; but it was the most perfect of any that succeeded, and it was received by Origen and the Greek Fathers for the foundation of their Commentaries; and the Emperor Justinian enjoined the use of it, because its Translators "were as it were enlightened with prophetical grace." In a few centu-

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ries after Christ, the Latin Versions "were too many to be all good," and this excited the zeal of St. Jerome, the first Scholar of his age, to undertake a fresh Translation of the Old Testament from the original, for the use of the Latin Church, in the year 405. This was published before Christianity had become the faith of the empire; and it was decided that he had performed his labour "with that evidence of great learning, judgment, industry, and faithfulness, that he hath for ever bound the Church unto him in a debt of special remembrance and thankfulness." (Pref. to Bible, Jac. I.) And Pope Gregory gave it the sanction of papal authority in the sixth century.

From this Work is to be traced the subsequent copies and Translations down to those in English, and to our modern accepted Version.—Probably in so long a march as that of nearly 1500 years, the errors of merely copyists and the different interpretations of men of different periods, and the undetected bias to circumstances of their own time and country, leading them insensibly, and not wilfully, to glosses and interpretations, however few, are to be found, which the originals did not correctly warrant; such errors were seen by our Translators, who declared their design to have been to make a good one better; or out of many good ones, one principal good one, not justly to be excepted against. "They trusted in him that hath the key of David, opening, and no man shutting; they prayed to the Lord the Father of our Lord to the effect that St. Augustus did, O let thy Scriptures be my pure delight, let me not be deceived in them, neither let me deceive by them;" and they had before them the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, and the Greek text of the New; and they consulted the Translations or Commentaries of Chaldea, Syria, Greece, and Rome,—Spain, France, Italy, and Holland. It hath pleased God in his Divine Providence here and there to scatter words and sentences of that difficulty and doubtfulness, not in doctrinal points that concern salvation (for in such it hath been vouched that the Scriptures are plain), but in matters of lesser moment, that fearfulness would better beseem us than confidence; and if we will resolve — to resolve modestly with St. Augustine, *Melius est dubitare de occultis, quam litigare de incertis.* Their desire was, that Scripture might speak like itself, as in the language of Canaan, that it might be understood even of the very vulgar. (See Pref. to Theodore Beza's Bible, Amsterdam, 1642.)

I have been led into greater length than I had at first designed to extend these remarks, but I could not dismiss the subject without guarding our present Version from misconception of any of its imperfections, as to either motive or skill; nor without recapitulating as briefly as possible, what our Translators have said in their own behalf; and after this, it is just to leave the candid Reader, who studies his Bible with a pious willingness to receive instruction in the way of his salvation, to form his own judgment upon the case. A. H.

Mr. Urban,

THE timely notice of your Correspondent, J. S. (p. 126) will, it is hoped, produce some effectual measure for the preservation and cleanliness of St. Paul's Cathedral, and its increasing ornaments; but the last time when I visited it, I was much concerned to see that the paintings within the dome, by Sir James Thornhill, were going fast to decay. From the situation in which they are placed, I do not judge of the expence or power of raising a scaffold for their repair; they were performed at the time when the scaffolding necessary for the whole interior was standing: but as I have a degree of hereditary interest in their repair and perpetuity, I should be glad to learn whether any steps have been taken for this purpose.—I say hereditary interest, because Edward Thornhill, the uncle of this celebrated painter, married the daughter of a side ancestor of mine, and resided at Thornhill in Dorsetshire, in 1667; and I am now in possession of his signature in the title-page of the 4to copy of *Q. Hor. Flacci Emblemata Studio Othonis Vœni*, 1612, who was the master of the celebrated Rubens. I believe this book to have been a gift from Sir Jas. Thornhill to my late grandfather. This curious work is now very little known; it was published by Philip Lisaert at Antwerp. Venius was a Dutch

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Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1556; he was much esteemed there, and had studied at Antwerp in the most flourishing times of that School. Tindal, in his "Polymatis," p. 79, criticises this work with his usual acuteness, giving the palm to Ripa, who also published Allegories of the same kind; but he says those of Ripa are far-fetched and obscure, and these of Venius are too literal and cold. A. H.

Mr. Urban, *Cheapside, July* 18.

YOUR valuable Miscellany having at all times been the repository of memoranda relating to Public Edifices, particularly of Ecclesiastical Topography, I make no apology for sending you the following Account of the re-placing the famous Dragon of Bow Steeple on its elevated Pinnacle; also a short Account of this beautiful Structure, in general considered the most elegant of Sir C. Wren's works.

The antient Church of St. Mary le Bow is generally so called from its dedication to the Virgin, and from being built on arches or *bows*, as they were vulgarly termed, in the same way as the bridge at Stratford was called *Bow Bridge*, being one of the first bridges of stone arches erected near London.

But its name seems more probably derived from the arches or bows on the summit of the old Steeple, as it appears on an antient parish seal of the year 1580.

The High Court of Arches, or *Curia de Arcubus*, took its name from holding its sittings in this Church;—the antiquity of this Court is too remote to be traced, but it is so called in 17 Edw. III. (1344) in a document of that date in a book belonging to St. Pancras, Soper Lane, one of the united parishes which has escaped the general Conflagration of 1666, and contains many curious articles.

This Church suffered in common with other buildings in that great Fire, and was rebuilt with nearly all the present public City Edifices by Sir Christopher Wren, under the Act of Chas. II. for building 52 churches. The expence of the whole was to be defrayed by a duty of 2*s.* per chaldron on all coal borne to London seawise. The Act was granted for 17 years and five months, and was founded on a city rate at that time existing, called the Orphans' Fund. This Rate, however, still continues, tho' its funds are applied to various City purposes; among other charges upon it was one of 3,000*l.* per annum for 35 years, by authority of Parliament, to the Mercers' Company, whose own funds had become so reduced, that they applied to Parliament for relief in 1745. And what is more to our subject, 400*l.* was paid out of this Fund by the City, in 1687, to the united parishes to which this Church belongs, for the site of Allhallows Church and church-yard, for the purpose of building Honey-lane Market.—Some of your Readers may be a little surprised to learn what this Orphans' Fund really is, the cruelty of robbing the Orphans being so frequently made a charge against its worthy Treasurer, to serve electioneering purposes, and to which foolish charges people who know better, too often lend themselves.

The present Church is built *over* and *on* the *arches of old Bow Church*, which was erected in 1512, on the ruins of one built by William the Conqueror, on the site of a Roman Temple. Its form is taken from the *Templum Pacis* at Rome; was finished in 1673, and cost 8071*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The Steeple was an original building of Sir C. Wren, for which purpose the site of two houses between the Church and Cheapside was purchased [which probably was the *Crown Silde*, a place for the Queen and ladies of the Court to view tournaments and other pageants, then commonly held in West Chepe (Cheapside); it was originally a wooden building; but in consequence of its falling when Queen Philippa and her ladies were therein: it was rebuilt more substantially by Edward III.] On digging considerably below the old Church, a Roman pavement was discovered, which Sir Christopher Wren took for his foundation; it was begun in 1671, and finished in 1680.

The Dragon, supporter of the ensigns armorial of the City, was mounted in 1679*, the whole expence was 7388*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.* A Dame Dyonis Wilkinson gave 2000*l.* towards its erection and beautifying.

* A Poem, on originally placing the Dragon in 1679, may be seen in our Poetical Department, p. 257.

Dimensions.

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Dimensions.

	feet	inc.
From foot-pavement in Cheapside to pavement in the tower and Church, 3 feet.		
From foot-pavement to the top of square balustrade - - -	118	8
From square balustrade to top of masonry - - - -	92	4
From masonry to underside of the ball - - - - -	3	4
Height or diameter of ball -	2	4
Stem on which the dragon turns	1	10
Height of dragon - - -	2	6
	221	0
From the pavement in street to bottom of the old Church, now the vaults - - - -	13	6
From bottom of old Church to foundation of Steeple - -	5	0
	*239	6

By some slight differences in new work the *Steeple is 4 inches higher.*

The Structure is light and elegant, and is sometimes said to embrace the five orders of Architecture, but the fancy of the Architect is more apparent than an adherence to regular orders. More credit is due to the Architect than to the Builder, the masonry being executed in an indifferent manner, both as to materials and workmanship; whilst the geometrical skill of Sir Christopher is highly conspicuous. His original intention was to have built a facade to the street extending to Bow Lane, but probably the increased expence prevented it. An engraving of the whole, as intended by the Architect, is in the Vestry.

The staircase is of very ingenious construction and good execution, working spirally round the pillar, without any well.

There are 10 fine-toned bells in the Steeple, originally intended to contain 12, and it is pierced for that number. The present set were first rung June 4, 1762.

By an order of Common Council, in 1469, they were to be rung regularly at nine, p. m.; and by another order of the same body, lights were to be exhibited at night, in the centre lanthorn, to direct the traveller towards the Metropolis. A worthy Citizen, John Doune, left two tenements in Hosier Lane, now Bow Lane, for the maintenance of the large bell; for which *pious* act he probably was promised some years remittance in purgatory.

The Belfry has been secured by cast-iron ties surrounding it internally and externally, the latter bedded in the masonry; space being allowed for expansion.

This Steeple has had many repairs. The Dragon was taken down in 1760, when the upper part of the Steeple was repaired by Mr. Wm. Staines, afterwards Sir William, and Lord Mayor; the charges altogether amounted to 254*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The Committee presented Mr. Staines with 10 guineas for the skilful and expeditious executing of his contract.

The last time of its examination was in 1805, when the Church underwent thorough repair, at a very great expence; but from motives of economy, or some other cause, the upper part of the Spire, which had at that time somewhat lost its perpendicular, was not taken down; it appears that the injudicious use of iron in its construction, by expansion and oxidation, has been a principal cause of the Spire losing its perpendicular; to which may be added the great weight of the bells, and the tremendous shaking it must have undergone (when these *cockneyfying* instruments were in almost continual motion); the upper part of the Steeple being of remarkably thin masonry.

In 1818, after a thorough examination by a scaffold, it was decided to take down so much as was seriously injured (on the South and West exposure, the stone was much decayed and perforated as it were, to a great depth), and to rebuild it precisely on its original plan. About this period, the appearance of sinking in one part of the Church indicated the necessity of examining the vaults as to the security of the foundation; and after removing an immense number of coffins (among which two perfectly dried bodies or mummies were discovered (which are preserved for the observation of the curious), an arch was observed, closed with brick-work; and on cutting through this, the *old Church* appeared, choaked up with bricks and rubbish, apparently the ruins of such part as was destroyed by the Fire, and not removed at its rebuilding; all this was taken out, and the soil cleared to its original base, 13½ feet below the present

* The height of the Monument is 202 feet; and of St. Paul's, from the ground to the top of the Cross, 340 feet.

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present street. In digging where the Roman Altar was supposed to have stood, the writer observed two ram's horns taken up, and he is not aware of any antiquities being discovered.

The last stone having been placed on Saturday, July 8; on Tuesday the 11th, the Dragon, part of the supporters of the City-Arms, which had been splendidly re-gilt, and the City Cross on its wings painted red, as originally finished by Sir Christopher Wren, was launched from the vestibule; and being surmounted, by Neale, one of the masons, with a flag, standing on a narrow bar (as the famous Jacob Hall, it seems, had done at its original elevation), it was hauled up at one operation to the block immediately over its intended situation; and as the clock struck one, was lowered on to the spindle, amid nine cheers from the Committee and workmen on this lofty and frail looking platform, to the number of 33. The concourse in Cheapside, on St. Paul's galleries, the Monument, and all open places, to see the Dragon flying up as it were with his rider, was immense. The Dragon had a glass of wine and some coins put into his mouth, and the superior cross-bar was immediately struck.

The animal is of copper, 8 feet 10 inches long, of elegant taste and superior workmanship; it works upon an Egyptian pebble; the spindle is of polished steel.

This Church and Steeple are certainly a great ornament, but a most expensive one, to the united parishes. The present repairs and clearing the vaults will cost about 6000*l.*; and the annuities from the repair in 1806 are only beginning to fall in.

The architectural department under Mr. Gwilt, and the masonry under Mr. Chadwick, have been executed in a manner to give perfect satisfaction to the Committee, and ensure credit to themselves. Considerable part of the new work, where the weather had made greatest inroads, has been replaced with granite.

Mr. Gwilt has a most beautiful and elaborate section of the interior of this Steeple; and, from his minute acquaintance with it, it is to be hoped he will favour the public with some observations. It is on the scale of one-third of an inch to a foot.

Mr. Gwilt discovered in the Library of All Souls' College, Oxford, an original draught of Sir Christopher Wren's, of a design for the East end of Bow Church; it is numbered 75; and although obviously different, is materially the same: and also another drawing of a plan for the Steeple, numbered 47, not so lofty or elegant as the present structure; the bows being left out, and a cross substituted for the dragon. This plan Sir Christopher seems to have adopted, with some variation, to St. Magnus, London Bridge.

There are but few monuments in the Church particularly worthy notice; but among them is one of the respectable Bp. Newton, who wrote on the Prophecies, and who was nearly 30 years rector.

The present rector, Dr. William Van Mildert, Bishop of Llandaff, and lately appointed Dean of St. Paul's, was instituted in 1796, presented by the Grocers' Company, formerly patrons of All Hallows, Honey Lane, before being united with Bow and Pancras, and have the gift alternately with the Crown and Archbishops of Canterbury. It may be mentioned, that he was the first Clergyman prosecuted for non-residence, on which occasion his character shone forth so worthily, that his subsequent great preferment may possibly have been contemplated from that time. N. G.

Mr. Urban, *Maer Parsonage, Staffordshire, July* 15.

I FEEL desirous of correcting any erroneous impression or inference which may be made from a perusal of a Pamphlet I have lately published, entitled "The Sorrows of Mœstus," and which you have noticed in p. 49.

The death of our late venerable Sovereign is an event which appears to me momentous in the annals of our country. The beginning of this year exhibited a truly interesting and affecting scene;—that of a great and good man, one who had gained the most universal esteem and love among his subjects, departing this life a victim to one of the most awful visitations with which Providence afflicts the sons of men.

It is well known that his late Majesty was overpowered by the excess of exquisite feelings arising from parental love. Deeply affecting is the account given of his youngest child and

and daughter taking her last farewell, by putting the ring on the finger of her beloved father and honoured King. Exquisitely keen must have been his sufferings, as those parents best know, whose sons and daughters are not permitted to follow but precede them to the grave!

George the Third fell from *parental love*, and possibly had his interval of time allowed him before hallucinations commenced. *Filial love* sometimes produces similar effects, and at the head of this affection may be placed Princess Amelia, though a younger and more illustrious personage may lay claim to precedency here.

A third class intended to be regarded in my Work, shall be headed by Queen Elizabeth, of whom it is thus written: "The fate of Essex was supposed to have brought on the melancholy which so apparently affected her after his demise; but the shock she sustained on the discovery of Nottingham's treachery, and the anxiety which ensued thereupon, were beyond all description, and could only terminate with her life." The physicians gave no hope to her case.

There is something remarkable in the fate of this Queen and his late Majesty. A ring gave to each of them a fatal shock. A ring was given to Essex in token of the Queen's affection; and therefore the class which she heads may be termed the *lover's love*. To this class Mœstus may be said to belong. The important subject for consideration is, whether one degree of probability of their restoration existed in means around them, but not applied or neglected as unworthy of notice?

The case of his late Majesty I contrast with that of the Patriarch Jacob, who was, to all appearance, for ever deprived of his youngest son Joseph, when the ornamented coat was presented to him stained with blood. The ornamented ring gave the shock to George the Third, and the ornamented coat to Jacob, in affording a full assurance that each of these parents was separated from his *youngest* child by death. Now Jacob's grief was assuaged, and his mind brought to resignation. George the Third prayed for resignation, but he found it not in time. The following anecdote describes the Monarch's wish in a truly affecting manner: "In the summer of 1814, the King had lucid intervals; the Queen desired to be informed when that was the case;—she was so; and on entering the room, she found him singing a hymn, and accompanying it on the harpsichord. When he had finished it, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her Majesty, then for his family, and the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit to it. He then burst into tears, and reason again fled."

Now I conceive that when great and good men have fallen by sorrows to the most grievous of human sufferings, the best way of preventing similar disasters is by showing how some escaped who were nearly, if not wholly, in a similar track, and nigh to the brink of irretrievable danger. For that purpose I have ventured to publish the first part of a projected Work, which has for its ultimate object the welfare of the Church, by showing her power in preventing or restoring the loss of reason, and by pointing to the origin of that fanatical spirit that has disturbed the nation so much of late, and may again break forth in various ways of annoyance.

Yours, &c. W. Snape.

Tour in Yorkshire.

(Continued from Part i. p. 495.)

Pontefract, 1st June.

THE ruins of Pontefract Castle, which suggested the remarks in my last Letter, still present abundant subject for contemplation. The brambles which partly cover its fallen fragments, prevent intrusion; but to what purpose could curiosity employ itself in a minute examination of these chaotic remains of former greatness? Of the plan and distribution of the several parts of the building, its scattered fragments convey scarcely even the remotest idea. Conjecture employs herself in vain! The eye wanders in amazement over the mighty fabrick, whilst invention endeavours to supply the means of tracing in its present desolation the pristine grandeur of its appearance.

Tradition lends a feeble assistance, by pointing to the fragments of a Tower which is reported to have been the prison of King Richard II. after his compulsory abdication.

It has been again and again remarked,

marked, that "there is but a short step between the prison and the grave of Princes;" and this axiom was verified in the case of Richard. Hither that Monarch was brought by order of the Parliament, which had been convened by his successor Henry, as to a place of secrecy as well as security, where he might be guarded in the completest manner, and have no intercourse with his friends or partisans, if any such remained to him, after his fall.

The accounts of the manner in which his eventful life was terminated, are at variance. The great majority of writers seem to have agreed that he was murdered by Sir Piers Exton and others, who were incited to the atrocious deed by the new King: but it has been asserted, that as no marks of violence were observed on his body, which is recorded to have been exposed to public view, it is more probable that he was starved to death! It seems to have been forgotten, that, in the latter case, there would have been at least as decisive indications of the cause of his death, as are likely to have been noticed in the former.

Shakspeare, who lived so much nearer the time of these transactions, had undoubtedly imbibed the notion which then commonly prevailed, and has accordingly wrought it into his Tragedy with striking effect; but it is rather extraordinary that an event so melancholy and so important, which might have been supposed to strike with proportionable force every writer who mentioned the place of its occurrence, and every traveller who visited the spot, should have been wholly omitted by the learned and industrious Camden. It is the more strange, because he particularizes the death of the Earl of Lancaster in a former reign, and of Earl Rivers in the short interval between the death of Edward IV. and the assumption of the regal functions by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

Rivers, who was the maternal uncle of the young King, and had been his governor or preceptor, was arrested near Stoney Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, on his way to London, with Edward V. and sent a prisoner to Pontefract, as well as Sir Richard Gray, one of the Queen's sons, and Sir Thomas Vaughan, an officer of the Royal household, and there they were all put to death by order of the Usurper, without the semblance of a trial!

Shakspeare makes Rivers break forth into an apostrophe on the place which had been chosen for the execution of his cruel and unjust sentence:

"O Pomfret, Pomfret! O thou bloody prison,
Fatal and ominous to noble Peers!
Within the guilty closure of thy walls,
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death:
And for more slander to thy dismal seat,
We give thee up our guiltless blood to drink!"

It astonishes the reader of the present day, who has the happiness of feeling the security of laws and the protection of justice, that, notwithstanding the detestation in which Historians assert that the common people and all the inhabitants of the land, excepting his own creatures, held the name and character of Richard, no sensation appears to have been excited by this atrocious murder! The people seem to have looked on, with stupid wonder, or dull indifference. Richard, indeed, with his usual hypocrisy, talked of the peril of the case, when Hastings was cut off, and hinted at the "censures of the carping world," (to use the Poet's expression); but so far as history elucidates these scenes, there seem to have been scarcely any high or generous feelings left in the country;—every noble sentiment being swallowed up by the wildness of ambition and arrogance of revenge. Such are the tremendous evils of despotism!

Celebrated and distinguished in the feudal ages, Pontefract Castle gradually sunk into neglect, as a different system of Government broke the fetters of tyranny, and justice triumphed over violence and anarchy. Once more, however, it was fated to resound with the din of arms, and in Cromwell's civil war was garrisoned for the King. Hume says, that "part of the Scottish army was employed in reducing Pomfret;" and tradition adds, that the Castle held out for the King to the *last*; but was lost by a woman being seen conveying provisions to the besieged, through a private subterraneous passage from the park;

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park; which being still remaining, in some degree corroborates that report.

After having been forced, it was demolished, like many other fortresses, by the order of Parliament.

There is said to have been a chapel within the Castle, which was made collegiate, and so remained until the general suppression of Monasteries.

The Church, now so striking in its ruins, was greatly damaged by Cromwell's cannon, which were placed on Bag-hill opposite, and was partly blown down soon afterwards; upon which the Parliament, in 1649, granted 1000*l.* (to be raised by the sale of the materials of the Castle) towards its reparation.

A small part of the original building, being the North transept, seems to have been accordingly re-edified; and the contiguous churchyard is still the common burying-ground of the parish; but Divine Service is regularly performed at St. Giles's Chapel in the wood, formerly a chapel of ease, and situated as its name imports, but now standing in the middle of the town; and having been since rebuilt and enlarged, was, by an Act of Parliament, made parochial. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown. It is styled St. Oswald's with St. Giles's Chapel annexed.

The old Church was dedicated to St. Oswald, a favourite name in Yorkshire, for sinners as well as saints, derived probably from Oswald, King of Bernicia and Northumberland, who is believed to have restored the Christian Religion in his dominions in the seventh century, after the relapse of his brother and predecessor Eanfrid into paganism. Oswald, who of course acquired the good will of the Monks, who were afterwards his historians, is highly celebrated for his piety, insomuch, that after his death, his reliques are said to have performed miracles, and, amongst many others, to have cured a sick horse that was grazing near the place of his interment!

In the immediate vicinity of the town, were at least three religious houses, a Cluniac Priory, and two others of Black and White Friars: and the names of Friar's Wood, Trinity, the Priory, and Monk-hill, are still retained, as attached to the remains of them or their places of situation.

Pontefract is not, at present, remarkable for any manufactory, but has long been famous for the excellent liquorice which its rich and deep soil produces in great abundance; and on account of its celebrated cakes.

(To be continued.) VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Havant, Sept.* 10.

AS the season for taking Bees is arrived, permit me to lay before your Readers a few desultory observations made during the last seven years on the Management of Bees. Being a rustic myself, and dwelling in the midst of rural scenery, I have formed a strong attachment to country pursuits; but the management of Bees always gave me superior pleasure.

In the middle of a large garden, surrounded by hawthorn hedges, I established my colony of workmen. I inclosed the space designed for the apiary, and protected the hives from winds and storms by a reed fence. I provided every swarm with a clean straw hive, covered with a good coat of thatch, impervious to the wind or rain; the hives were placed side by side, like the houses in a village, at a respectful distance from each other, and from the platform of each hive the industrious labourers might launch into the air, explore the neighbouring flowers, and lay all the treasures of the country at my feet. The wanderers were not driven by distress to range so far, for I filled my garden with the sweetest flowers of spring; that they might revel in sweets at home; but I believe they are prone to take long journeys. In front of the hives were cultivated the most useful herbs to improve the flavour of the honey, and among the beds were placed earthen pans, filled with water and pebbles, for the Bees to alight on. With such advantages my colony made me the most grateful returns; my cellar was filled with tubs of metheglin, and my store-room embellished with jars of the most delicious honey.

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolas!"

My hives generally swarmed early, and the early swarms in their turn produced early swarms; but I never permitted any hive to send out a second swarm the same season: it was against

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against my laws and regulations, which were never broken. I allotted more room to the hive for accommodation, and with this they were generally content. When the busy scene of summer was over, and the Bees a little relaxed from their labours, and enjoyed a portion of their food, when the evenings about Michaelmas grew short, and the air cold, I carefully weighed every hive, minutely inspected their domestic concerns, and decided their fate. A hive that did not weigh 18lbs. I have always condemned, as incapable of supporting itself during winter; and invariably selected the weightiest hives for my future stock, and out of the swarms if possible—as Bees will desert an old hive after a certain time, and I think a hive should not continue to exist more than three years. I feel great reluctance in destroying any of my hives, and a real sorrow when the fatal match is applied, but true policy points out the necessity of destroying those hives that cannot encounter the rigours of winter, or they must be daily supplied with honey or molasses.

To extract the honey in its utmost purity, I use an earthen pan standing upon a pedestal, and supplied with a drain pipe; and after shaving the combs with a sharp knife, they are placed in the pan, to draw off through the pipe into jars of different degrees of excellence; the combs are afterwards washed to extract every remaining particle of sweetness for metheglin; and Mr. Urban is welcome to quaff a goblet of this sparkling beverage of our ancestors, whenever he visits my cottage.

The last seven years produced 112 hives, the total weight of which was 2286lbs. averaged at 20lbs. per hive.

FATHER PAUL.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from p. 24.)

WE shall now wind up this enquiry, by briefly adverting to some of the leading principles of Taste, called the philosophy of Criticism: by which it will appear that Taste, whether considered as a faculty, as an art, or as a science, is nothing but the very historical relation we have been all along pursuing. Much, therefore, of this part of our inquiry has been proved already—we have only to touch briefly on the remainder.

LORD KAIMES, in his doctrine concerning ideas and emotions in a train, seems to submit their laws rather to necessity and chance, when he denies that we can at will begin, add to, or stop any such train. He would here destroy the free-agency of thought. We have only to think, for one moment, in order to refute his position. But whenever we think we make use of the laws of analogy, that is—the historical relation. He asks, why some minds are influenced by the slighter relations, or connections, only? The answer is: it is owing to their will, and voluntary habits. We might as well ask, why some men are hurried away by their passions? He observes, that there is an order, as well as a connection in our trains of ideas. We have above shown the principle of that order, as well as connection; and that they are one and the same. The order of "the ascending and descending series" are equally natural—but the choice depends on this fact—the point from which we set out. If we have already descended a river, and would be at its source, we must re-trace our progress analytically; both are equally historical. The same may be said as to the other relations he adverts to: principals and accessories, particulars and generals—the correspondence and rapid communication between trains of ideas, emotions, and passions: between these and their signs, or language of sentiment: of this again with actions—of actions with intentions and motive; as well as of means to an end, ingenuity of contrivance; congruity and propriety of character—or suitableness of parts to a whole—and all relative beauty. So the influence of illusion and fiction upon our passions—of these upon our belief and very perceptions, show the abuse that may be made, even of a BLIND historical instinct.

When events are related in so lively a manner as to raise *ideal presence*, we do not patiently hear their truth doubted. CICERO and QUINTILIAN say, it makes the thing credible. Therefore nothing grossly improbable can excite interest. We are naturally addicted to belief, love of truth, and

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and candour, openness, communicativeness. The abuse of this teaches us the art of distinguishing nature, truth, and falshood. But the Sceptics go too far when they desire us to set aside *our very senses*. A better and shorter way is to set the Sceptics themselves aside. He observes well, that *desire* can arise only on the possibility, real or supposed, of "having or possession." Many feelings that have the names of a distinct passion are only events, real or supposed. Thus, the mere cessation of pain, or of longing, gives joy: the approach of harm, or offence, fear, and anger:—self-preservation, existence, "having, or possession" actuating us, instinctively. The relation of "having," illustrates the force with which a subject is connected with its properties, or the manner in which a principal communicates to its accessories and associates, its own identity. Thus the owner of any magnificent house, gardens, and servants, is diffused throughout—(though here it is often difficult to say *which* is the principal, and which is the accessory:) a beautiful person communicates her interesting qualities to her dress, or to any part of it, as her glove; the fashions of the great, every thing that is produced, or connected with that still *greater personage* SELF—as one's own particular country. Hence, too, the hallowed character given to the tombs and relics of saints, &c. these are mere historical relations—called pride, vanity, false patriotism, fanaticism, superstition, &c.

Now we are upon superstitious belief—it is a curious historical phenomenon in human nature, that those who believe in false prophesies, not only expect their accomplishment, but voluntarily fulfil them. The belief in inevitable fate, *in second sight*, in philosophical necessity, &c. brings the very thing about, so much dreaded. This is something like the infatuation of the little American bird, that, petrified with horror, at an enormous serpent under the tree, and fastening its eyes upon it, at last drops into its mouth! Nay, the strong belief of a thing as true, will annihilate, or metamorphose a past fact, and even *a present existence*. In Walter Scott's notes to his LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, there is an account of a desolate old woman that actually confessed herself guilty of witchcraft and sorcery! So strong and unanimous was the opinion of her Scottish neighbours on that subject—that they at last convinced herself of it. Thus powerful is the virtue of received character and OPINION—and the very ABUSE even of the historic relation.

The *natural* measure of duration and space, is the recollection of the ideas and emotions in a train that have passed through our minds during the given interval. We judge the time and place to be long or short accordingly. Hence the impatience we feel in travelling along a bad road, through a dull country: or, the reverse—along a good road, in a charming country. In the latter case, the time, *during the* journey, seems short; though it seems long in our recollection *after it*: in the former case, it is long during the journey, and short in our computation afterwards. All this depends upon the number and character of the ideas and emotions passing through the mind, in the opposite cases respectively. Real objects, of course, leave a stronger impression, than ideas only; and are more truly recorded. With regard to *future* time, and *distant* place, suspense makes the interval seem long or short, according as the object excites our fear or hope. Nor must it be forgotten the different instants of computation: before a thing has arrived—when it has passed—and while it is actually passing.

So instinct with activity is our nature, that, except in the very soundest sleep, there is a constant change and succession of perceptions, ideas, and emotions in the mind. In metaphysics it is still true, that "Nature abhors a *vacuum*." We can certainly chain our attention to an object: we can transfer that attention:—we can stop, accelerate, retard the train of ideas. But still there must be a succession and change, just as the pulse must beat, while we have life, and the lungs heave: or just as in inanimate nature, the rain and breezes—the influence of the sun—the tides of the sea—must incessantly act and re-act—and the planetary system revolve. Every thing is progressive here: we must, (as EPICTETUS says) "BE UP AND BE DOING SOMETHING." All our contemplations tend to action: we are free agents, it is true,

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true, and may chuse the manner and particular end of action—but ACT we must. The story of life must proceed.

Yours, &c. YORICK.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

THE Establishment of Banks for Savings, is now, it is presumed, generally admitted to be of essential public benefit; not only as holding out a motive for industry and economy, but also as giving every depositor (from having somewhat at stake) an interest in upholding the peace and welfare of the Country. By securing an independence for the decline of life, it is hoped that these Institutions may, in some measure, tend to counteract the baneful effects of the Poor-laws, now universally acknowledged a stupendous evil—burthensome to the people at large, and of fatal influence, as paralysing that spirit of industry, foresight, and independence, hitherto distinguishing features of the British character.

The excellent provisions contained in the 57 Geo. III. cap. 130, for the protection of Provident Banks, are well calculated for their encouragement, and to prevent abuse in their management; and it is now suggested, whether their extension would not be yet further promoted, and their advantages more universally known, by having the principal clauses of the Act, printed and put up on the Church-door of every parish in the Kingdom: particularly the XXIII. and XXIV. which enact, that where the effects of any deceased depositor are under the value of 50*l.* no stamp nor legacy duty whatever, shall be chargeable on any probate or letters of administration, granted to any person claiming the same; provided he produce a certificate of the amount of the deceased's share as a depositor: and where such effects are under 20*l.* and no will shall be proved, nor administration granted, the same shall be distributed according to the rules of the institution, or the statute of distribution. And the XXVIth clause further enacts, that all powers of attorney, given by trustees or depositors, for the purpose of transferring, making deposits, receiving back the same, or the interest arising therefrom, or any receipts for the said purposes, shall not be liable to any stamp duty whatever.

Should any active supporter of these useful Institutions think this worthy of consideration, I shall be most happy in having made the suggestion. I. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

WITHOUT entering at large into an answer to the two inquiries of your Correspondents, DUNELMENSIS, and TUDOR, probably *alter et idem*, in your Magazines for October 1819, p. 322, and for May, 1820, page 412; permit me to express a little surprize, that an intelligent genealogist should puzzle himself by an *error*, which is so easily capable of being PROVED to be *such!* The names of the successive Lords CHANDOS of the name of *Brydges* are established beyond controversy by Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament; by the Lords' Journal; and by the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, &c. &c. Among these was *no* THOMAS. It is true, that a monumental inscription is to a certain extent good evidence, but not irrefragable—especially in collateral assertions. The two epitaphs produced, are, in truth, strikingly inaccurate, even compared with each other. In the first the title of *Major General* (added in the *last* to the name of *James Young*, esq.) is omitted. In the *first*, Mrs. Young is called *niece* of Lord Chandos: in the *last*, her *daughter*, Lady Wyndham, is called grand-daughter, instead of *great niece*, according to the *first*.—But as the Barony is a Barony by patent, entailed on heirs male of the grantee's body, how are these female relations (assuming them to be *such*) objects of research? A much more important inference, shewing the danger and injustice of arguing from loosely-worded instruments as to terms of relationship, arises from the proveable inaccuracy of these Epitaphs. But the dwelling on this would lead to a wide and angry field of controversy. If Mr. Urban's Correspondents are really desirous of receiving or communicating information, they will address a private letter to the care of Mr. Urban, who well knows his present

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS CORRESPONDENT.

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Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

HAVING perused the Letter of your Correspondent, "E. I. C." p. 127, of your Number for August, there are a few reflections that press themselves so strongly on the attention, that they seem to me not to be altogether unworthy of your notice.

Without having any pretensions to classical nicety, or critical acumen, I cannot but coincide with that gentleman, as far as regards my own ideas, in acknowledging the superiority of the Pointed Style of Architecture; although I am by no means willing to add, that I so far agree with him, as to exclude entirely the Grecian or the Roman in building the New Churches, as he appears to intimate, for variety has always been considered pleasing. His censures on the theatrical style of building, and the profusion of ornament (if it can properly be termed ornament) which prevail in some of the recent erections, cannot, perhaps, be too severe.

On the other hand, I am at a loss to determine what he means, when his strictures extend to such Churches as have "plain bodies, like common dwelling-houses," and "are distinguished only by a steeple." Am I from thence to infer, that he is thus severe because the bodies are built of brick and not of stone? If I am right in this inference, I would wish to ask "E. I. C." if he has ever made it the object of his particular inquiry to ascertain whether the choice of this material were the result of *taste*, or of *necessity*? if of *taste*, then I for one am ready to range myself under "E. I. C.'s" banner: but if it should appear, that in any such instance, it was, from *necessity*, optional only, either to have a Church of brick, or no Church at all, what will that gentleman then say? Hence, then, in criticising the merits and demerits of a building, the *cost* should invariably be mentioned, and taken into consideration.

"E. I. C." seems also to think, that Parish Committees are under the controul of Architects; permit me to say, in justice to those Gentlemen, that this is not always the case; for within my circumscribed sphere of knowledge, I am aware of several instances wherein the judgments of architects have been overruled.

Thus, Sir, if in the first place, blame ought to attach, care should be taken, in the second place, that it be not affixed erroneously on those persons who are not deserving of it.

All statements (and this applies with peculiar force to those that are intended for the public eye) should be founded upon an accurate knowledge of facts; and when candour and impartiality are united with correctness, such statements are sure to obtain the consideration which they merit.

Once more, Mr. Urban: I do not clearly perceive with what propriety, or analogy, the religious tenets of those persons, who hold it a matter of conscience to have their places of worship as plain and undecorated as possible, can be cited, or alluded to, before a tribunal of taste, and held up in any degree to reprobation in this point of view.

I would, Mr. Urban, apologize to you for my prolixity, were I not afraid, that in so doing, I should only add to it.

Gregory Seale Walters.

Mr. Urban,

I HAVE lately been reading "Specimens of the British Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices by Mr. Campbell." In his account of the late Dr. Darwin, Mr. Campbell says,

"Mrs. Anne Seward, in her Life of Darwin, declares herself the authoress of the opening lines of the Poem; but as she had never courage to make this pretension during Dr. Darwin's life, her veracity on the subject is *exposed to suspicion*."

Mr. Campbell does not inform us, that Miss Seward in the very work to which he alludes, her Life of Dr. Darwin, states that the verses in question were published in your Magazine for May 1783, and that they were transmitted to it by Dr. Darwin himself, with some alterations and additions. This was nineteen years previous to the death of Dr. Darwin, which took place in 1802. Miss Seward also states, that from the Gentleman's Magazine they were copied into the Annual Register, and that they were published in their original state in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, p. 347, published in 1798, nearly four years previous to the death of Dr. Darwin. A. S.

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

40. *Annals of the Coinage. By the Rev.* Rogers Ruding, 6 *Vols.* 8vo. Lackington.

IN the Roman mintage, the metal, when assayed and refined, was cast by the melters in the shape of bullets, in order to assist the high relief. It is this relief which distinguishes antient from modern coins. It was tastefully considered, that this high relief could alone convert a profile into that assimilation of the portrait of a full face, which could justly be denominated a likeness. Whether, however, a profile can in any form communicate the expression, or characteristic features, may be doubted; at best, it can only give it in an imperfect form, unless there be a vizar construction of the visage. For instance, the goat's face of Pan, or that of the heraldic lion may be very well conveyed in the profile. Notwithstanding however, the manifest imperfection of profile, no other form is so well suited to the preservation of the effigies. We are in possession of a beautiful, indeed exquisite impression of a seal, sculped with a three-quarter portrait of Elizabeth, which, upon a coin, would soon be worn down into the emaciated ghastliness of a person dying from consumption.

One difference between the workmanship and taste of coins and gems is singular. No medal of antiquity, notwithstanding the high merit of some, can be compared to the astonishing perfection of numerous cameos, and intaglios. It does not, however, follow that seal-engravers were not also the cælatores of the mint. But the brittleness of the dye, and the imperfect execution of the hammer, probably occasioned less pains to be taken in the sculpture. Thus in the view of antient art, a collection of gems, not of coins, is the only real mode of accurately estimating the engraving of the antients. There alone do we see the Grecian character, exquisite delicacy of detail, divine beauty of design, minute elaborate finish, and accurate drawing. While, however, the sculpture of the classical antients far exceeds their coinage, it may be questioned, whether, among some of the moderns, the medal is not superior to the gem. According to our experience, which, however, is limited, we have seen no seal, unless that before quoted, which can at all rival the papal medals. We have confessed that our experience is limited, and therefore other exceptions may probably be successfully adduced; but, still we think, that our remark is true, as a general rule.

We shall not, of course, enter into particulars which may be found in the numerous publications upon coins; nor shall we revive the commonplace topicks of their aid to history, chronology, &c. We only mean to say, that the study of them, as forming a school of art, is far inferior to that of Gems; and in this view we should prefer the *ci-devant* collections of the Palais Royal, or Baron Stosch, to the finest and most complete series of gold coins ever known. Drawings cannot exhibit the exquisite perfection of antient gems, but casts and pastes, like those of Tassie, can preserve the minutest feature. Even the rude copies in the coarse material of Wedgwood's pottery, have an intrinsic beauty, which even defective execution cannot destroy. We therefore think, that patriotism and taste would be better exhibited by preferring the subject of collecting alluded to, to that of coins, though we should not have discussed the comparative merits of the two plans, if we had thought the former equally in vogue, but it is not. Cabinets of coins partake not of a similiar public bearing. They seem almost exclusively to refer to science and *vertu*; nor can there be a doubt, but that the Fine Arts, glory, and intellectual character of the nation will be far more extended by the Grecian marbles of the British Museum, than its most valuable collection of coins.

It is impossible to complete a series of Roman Emperors, without, at least, forged *Othos* and *Pescennius Niger*. We know an instance where a bag of Roman coins, was put

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put up to sale at an auction, and purchased by a nobleman for ten guineas. When they were submitted to the inspection of an eminent Antiquary, he found two thirds of them to be counterfeits. No vexatious circumstance, like this, can ensue, with regard to gems, if they are collected upon the principle of excellence of execution. The forgery would be too difficult and expensive; and, if it had high merit, it must have considerable value.

The value of a collection of antient coins is also very questionable. Every body knows what Pinkerton says of "The Britannias on Roman Coins." "These coins are so scarce, that none except No. 6, is in Dr. Hunter's cabinet; but the books they are taken from are of the best credit." We have one of the Hadrian, with a reverse of Britannia, in good condition, which we picked up by accident, having been offered to us by a shopkeeper, to whom it was tendered as a halfpenny. We sent it to a competent judge, to have accurate information of its value. Only *eighteen shillings* were offered for it. Very possibly certain enthusiastic collectors would not have refused as many pounds. The expence of forming a cabinet rises from 100*l.* to 20,000*l.* and the value of the coin depends not upon its execution, but its rarity, a consideration of no moment whatever, in the philosophical view of the subject. Principles exactly opposite take place in respect to gems, of which the beauty and workmanship alone form the value.

We shall here close a comparison, which we have merely made by way of hanging out for hungry collectors, a sign announcing not ostrich fare, old brass, but an epicure's banquet, the turtle and venison of taste. We know that the gems of the antients are not inferior to their statuary; and this high gratification of the eye and judgment is assuredly far more permanent, and of pleasanter impression, than the mere possession of a coin, which probably has no other merit than that of being an historical document, of which the value is gone when it is copied. Paste imitations, however, do not diminish the saleable value of diamonds.

We have commenced this Review, with noticing the high relief of antient coins as forming the grand distinction between them and the stamped counters which form modern money. This miserable degeneracy, though pretended to be adopted by Constantine, on account of detecting plated or washed coins, originated in the barbarism of the ages anterior to his reign. Like other bad fashions, it became universal.

Though we do not find the muscular and heroic forms of the classical antients in our own national money, yet it is always equal or superior to any modern coinage in the purity of the metals, and merit of the workmanship. It has therefore all the claims to notice, which can be expected from its æra.

The work of Mr. Ruding has the same character in relation to its subject, as Rymer's Fœdera has to English history. It is a collection of authentic numismatical records; a digest of all the statutes at large, reports, cases, and common law of the subject. The Author, when not simply compiling, admits nothing but what it would be unreasonable to deny; collects the evidence, and then sums up, like a Judge. His object is, to make his book a standard one of authority. Martin Leake, in the fullness of his contempt for authorship, which contempt he announces in his Preface, (as if a man was the worse for having more knowledge or ability than the mass of mankind; or there could be any civilization or national superiority without authors) contented himself like a country surgeon with a skeleton in his shop, from which the Reader was to infer profound knowledge in the numismatical doctor: but this was not the case; he possessed only amateurship, and sneaked into the subject, as a respectable family man in a wig does into a brothel; *i. e.* like Philosopher Square visiting Molly Seagrim. The works of Snelling and Folkes, though of merit, are very imperfect; and a good shop, being therefore wanted in the town of English Coinage, Mr. Ruding laid in a valuable stock of goods, and succeeds accordingly.

We shall commence our extracts with Mr. Ruding's account of British Coins, a very difficult and obscure subject.

Mr. Ruding thinks that the origin of British coinage,

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"Must

"Must be referred to some period subsequent to Cæsar's second invasion, and prior to Cunobeline's improvement of his coins, in imitation of the Roman money. This, it is true, will give but a short space for their formation; but the supposition appears to me more plausible than any which may be formed in direct opposition to Cæsar's account.

"The earliest coin, which can, with the least appearance of probability, be attributed to any particular British Monarch, bears upon it the letters SEGO, possibly for Segonax. He was one of the four petty British Monarchs, who, by the command of Cassivellan, attacked Cæsar's camp upon his second invasion of Britain. They were defeated, and Cassivellan immediately submitted to the Conqueror.

"The probability that this coin is British is somewhat strengthened by the word TASCIO, which appears upon it for the first time, but it was afterwards repeatedly found upon the money of a succeeding Monarch, of whose coins a considerable number has been preserved. On entering upon his reign, we are able to attain to a greater certainty of appropriation, than the preceding coins afforded. The name of Cunobeline, written at length, can leave but little hesitation, as to what name is intended by the abbreviations CVN, CVNO, and CVNOBELI; and the union of some of those abbreviations with CAMU and CAMUL, the leading letters of Camulodunum [Colchester], the capital of Cunobeline's kingdom, forms a coincidence not easily to be accounted for, if we refuse to receive the coins as the production of that Monarch's mints.

"Of Cunobeline little more is known, than that he resigned over the Catauchlani, the Trinobantes, and the Dobuni, and that his dominions extended from the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, across the island, Westward to the banks of the Severn. He is supposed to have reigned during the times of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula, and to have been brought up by the former of these Emperors.

"As no author has afforded any information respecting the state of the Arts under his government, our ideas must be derived from his coins, which are the only specimens that have been preserved to these times. The types of the greater part are apparently formed upon the model of the Roman money, and their resemblance to it adds considerable weight to the account which Jeffrey of Monmouth has given, of the friendship, that subsisted between Cunobeline and the Romans. On some of these coins the name of the Monarch is given with a Latin termination; and the devices which are impressed upon others are evident imitations of the coins of Augustus Cæsar. All the letters are plainly Roman. But it is in outward appearance alone that these coins agree with the Roman money of that period, in which Cunobeline is generally supposed to have reigned, for in weight they are widely different.—*The cause of this variation from the prototype in so important a point cannot now be ascertained; but it seems to justify a suspicion, that the weights were regulated in conformity with other British money then current; and in confirmation of this suspicion, it may be observed, that some of the coins which bear the united names of Cunobeline and Camulodunum, resemble in type those which are usually attributed to earlier British Kings.*

"On many of the coins with the name of Cunobeline a word appears, that has occasioned much controversy, but without any elucidation of its meaning, which still remains involved in impenetrable obscurity. It is commonly written TASCIO, but sometimes TASCIA. *By some Antiquaries it has been supposed to signify tribute; and that the money so stamped was intended for the particular purpose of paying the impositions, which the Romans had laid upon the Britons. Though this opinion bear the sanction of great names, yet it cannot be admitted without further proof, than the uncertain supposed derivation from Tag; whether that British term be considered, as equivalent to taxation, as designating the chief or prince, by whom the tribute was to be paid; for I believe no other instance can be produced of a coinage expressly formed for one peculiar kind of payment only; and that coinage also of workmanship so rude, as not to be calculated for currency amongst the people, to whom it was to be paid.*" i. pp. 266. seq.

We have marked certain passages in Italicks, because we draw from them inferences quite opposite to those of Mr. Ruding. By consulting Du Cange, under the word TASCHA, (which he defines by *Præstatio agraria*), and the numerous authorities which he quotes, we are inclined to think, that the word TASCIO did imply nearly the same thing as the Antiquaries have presumed, but with this difference, that the money thus marked was not coined for circulation among the Romans, but, on the contrary, exclusively for British use, on which account it was so marked. In this opinion, we think, that we are supported by the facts stated, that such money differs in weight from the Roman, and assimilates presumed earlier British money; and that very soon after the issue of this coin, it

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was

was ordered that all the currency should bear the Imperial Roman stamp. If money be coined it is for currency; and as that currency must apply to the case before us either to the Romans, or Britons, Mr. Ruding's objections are only conclusive with regard to the former.

[*To be continued.*]

41. *A Survey of* Staffordshire; *containing the Antiquities of that County, by* Sampson Erdeswick, *Esq. collated with Manuscript Copies, and with Additions and Corrections, by* Wyrley, Chetwynd, Degge, Smyth, Lyttleton, Buckeridge, *and others; illustrative of the History and Antiquities of that County. By the Rev.* Thomas Harwood, *B. D. F. S. A,* 8vo, *pp.* 440. Nichols *and* Son.

THE more extended "History of Staffordshire" having been suspended by the much-lamented death of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, in the prime of life, in 1802; the copies of "Erdeswick's Survey," which were before *scarce*, became *exceedingly rare*; and Mr. Harwood, (who had before distinguished himself by the "Alumni Etonenses," by "The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield," by "Grecian Antiquities;" and by "Sermons," and other Works still more particularly congenial to his sacred profession,) was induced to undertake the present republication; which he has performed with a degree of skill and accuracy not easily to be surpassed.

In a long Introductory Preface, the General History of the County is satisfactorily given; and Biographical Sketches of its various Historians;—of whom,

"The earliest historians of this county after Leland, the father of English antiquaries, was William Camden; who, in his Britannia, has written an account of Staffordshire; the English translation of which by Bishop Gibson is in the hands of every reader. Sampson Camden, his father, was a native of Lichfield, and settled as a painter in London, residing in the Old Bailey, where his son William, afterwards by way of eminence surnamed the learned, was born May 21, 1551. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at St. Paul's School, and became a servitor at Magdalen College, Oxford; from which he removed to Broadgate-hall, and afterwards to Christ Church. From Oxford he was elected second Master of Westminster School, and, in 1592, Head Master. He was Clarenceux king at arms, and founder of the professorship of modern history at Oxford. His works are numerous, learned, and valuable. He died at Chiselhurst in Kent, Nov. 19, 1623, aged 73. Arms: Or, a fesse between six crosslets Sable.

"Samson Erdeswick was the son of Hugh Erdeswick, esq. descended from an antient family at Sandon in this county, where he was born. He became a gentleman-commoner of Brazenose College, Oxford, in 1553-4; where he laid the foundation of his future eminence and usefulness. He afterwards retired to the possession of his patrimony, and devoted his time to the pursuit and encouragement of elegant learning. He began his "View" or "Survey" of Staffordshire, about 1593, and continued it to his death. The work was not published during his life; but he is supposed to have made a second draught of it before his death, free from some mistakes into which he had fallen in the former. His MSS. fell into the hands of Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestrie, esq. a gentleman not less devoted to antiquarian inquiries, and equalled disposed to exert his abilities and his time for the public benefit. The printed edition by Carl, was from the earlier MS. Loxdale had seen several copies which contained the same blunders, which caused him to believe that they were all transcribed from the same, which had been used by some persons who could not decipher the hand-writing of Erdeswick, or was completely ignorant of the subject; and in which the plainest narrative has been frequently confounded. The copies, however, in many instances, vary from each other, not only in the orthography but in the language, and even in the topographical arrangement. In his examination of the MSS at Ingestrie, Shaw could not find the original 'Survey;' and was satisfied that it was not amongst the Chetwynd papers, and probably not extant. But he discovered three other manuscript volumes, consisting of extracts from ledger-books, old deeds, church notes, parochial memorials, and pedigrees, in the hand-writing of Erdeswick, Burton, Sir Simon Degge, Ferrers of Baddesley, and Chetwynd; besides many papers transcribed by that ingenious herald Gregory King.

"Erdeswick is also said to have written 'Collections of Genealogies, Monuments, Arms, &c.' mentioned by Anthony à Wood; the same probably which yet remain at Ingestrie.

"Erdeswick was a man of learning and great accomplishments, of steady judgment and remarkable industry: Camden calls him, venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus. Fuller says, 'he was descended of right worshipful and antient family;' and acknowledges that he was much assisted

sisted by him in his researches, not only respecting this county but antiquities in general. Burton, in a preface written by him in 1604, speaks highly of his work; and adds that even then it was not known into whose hands the MS. had fallen, though he had been informed that it was in the possession of Sir Thomas Gerrard, knt. the papers relating to whose family now belong to Hugo Meynell, esq. 'Exemplo,' says Burton, 'amici mei, singularis et unice colendi viri literatissimi et ornatissimi Sampsonis Erdeswick, de Sandon, Staffordiensis; qui accuratissime, quantum unquam aliquis comitatus Staffordiæ, et Cestriæ descripsit; opus grande, doctissimum, laboratissimeque navatum: sed heu dolendum! immaturâ præruptus morte, in lucem non edidit, sicut in animo esset suo, cujus consilii ego testis etiam esse possim; quod opus in cujus nunc latet manibus incertum est; audivi super quod penès esset Tho. Gerrard militem; utinam in lucem propediem prodiret in perpetuam reipublicæ utilitatem.'

"Erdeswick was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Dikeswell, and, secondly, to Maria Neale, widow of Sir Everard Digby, whose son was an unfortunate victim of the Gunpowder Plot. She was daughter of Francis Neale, esq. of Prestwold in Keythorp in Leicestershire. There is a portrait of her at Gothurst, co. Buckingham, now the property of the descendants of the Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright, whose son purchased it. She is represented in a black dress pinked with red, has a high foretop adorned with jewels, a thin upright ruff, kerchief, a farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

"Erdeswick died April 11, 1603, and was buried at Sandon. Against the North wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, erected to his memory by himself in his life-time, representing a colossal figure of himself, in a recumbent posture, and dressed in a jacket, with short skirts, and spurs on his legs. In two niches above, appear his two wives kneeling."

Of this tomb Mr. Harwood has given a good engraving; and a very long and remarkable genealogical inscription.

"Of William Burton, the first Historian of Leicestershire, a memoir is given in Granger's Biographical History, vol. II. p. 32, and in Nichols's History of Leicestershire. He died at Fald, in the parish of Hanbury, in this county, April 6, 1645, aged 70."

Similar Notices follow, of Wyrley, Dugdale, Ashmole, Walter Chetwynd, Plott, Degge, Huntbach, Wilkes, Loxdale, Tollet, Bp. Lyttelton, Stebbing Shaw, and Theophilus Buckeridge.

To assist any future Historians of this County, some of the papers and records which relate to it, and are to be found in the public offices, are enumerated; and under this head is introduced a satisfactory memoir of Gregory King.

"It may seem ungrateful," says Mr. Harwood, "to pass by, without acknowledgment, the favours and encouragement which the Editor has received from his friends, as well as from others, whose attachment to genealogical and topographical history, or whose regard for the soil on which their progenitors once flourished, has naturally implanted in their intelligent minds that love of ancestry which often incites to honourable and virtuous pursuits.

"He is indebted to Earl Talbot for permission to copy the portrait of his relation, Walter Chetwynd, for the use of this work; to Lieut.-general Dyott for his liberal contribution of an excellent engraving of his ancestor, Sir Richard Dyott, knt.; to the Rev. Charles Buckeridge, D. D. Archdeacon of Coventry and first canon residentiary of Lichfield, as well for the voluntary use of his father's papers, as for the contribution of a portrait of his father; to his friend, the Rev. Henry White, of Lichfield, who kindly obtained from the Rev. J. Bonney, of Sandon, the loan of an accurate drawing of the monument of Erdeswick; to William Hamper, esq. for the use of three copies of Erdeswick, with notes of Sir Simon Degge, knt. and of the Rev. Robert Smyth; and to Samuel Pipe-Wolferstan, esq. *(heu valde defendus)* for the liberal use of his copy, with his own notes and observations upon Erdeswick, valuable both to the Genealogist and to the Antiquary." [See our Obituary.]

Thus much premised, it is almost superfluous to add, that the Work is in every way creditable to the memory of Erdeswick, and the reputation of his Editor.

Considerably more than half the Volume consists of valuable additions and corrections, which are given in the form of notes to the original Work of Erdeswick.

Besides Erdeswick's tomb, as already noticed, the volume is embellished with good Portraits of Walter Chetwynd, esq. Sir Richard Dyott, the Rev. T. Buckeridge, and of the ingenious Editor.

42. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of* Stoke Newington, *in the County of* Middlesex; *containing an Account of the*

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the Prebendal Manor, the Church, Charities, Schools, Meeting Houses, &c. With Appendices. Illustrated with Maps, Portraits, and other Engravings. Selected from authentic sources. By William Robinson, *Gent. F. S. A. Author of the Histories of* Tottenham, Edmonton, *&c.* 8vo. *pp.* 296. Nichols *and Son.*

AGAIN we hail our Brother Antiquary in the tented field. The reception of his former Topographical Descriptions (vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 433; vol. XC. i. p. 346.) have animated him to renewed exertions. But he shall now introduce himself:

"In estimating a work of the nature of the present, we readily conceive a variety of ideas intimately connected with Parish History, and conferring on it as great a variety of recommendations. It accordingly combines the local and peculiar advantages of Topography with the notices and observations of General History. It unites the discoveries of Antiquarian Research with the information of Modern Times. It not only calls up to our remembrance the scenes and events which the hand of Time has long since swept away, but also brings to our view those persons and characters who once figured in the drama of life, and whose re-appearance, as it were, on the stage, is adapted to effect the purposes for which History was designed."

"In compiling the following pages, my first solicitude was to convey to the Inhabitants of Stoke Newington such information respecting the Local and Topographical circumstances of their Parish, as should not only excite a particular and personal interest, but should likewise be eventually of great utility. But in order to render that interest more general, I have interspersed the Work with *Biographical* notices of several eminent and distinguished persons who were Inhabitants of this Parish, and whose literary or political reputation throws a sort of celebrity round the places which they inhabited, and presents them once more to our notice as suitable objects of attention. If in the enumeration of these I have blended with the character of the illustrious dead the names of others, who acquired notoriety by the singularity of their sentiments and the eccentricity of their manners, rather than by superiority of talents or personal worth, let it be my apology, that they were connected with the History of Stoke Newington; and that the delineation of their Characters will not be without effect, in shewing the tendency of their principles, and the objects of their views. Amongst the different persons, whom I have thus introduced to the notice of the Reader, I would specify Fleetwood, a name, that once ranked high in the annals of rebellion; the amiable Dr. Watts, whose diversified merits are universally known; the illustrious Sutton, the founder of the Charter House, whose zeal in the cause of literature has signally contributed to exalt the national character; and the philanthropic Howard, whose indefatigable efforts in the cause of humanity have obtained for him the applause of all Europe."

"In the preparation of this Work I have been indebted to the politeness of several friends; and I now discharge the agreeable office of returning them my best thanks for their respective assistance. I therefore make my grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. T. Briggs, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and to Joseph Rade, esq. Lord of the Manor, for their kindness in granting my Surveyor access to the Plan of the Prebendal Manor, which comprehends the Parish, in order to have it reduced for the present publication; to James Brown, esq. of St. Alban's; and to the Rev. Dr. Gaskin for his repeated civilities."

The History of Stoke Newington, like the preceding volumes of Mr. Robinson, contains every thing which ought to be expected in a local description.

The parish is not of great extent.

"It is situated on the East side of the Finsbury Division of the Hundred of Ossulton, four miles North by East from St. Paul's, on the North road leading to Edmonton, and is bounded by the parishes of Hornsey on the Norwest, Islington on the South-west, Hackney and Tower Division on the East and South, and Tottenham High Cross and the Hundred of Edmonton on the North; out of the weekly bills of mortality; and contains (according to the last survey made in 1814) 612 acres 2 roods 19 perches of land, which lies generally on a level; some part is meadow, and a small part arable, but the greater part is meadow and pasture; there is a small portion occupied by Mr. Rigby, a market-gardener, of about 16 acres."

The Work is embellished with Seventeen good Plates; including a large and accurate Map of the Parish, and Ten Portraits, uniformly engraved in a neat manner; and amongst these we were happy to recognize a good likeness of a friend of our early days, the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, the present venerable and worthy Rector of Stoke Newington; more generally known

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known and respected as Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is copied from a painting by W. Owen, esq. R. A.

We hope Mr. Robinson will continue his researches in some of the adjoining parishes.

43. *A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society, of Germany, and Parts of Holland, and France. Taken during a Journey through those Countries in* 1819. *By* William Jacob, *Esq.* 4to. *pp.* 446.

THE high opinion we entertained of Mr. Jacob, from his Travels in Spain, &c. (see vol. LXXXI. i. 357. 360. 641. vol. LXXXIV. ii. 657; vol. LXXXV. i. 252; vol. LXXXVI. i. 248.) is simply confirmed by the appearance of the present volume; which displays acute observation, patriotic feelings, and a very intimate knowledge of statistics and political œconomy, and more especially an attention to the improvement of commerce and agriculture.

Mr. Jacob passed through Holland and Westphalia to Hanover; noticing, on his route, whatever seemed most deserving to be recorded. At Berlin, he was much entertained with the process of engraving and printing upon stone, which he accurately describes. In the same city also, he makes the following judicious remarks on a projected plan of union between the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches.

"This union of the two communions, which was undoubtedly designed by the King, to remove all religious animosities, is said to have spread still wider a spirit of indifference upon sacred subjects, the too great prevalence of which was before felt and lamented by the wisest and best men in the country. In this union of parties, however, no great concessions of principles to which they were attached was necessary on either side. The distinguishing tenet of the Lutherans, and that which is contained in their symbolical books, to which the Clergy profess adherence, is the doctrine of the real presence of the body and blood of Christ, in the bread and wine, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This tenet, though it has been ever the profession of the Lutheran Church, has been long abandoned by almost the whole of its ministers, who, though they may have differed as to the nature of that sacrament, as some of the most distinguished Ornaments of our own Church have done, have, in no recent instance, advocated that opinion of the great Reformer, usually designated by the term consubstantiation. The Reformed or Calvinistic ministers had, like their brethren of the Lutheran party, little to give up. Their distinguishing tenets of predestination, election, perseverance, and impelling grace, were passed by in their public services as obsolete dogmas never to be introduced; and it was generally understood, that for a century past, they have been scarcely entertained by any considerable number of the Clergy. The superiority of Episcopal ordination to that by ministers or presbyters, happened never to have formed a subject of controversy; and as to the form of Church government, they seemed to unite in the opinion, that, as the founders of their faith had communicated no commands on the subject, it was left to each country to form such as best suited its general civil polity.

"Though the union between the two communions is to a certain extent effected, so that the Clergy may officiate indiscriminately in the Churches of both sects, and the hearers join in the worship of each indifferently, yet for the purposes of charity, and of education, and in the distribution of the sums arising from the endowments on their Churches, hospitals, and schools, they still have, and must continue to have separate administrations; and as this before the most obvious line of distinction between the sects, the union that has been effected is not imagined to have had any other practical effect, but that of making the common people think religious worship under any form, as much a matter of indifference as this union thus easily effected, shows that different opinions are to their teachers."

On the subject of the Clergy, Mr. Jacob thus sensibly proceeds:

"In looking at the ecclesiastical establishments of these countries, it is impossible not to contrast them with our own, both in their principles and effects. The obvious defects of these establishments is the want of sufficient independence, and the too great equality of the Clergy. Instead of being a class of men existing upon rewards for their labours, which are derived from a species of property exclusively appropriated for the support of the Church, which keeps pace with the fluctuations of other property, and of which the body cannot be deprived, they are in some degree stipendaries of the Government; and peculiarly subservient to it, since the alterations in the value of commodities, has made an increase in their salaries desirable. This alone tends to degrade the whole body, and to lessen any beneficial influence they may be disposed to exert. The chief evil, however, appears

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appears to me to arise from the great equality of ranks among them. It is not that the whole revenue of the Church is too small, so much as from there being no great inducements to aim at distinction in their own profession, that makes them wander into extravagancies. A pastor can never rise much higher, and the prospect of rising at all is very slight; hence, instead of adhering to the faith of his Church, which he must do if he hoped to rise in it, he indulges in speculations, which lead him to wild opinions, and bewilder his auditors in the same perplexing maze.

"If the whole revenues of the English Church were equally divided among all its ministers, the remuneration to each would be less, considering the relative value of money, than is received by the Lutheran Clergy in Germany. In England, the unequal division gives to some of the Clergy establishments of a princely nature, which become objects of laudable ambition to men of the most distinguished rank, or the greatest learning. The Church is a receptacle for those of those of the first connexions, and is therefore treated with a respect beyond what some of high rank would feel towards it, if their own family did not form a part of it. It is generally supposed, that the whole revenues of the English Church are by no means equal to the expenditure of all its Clergy, but that their private fortunes, or their labour as instructors of youth, forms a material portion of their incomes. The importance given to the profession induces men to enter it, not as the mere means of existence, but as giving a claim to a certain estimation in society, and creating a rank which will enable them at all times to be on a footing of respectability. There are always thirty peers of the realm, who must once have been curates or rectors; and they with the other dignitaries certainly raise the whole body of the Clergy. The estimation in which they are held in society gives a weight to their examples, their instructions, their warnings, and their consolations, which they would not possess, if, like the Protestant Clergy of Germany, they were all taken from the middle and lower ranks of life, and from their stations, had no intimate and natural access to the higher classes of society, and no possibility from any professional promotion of reaching it.

"In England, the Clergy are the connecting link that bind together the different ranks of individuals, and bring into contact and union, classes that could not be otherwise so well united. This is not indeed so obvious in London and other large cities, as it is in smaller towns, and in country villages; but every observer of society among us, will see and acknowledge, that a class of men drawn from all the various ranks, and distributed among all the different descriptions of the community, the specific objects of whose profession is to inculcate virtue and diffuse religious knowledge, really are, as they naturally must be, more successful, than if connected only with a single class.

"The Clergy of Germany are mostly the sons of the lower classes of tradesmen, and farmers, and sometimes of Clergymen. They receive an education almost gratuitous, enter on a parish benefice with very moderate stipends, from their family alliances have no connexion with the higher ranks, and their profession does not, as with us, raise them to an equality with those classes. They know but very little of the world, are unfit for any practical application of their talents, and indulge in speculative dreams, heated by the national *schwarmery*, or visionary feelings, and not corrected by much association with those who mix in the business of active life."

Mr. Jacob next passed on to Dresden, Leipsic, and Weimar; and returned to England through Paris; relating throughout his journey, though not so fully as in Germany, whatever appeared worthy of being placed in his work; which will long continue to hold a high rank among the Travels of the present enlightened æra of Literature.

44. *Letters from Mrs.* Delany *(widow of Doctor* Patrick Delany*) to Mrs.* Frances Hamilton, *from the year* 1779, *to the year* 1788; *comprising many unpublished and interesting Anecdotes of their late Majesties and the Royal Family. Now first printed from the original MSS.* 8vo. *pp.* 106. Longman *and Co.*

A more interesting publication than this little volume will not easily be met with.

"At a moment like this, when the recent loss of our beloved Monarch has excited interest towards every circumstance illustrative of his private life and character, it is thought that these letters, unaffectedly displaying the domestic happiness that reigned at Windsor Castle, and recording many traits which do honour to the head and heart of the Sovereign, and of his Consort, would not prove uninteresting to the public. Who, indeed, would not rejoice to learn that 'true happiness,' characterised by a great author [Addison], as 'arising from the enjoyment of one's self, and from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions,' should have so eminently existed, where least likely to be found; in the centre of a Court, on the very throne

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theone of the greatest and most powerful empire of Europe."

Immediately on its appearance we hastened to give our Readers (p. 7.) a specimen of this exquisite *bijou*.

Every Letter speaks volumes of the goodness of heart which distinguished the Royal Pair, and their amiable family, and we heartily recommend them to general perusal.

45. *Collections relative to the Claims at the Coronations of several of the Kings of* England, *beginning with King* Richard *II.* 8vo. *pp.* 104. Nichols *and* Son.

"THE present volume may be considered as no improper Supplement to Mr. Taylor's and Mr. Thomson's publications; as exhibiting, in an official form, from authentic sources, Claims made at several of the Coronations of our Kings, from Richard II. inclusive, to that of George II.; with the Answers of the Court, and their reasons for allowing or rejecting the Claims."

Though the splendid ceremony is postponed, it is not so, we earnestly hope, *sine die*, or for any length of time. Meanwhile the present Work will afford much solid information to all those who are curious in matters of so interesting a nature; of this we have in a former number (see p. 6) given a good specimen, in an extract relative to the office of Great Chamberlain.

As this publication is not the ephemeral production of a day, but is founded on authentic documents, it will be a perpetual guide on all future occasions, and such must occur; but long, very long, may the auspicious reign of George the Fourth preclude the necessity of a new edition of Works like the present.

46. *The* Athenian *Oracle abridged, containing the most valuable Questions and Answers in the original Work, on History, Philosophy, Divinity, Love, and Marriage.* 8vo. *pp.* 280. Nichols *and* Son.

IT is the fashion of the day to reprint our old authors, and this Work has been selected with peculiar judgment. Not only does "the Athenian Oracle (to use the words of the preface) comprise a rich treasure of useful knowledge for the Theologian, the Historian, the Philosopher, and the Lover," but it has a higher and distinctive character. It is an Encyclopædia of valuable solutions in reference to most knotty and difficult questions. These last are professedly what is called *curious*, and cannot be resolved, but by persons of high information and sound judgment. The Authors were men of the first character, one of whom is known to have been Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, a circumstance which we mention, because his name is not in the preface.

There is another merit attached to this work, beyond that of amusement or instruction. It contains arguments, of a form strictly logical, which cannot be found elsewhere; and which no mind can anticipate. It is with Books, as with the Drama. The pleasure is lost if we can guess what is to come next: and it is the soul of good writing, that it be not obvious. Whoever takes any one of these questions, cannot tell what the matter is, which the answer contains. He may conceive, that it is something merely *essayish* or *sermonizing*; but he finds it, not vague or general, but precise and scientific, containing matter strictly applicable to life and business: and that, in reference to things, of which nine hundred and ninety-nine men in a thousand are unable to give even an opinion. Most essays are mere illustrations of a thesis or undisputed point; but here are unsettled topicks, and the gratification is novel.

The questions concerning love and marriage are those, upon which we cannot be adequately informed elsewhere. We shall select the following, as very masterly and curious:

"*Quest.* Is absence best for Love?

"*Answ.* Not in the beginning of an amour, but when it is confirmed and settled. It is dangerous at first, because it gives a Rival opportunity to make addresses; and it is in loving, as it is in racing—where if once a horse gets the start, it is not so easily recovered. But when the main dispute is once over, and the heart fairly won, the case is much altered; then, perhaps, being always present is one of the most dangerous, though desired, things that can befall a lover. As acquaintance grows more intimate, our lovers are still less upon their guard; they do not shew their best side to one another, as at first. Faults will daily be found, unlucky accidents will fall out, such things will be discovered as would never have been suspected nor believed; a thousand little quarrels and piques will arise, which at least produce vexation, oftentimes

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tentimes final parting. But in absence, it is quite the reverse; we willingly forget the faults of those we love, and magnify their excellencies; we embrace and cherish their dear ideas and memories; we are daily expecting and wishing to hear from them; and, if we hear, especially by letters, our love is extremely increased by those little subtle messengers; there is all the soul, and more to be seen in them. We say therein, whatever we please, without being put to the trouble of a suitable repartee, or seeking for a kind and yet discreet answer. All our thoughts are there exhibited at the best advantage, and we may give them just what turn we please. The man may write with as much passion as he pleases: he may set his adorable before him, dressed in as many beauties as his fancy can form, without having the original present to confute him; and write, according to the new found excellence of his ideal mistress, and bring in all the fine things he thinks of. The lady may, with all the caution she pleases, answer him again, and let as much love as she will, look out through her prudence; make what promises she pleases, yet with such restrictions and modifications, as shall bind her no more than ropes of sand. And when they come once to meet again, there is such ado, with transports, raptures, and the rest, that, in a word, we dare thiuk no longer of it." p. 225.

This is not inferior to Sir William Scott's fine delineation of matrimonial quarrels, as delivered in Court at Doctors' Commons.

The following upon happiness after marriage, is admirable.

"Love those, who have something to recommend them besides beauty, wit, or fortune; *any of which alone are but mean companions, when we are to have no other society all our lives.* To all those *let good humour be added.*" p. 239.

Now we are decidedly of opinion, with the celebrated traveller and novelist, Dr. Moore, that everlasting good humour is the chief charm in a wife; but unfortunately it is destroyed in this way. Good managers find the *lucidus ordo* in housekeeping perpetually infringed by petty vexatious circumstances, of certain occurrence, unless, which is impossible, an equal interest with that of the mistress, can be created in servants, or others; nor has nature proved any other remedy for little teazing things than busy occupation in a present or expected pleasure, which is a matter rarely of contemporary coincidence. Correction therefore of a propensity to ill humour, or anger, or peevishness, ought to be an affair of principle (for nothing else can apply to the case); as much as a resolution, not to drink or swear; and a bad temper should be deemed, as in truth it is, very unfeminine.

In short, all classes may find in this book, something conducive to their pleasure and improvement.

47. *An Inquiry into the Law relative to Public Assemblies of the People. By Sir* C. E. Carrington, *knt.* Hatchard.

THE events which produced the pamphlet now before us, must be still fresh in the minds of our Readers; the petitions which were in consequence presented to the Sovereign breathed nothing but disorder and sedition; tumultuous assemblies were summoned in despite of the civil authorities, in various parts of the kingdom; not with the idea of a fair and impartial deliberation concerning the melancholy event, but inspired by an intemperate resolution to condemn every measure pursued for the safety of the realm, and to desire Royalty itself, in the most imperious terms, to punish its defenders as enemies to its welfare.

"See the world's glory once, here sits forlorn
Exposed to foreign and domestick scorn;
Britannia who so many foes withstood,
Her bowels torn by her own viperous brood:
Her sons, most damnably religious grown,
Canted the *diadem* and *mitre* down,
And zealously usurp'd both church and crown *.

"In a country governed by law (observes the author), with a representative body to watch over the interests of the people, have the demagogues of the present day the right they so loudly assert, and so perilously exercise?" p. 5.

The prints called *Radical*, as well as that class which hang like Mahomet in the air, have set out with a firm persuasion that the right of meeting and passing resolutions for the purpose of petitioning for the redress of some supposed grievance, is vested in the people. What we are to understand by the term "*people*" is not perfectly clear, although Mr.

* Verses prefixed to "An impartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State." By John Nalson, LL. D. 2 vols. fol. 1682.

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Cobbett

Cobbett has defined it to mean "persons qualified to serve in the National Militia:" the qualification, however, required, is that only which relates to age and bodily proportion.

We find it enacted (17 Rich. II.)

"That as soon as the Sheriffs, and other the King's Ministers,' under which words, as Sir Edmund Carrington observes, 'all Justices of the Peace, and even constables, are clearly to be included,' shall hear of a riot, rout, *or other assembly against the peace*, they, with the power of the county, where such case shall happen, *shall disturb such malice with all their power*, and shall apprehend all such offenders, and put them into prison, until due execution of the law be made of them; and that the Lords, and *other liege people* of the realm shall attend, with their whole strength and power, the Sheriffs and Magistrates aforesaid." pp. 27, 28.

Thus we see that our ancestors had the same fears of a tumultuous rabble as ourselves; but meetings for the sake of "petition" seem not to have been in requisition till the reign of Charles I.: the evil then grew beyond all bounds, till committees were actually appointed "under pretence of receiving petitions against Clergymen*;" one of which was presented by Alderman Pennington, and alleged to be subscribed by twenty thousand men, inhabitants of the city of London, who required in plain terms nothing less than "the total extirpation of episcopacy†." "Their mode of procuring so many signatures was as remarkable as dishonest, and continued ever after in the like addresses:" they first prepared a petition containing some reasonable request, which was proposed at a public meeting, where they had before contrived that it should be well received: as soon as the sheet of paper whereon the petition was written, was filled with names, many more were annexed "for the reception of the number, which gave all the credit, and procured all the countenance to the undertaking:" the original petition was then "cut off" and a new one drawn up, suitable to their design, and joined to the list of names subscribed to the former one. When these disgraceful proceedings came to light, several Ministers declared that they signed a petition totally different from that which was delivered in their name; and the noted Stephen Marshall (to whom the papers had been entrusted), finding that they intended to vindicate themselves from that *calumny*, endeavoured by promises and threats to prevail upon them to pass by this "indirect proceeding."

Notwithstanding the vigour with which the Rebels and Sectaries carried on their infamous proceedings, there were not wanting men, who by modest and loyal *petitions* endeavoured to check the course of sedition. The county of Rutland drew up one for Episcopacy, November 18, 1641, signed by 840 freeholders and clergy:

"Though the number seem but small, yet the county is so too, and certainly the reasons which they offered were great, and altogether unanswerable.—The press now began to break loose, as indeed every thing that looked like order, seemed to be wholly abandoned to libertinism both in Church and State, for daily complaints were made of abusive pamphlets against both particular persons and the Government Civil and Ecclesiastical*."

Little is wanting to compleat the analogy between those times and our own; we have seen a triumphant, yet disorderly mob march through the streets of London, with wicker wands and laurel boughs, to celebrate the victory of sedition over reason: happily that triumph began and closed in the same day, but the same cannot be said of the conquest obtained over Royalty, when the factious men of Buckinghamshire † rode into the City with Hampden at their head, and carrying printed copies of their petitions in their hats. Among the "King's Pamphlets" in the British Museum is to be found an engraving of this remarkable event. But while we lament that a similar has happened in our time, we must rejoice that a loyal person has stepped forward from that same county to blot out by his exertions in this age, the defection of his neighbours in a former.—On December 31, 1641, Sir Richard Guerney, bart. Lord Mayor of London, called a Common Council at Guildhall, where, among other resolutions, it was agreed,

"That this Court (as the Representative of the body of the whole City) doth promise from henceforth their best endea-

* Clarendon. † Ibid.

* Nalson. † See Grey's Hudibras.

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vours

vours to prevent and suppress in time to come (as far as in them lyeth) all such, or the like tumultuous assemblies, and all mutinous and rebellious persons;" and afterwards, "That if any person, or persons, shall from henceforth neglect his duty and service to be performed, as aforesaid, and shall not do his best endeavour to suppress, or prevent any tumults, or riotous assemblies that shall hereafter be attempted within this city, or liberties thereof, that then he or they offending, shall receive condign punishment according to his or their demerits. And it is further thought fit and so agreed by this Common Council, that my Lord Mayor may send out his precepts in such manner, and to such purpose, as his Lordship and his brethren the Aldermen shall think fit, for watch and ward, raising of arms, or otherwise, for the safety and preservation of this City; to which this Court, and all the members thereof, promise all due and cheerful obedience. *"

It is almost incredible how the *cacoethes supplicandi* had spread over the kingdom, for even

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council men, many of whom were loyal men, yet in this epidemical petitioning time, they were also seized with the petitioning disease, *for, however warrantable modest petitioning may be*, yet this sort of it was really the effect of a distempered and crazy state, and did extremely promote all the ensuing mischiefs, and that state calenture, for which England was forced to bleed so severely."

Nor were the *Sheriffs* without their share of the infection, for they courted

"The people like *Absalom*, endeavouring to steal their hearts from their Sovereign by flattering speeches, with the same intention that he did those of his King and father †."

But supposing no one of the objections against assemblies for the sake of *petitioning* to be valid, of what do the Radicals complain? Under what real grievance do they labour? unless the barrier opposed by the laws to their courses be so denominated. There is, however, a legislature from which mortals have no appeal, and to which "the Atheist must bow;" but when the mind has outstepped the pale of religion and moral rectitude, will it yield to precepts divine or human? Besides, have our new legalists considered in what manner they are qualified to attempt a reform in the boasted constitution of Great Britain;—there is not one, amongst this "*servum pecus*," on whose judgment and opinion we can depend concerning the right of assembly, or the necessity of petition; how, then, can we for a moment imagine that a collected body of such men can be of greater weight (*physical force excepted*) than one single uninformed Radical?

Another recurrence to the history of the unhappy times of Charles I. will shew that they were the forerunner of ours: nothing was more common with the disaffected party than to distribute seditious songs and pamphlets, some of which produced a wonderful effect upon the weak minds of the rabble; while on the other hand several loyal writers had the courage to publish what they conceived to be an antidote to this mischief: Dr. Nalson has preserved a curious specimen of their composition, but we have only room for the insertion of a few lines:

"From those that dare work ill in every season,
And are so far from sanctity or reason,
They dare believe there's piety in treason,
Libera Nos, &c.
From them which nothing but false rumours rear,
And likewise those which had such men an ear,
Who publish for a truth all which they hear, *Libera Nos*, &c."

It may perhaps be interesting to the collectors of Radical *Vestigia*, that Barnard Alsop was the Hone, and "the free-born John Lilburn" the Hunt, of his day; Marchmont Needham, who was at first a writer for the Loyalists, and afterwards having shifted his ground, conducted the *Mercurius Britannicus*, prototype of our *unbought* and equally *unchangeable* William Cobbett: "when you hear (as this last-mentioned writer has observed) a man *complain* of the *severity* of the *laws*, always set him down for a *rogue*."—"Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee, wicked scribbler *."

But to return to the subject before us—Sir William Blackstone ob-

* Nalson. † Ibid.

* See Warburton's Notes on the "Dunciad."

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serves, that in Russia a law was established by the Czar Peter, that no subject might present a petition to the throne, till he had first addressed two Ministers of State. The restrictions on petitioning in England, although of a different, are of a salutary nature, and while they tend to promote peace and order, are productive of no check whatever upon the real liberty of the subject:

"That assemblies for the purpose of tumultuous petitioning are illegal, has been clearly shewn; that they ought to be prevented, and may be forcibly suppressed, has also been satisfactorily explained; but it is said that the people do not, in their modern meetings, mean to petition, or to remonstrate," but "to assemble at the requisition of any private individual, to take into public consideration or discussion any public topic; to collect and promulgate the sense of the meeting, in the shape of resolutions, addresses, or appeals *to the people at large*."

This *right* our author manfully denies; but as we have given no definition of a riotous meeting, we will lay that by Hawkins himself before our Readers:

"An unlawful assembly, according to the common opinion, is a disturbance of the peace, by persons barely assembling together with an intention to do a thing, which, if it were executed, would make them riotors, but neither actually executing it, nor making a motion toward the execution of it. But this seems to be much too narrow a definition, for any meeting whatever of great numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, seems properly to be called an unlawful assembly; as where great numbers complaining of a common grievance, meet together, armed in a warlike manner, in order to consult together concerning the most proper means for the recovery of their interests; for no one can foresee what may be the event of such an assembly *."

We have already extended this discussion beyond our limits, but the subject was not one which we could lightly pass over; we regret, therefore, that we cannot follow our loyal author through his work; for to extract particular passages from it would be doing an injustice to his talents: till Sir Edmund Carrington stepped forward, no writer or orator had dared "to take the bull by the horns and define the right of petition." From the treatise before us, we can hardly be mistaken, if we pronounce him to be, as '*Honest Tom D'urfey* has expressed it *,

"A *Royalist* by *Nature*, not by *Art*,
That loves his prince and country at his heart;
Addresses loves, to all mankind is civil;
But hates *Petitions* as he hates the devil."

Enough of *Petitioners*; but what shall we say to the projected reform among the women? Would to heaven that this were literally true:

"Hail those days when men no longer great, [State,
Shall yield to Northern Amazons the
When some Prime Minister shall stare to hear [ear;
This monstrous news low whisper'd in his
'Sir, the Reformers in the North have sent
Twelve Oldham matrons into Parliament;
The dames of Rochdale at your levee press,
Three Stockport virgins wait with an Address.'"

We had finished this article, when we met the following sentence in the best book that ever was written in defence of Christianity, and which we offer to our Readers' notice, if they will permit us to adapt a divine subject to one of the most profane.

"Qui Jesu legem amplexi sunt, viri erant Dei timentes, vitæ simplicis: convenit autem Deo, ut tales neque sermonum præstigiis, neque specie prodigiorum, decipi patiatur. At qui Mahumetismum primi susceperunt prædones erant, homines ab humanitate ac pietate alieni †."

48. *Observations on means of deriving from Flax and Hemp manual Employment for Labourers of every Age.* 8vo. pp. 67. London *and* Exeter, 1819.

UNDER a constitutional Monarchy, the chief situations are occupied by men of rank and property, as, from superior education and greater stake in the country, is, upon the whole, deemed most safe: but such methods of proceeding exclude from office the leaders of factions, whose only qualifications are speechifying, caballing, and bustling. Re-

* Hawkins, b. 1. p. 24, 25.

* Prologue to the "Royalist," a Comedy, 1682.

† Grotius de Veritate Rel. Christ. lib. 6. c. 6.

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striction Bills are ruinous, because they cannot then exhibit themselves; and they clamour for Democratical or Republican forms of Government, because under these, all political power is vested in characters like their own. As a part of the plan, every public distress is ascribed to misrule in the Executive Government, and the real cause is enveloped in smoke. Aloud they bawl,—

——— "Fœcundum concute pectus,
Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli."

The simple fact is, that nothing is more common, in trade, as in agriculture, than overstocking. It has become impracticable to find a market for as much goods as we can manufacture; and the poor, who pour in children, grand-children, and great grand-children, without limitation, into one track of employ, find, at last, that work becomes scarce. In time, the population is drawn off into other channels. Unfortunately, weavers, and others of similar avocations, have no physical powers for laborious callings; and we have no doubt, but the persons, who returned disappointed from America, were not capacitated for the profession of husbandry.

The remedies held out have been, cultivation of wastes; but to bring waste lands to a profitable return mostly costs more than to purchase land already in a state of productive bearing. Mining is also a very hazardous speculation; our capitalists know all this, and will not venture.

For our own parts, we believe that some centuries hence, Africa will be converted by England into another America or East Indies, and the Moors be driven into the interior, or be Christianized and amalgamated. England may thus cope with its Transatlantic Daughter in future glory; and also have ample vent for its growing population. The contiguity of the Barbary part of Africa will also be the means of preserving the independence of the Mother Island.

The pamphlet before us recommends the use of some ingenious simple tools, by which idle hands may be very advantageously employed. With respect to women and children we agree with the Author; but, as Russia takes our manufactures, and we do not grow corn enough for our domestic consumption, we object to diverting our lands to the growth of Flax and Hemp. The Board of Agriculture has spoken favourably of the invention. The Notes annexed to the Pamphlet are interesting and valuable.

49. *George the Third; his Court and Family; with Portraits. In 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE perusal of this well-timed and agreeable work has afforded us real pleasure; for the record of the important national events of the long and varied reign of George the Third, will ever be considered as a task worthy of the historian, when prejudice and passion shall be in some measure extinct, and when truth alone shall be sought for and investigated.

The pen of the biographer, independent of the impulse of general curiosity, which calls it into action, must seek and arrange its materials upon the spur of the moment, whilst minor and more minute events are floating on the stream of living recollection, ere they pass into the ocean of forgetfulness.

It is to biography that history owes those accessaries which not only unite, but often illustrate the greater events which she finds imperfectly connected with the individuals who have been the most powerful, though not apparently the most active agent in their development.

It seems to have been the intention of the Author of the work now before us to avoid political discussion as much as possible, and to detail only those national events in which our late revered Sovereign was personally or rather individually engaged, and impartiality and candour seem to have guided him successfully throughout the narrative; though it must be confessed that there are points in the personal History of George the Third, on which impartiality would almost cease to be a virtue, or where silence would have implied a derilection of duty.

Such were the reflections arising from a careful perusal of this work; it now remains to convey a brief view of its contents.

The first volume is divided into four chapters, containing, Anecdotes of the Brunswick family — Line of family descent—Anecdotes of George

I.—Queen Caroline—Birth of Prince George—Royal Baptism—Domestic Anecdotes—Character and Anecdotes of the Prince of Wales—His Death—Anecdotes of the Princess Dowager—Lord Bute—Mr. Pitt—Prince comes of age—Death and Character of George II. Accession of George III. in 1760. Chapter III. Measures of the new King—Patriotic Declaration—Literary and Political Anecdotes—Royal Marriage—Coronation—Birth of the Prince of Wales—General Peace—American War—Party Politicks—Civic Anecdotes. Chapter IV. Education of the Royal Offspring—Royal Marriage—Will—Favourite RoyalStudies--Anecdotes of the Queen. Vol. II. Chap. V. Pitt and Sheridan, firmness of the King—Naval Visit to the Nore—General Peace—Visit to Cheltenham and Gloucester—Royal Illness—Royal devotions—General thanksgivings—Procession to St. Paul's. Chapter VI. Visit to Weymouth—French Revolution—War with France—Naval Anecdotes—Thanksgivings for Victories—Irish Rebellion—Violent Illness of the King. Chapter VII. Royal Recovery—Visit to Weymouth—Private life of the King—Princess of Wales at Windsor—Death of Pitt and Fox—Domestic life at Windsor—Death of the Princess Amelia—Final illness. Chapter VIII. Ceremonial of the Regency—Personal anecdotes—Mental and Bodily state of the Royal Sufferer—Royal demise.

His late Majesty was born in 1738, and ascended the throne of these realms in 1760. This venerable Monarch, after guiding throughout a long and troubled period the destinies of a mighty people, is now severed for ever from our anxieties and our hopes, but he never can be erased from our grateful remembrance. What vicissitudes of storm and sunshine chequered his long reign; but amidst the wreck of empires, and the dissolution of the civilized world, our happy country, by his energy, finally triumphed over every difficulty; and if in future times, it should be asked, "How did Britain preserve her moral, as well as political existence amidst the wreck of nations," let it be replied, that under Divine Providence, it was through the immortal energy, the public example, and the private life and virtues, of GEORGE THE THIRD.

50. *Discourses and Dissertations by the Rev.* Luke Booker, *LL.D. Vicar of* Dudley, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.* 2 *vols.* 8vo. Longman *and Co.*

DR. BOOKER is well known, as a very active Philanthropist and Clergyman; and these sermons glow with fervid eloquence. They are poetically constructed, full of climax, apostrophe, and various rhetorical figures; but as the ideas are chiefly illustrative, we shall make an anecdote the matter of our selection, in order that it may be republished in the newspapers. The case occurred under Dr. B.'s own knowledge; and, we deeply regret, that the man was not exposed by name; for surely the laws concerning defamation would not have applied here.

"A female, of pleasing person and respectable connexions, after having received the addresses of a young man in her neighbourhood, was, under a promise of marriage, seduced by him; and as is frequently the case, was afterwards slighted and forsaken. When far advanced in a state of pregnancy, she received the afflictive intelligence that he was about being married to another woman; and on his being told of what she had heard, he confessed the report was true; but said, 'he had no other alternative, than either to marry the woman, or to go to jail; as she, too, being pregnant by him, had affiliated the child upon him, and the parish officers, in a few days, would either compel him to marry her, or satisfy them for the support of the child: with the latter proposal, he said, not having the means of complying, he must unwillingly yield to the former."

"Full of grief and horror at this relation, the credulous female asked, 'if (provided she advanced the required sum) he would perform to her his first plighted vows, and marry her?' He declared, 'nothing would make him more happy.' The stipulated sum was immediately given him; and he left her with a solemn assurance that he would see her the following day, to arrange matters for their speedy union. The following day beheld him united to the other female; concerning whose pretended state of pregnancy he had devised the falsehood, to rob *her*, who had reposed her first and last faith in his vows and sincerity." vol. ii. p. 402.

The event killed the poor girl; and we sincerely agree with Miss Bowdler, that in many instances, seduction is a crime of blacker dye than murder.

51. Lacon; *or many Things in a few Words; addressed to those who think. By the*

the Rev. C. C. Colton, *A. M. late Fellow of King's College*, Cambridge. 8vo. *pp.* 268. Longman.

"THERE are three difficulties in authorship," says this Author, very pithily in his Preface;—to write any thing worth the publishing—to find honest men to publish it—and to get sensible men to read it. Literature has now become a game; in which the Booksellers are the Kings; the Critics the Knaves; the Publick the Pack; and the poor Author the mere Table, or *thing played upon*." This, we think, is very happily said, excepting, of course, the reflection cast upon ourselves in the critical capacity we are now assuming: we think Mr. Colton himself *has* written what is worth publishing, and what every sensible man will be very desirous to peruse; leaving therefore the question of honesty to be settled by the Kings of Literature—*we* will play a few stops upon the instrument with which the Author has presented us for our amusement and instruction.

When we first heard the title of the present work, and the name of the Author, we were prepared to expect something striking, original, and unique: the Essay with which the Author has presented to the publick on the talents of Lord Byron, and the tendencies of his Don Juan, was throughout fraught with sterling thought, excellent sentiment, a quick spirit of discernment, and a pungent sarcasm, conveyed in language clear and energetic, which serving the best interests of society in its condemnation of that extraordinary production, convinced us that the Author possessed every requisite for becoming a teacher in the school of moral philosophy, of that part at least which relates to the conduct of life, and to ethical disquisition. A great number and variety of reflections syllogistically framed, and in general expressed with much conciseness and singular felicity, form the contents of the volume. They comprise a vast variety of subjects, and are occasionally enlivened with historical facts and anecdotes admirably quoted to illustrate some peculiar proposition—the conclusions which are thus drawn from assumed principles have all the effect of a mathematical demonstration: and it is no slight praise to the talents, and, we may say, the genius of Mr. Colton, that the mind of the Reader assents to his sententious maxims as to unquestioned axioms, and that whilst the heart is improved, and the judgment strengthened by his system of moral instruction, the fancy is delighted by a thousand striking images and antithetical *jeux de paroles* that sparkle in the texture, like those beautiful fire-flies of the East along the track of a majestic and beneficent river.

Theophrastus, Seneca, Epictetus, Lord Bacon, Penn, and Rochefaucault, are great names, but we think the author of "Lacon" may safely be allowed to take high station amongst them. Without deciding upon the claims of the others, which indeed would lead us far beyond our prescribed mark, we infinitely prefer Mr. Colton's work to that of the Duke de Rochefaucault. The discoveries of the latter in the heart of man, and his knowledge of the motives of human action, were those of a Courtier, but not of a Philosopher. His moral reflections are fraught with all that Mr. Campbell elegantly calls "*the cuckooism of sentiment:*" he had but one key-note to the diversified harmonies of the soul, and that was, *Self-love*. He discovered that all the currents of thought which determined the charities of life flowed from one spring, and that was *Self-love*. The man of ambition, who eagerly sought after the gifts of royalty, and the man of philanthropy, who visited distant countries to confer blessings on his fellow-men, were proved with the same severity of assay, and their principle of action was found to be *Self-love! Self-love*, in short, was decided to be the governing impulse to all our many passions, the intellectual pivot upon which the feelings and the aims of immortal man were made to revolve: a slight insight into our own hearts will sufficiently convince us, that although this principle is a primary source of human pursuits, it is not the universal one. Mr. Colton has taken a more liberal and a more correct view of our nature, and though with all the keenness of the satirist, he does not fail to expose our faults, our follies, and our crimes, he gives to the generous virtues and fine sympathies of the heart the credit of a nobler motive.

We will now proceed to quote some of the Author's observations; and we will

will do it indiscriminately, because to select is difficult where all is excellent.

"The first consideration with a knave is to help himself; and the second, how to do it with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius the tyrant stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympius of a robe of massy gold, and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, gold is too cold in winter, and too heavy in summer, it behoves *us to take care of Jupiter.*

"8. In all societies it is adviseable to associate if possible with the highest; not that the highest are always the best, but because, if disgusted there, we can at any time descend;—but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theatre of human life, a *box ticket* takes us through the house!

"10. Virtue without talent is a coat of mail without a sword, it may indeed defend the wearer, but will not enable him to protect his friend.

"21. Men will wrangle for religion;—write for it;—fight for it;—die for it;—do any thing but—*live* for it!

"30. The wealthy and the noble, when they expend large sums in decorating their houses with the rare and costly efforts of genius, with busts from the chisel of a Canova, and with cartoons from the pencil of a Raphael, are to be commended if they do not stand still *here;* but go on to bestow some pains and cost that the master himself be not inferior to the mansion, and that the owner be not the only thing that is little, amidst every thing else that is great. The house may draw visitors, but it is the possessor alone that can retain them. We cross the Alps, and after a short interval we are glad to return;—we go to see Italy—not the Italians.

"40. None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them;—such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

"47. Of all passions jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is to watch the success of our enemy—its wages, to be sure of it.

"97. The true motives of our actions, like the real pipes of an organ, are usually concealed. But the gilded and hollow pretext is pompously placed in the front for shew.

"106. Sensibility would be a good poetess if she had but one hand; with her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.

"128. He that will have no books but those which are scarce, evinces about as correct a taste in literature as he would do in friendship who would have no friends but those whom all the rest of the world have sent to Coventry.

"150. Pride often miscalculates, and more often misconceives. The proud man places himself at a distance from other men; seen through that distance others appear little to him; but he forgets that this very distance causes him also to appear equally little to others.

"157. That writer who aspires to immortality, should imitate the sculptor if he would make the labours of the pen as durable as those of the chisel. Like the sculptor he should arrive at ultimate perfection, not by what he *adds*, but by what he *takes away;* otherwise all his energy may be hidden in the superabundant mass of his matter, as the finished form of an Apollo, in the unwrought solidity of the block. A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue; sometime afterwards he called again; the sculptor was still at his work; his friend looking at the figure exclaimed, you have been idle since I saw you last; by no means, replied the sculptor, I have retouched this part, and polished that, I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle; I have given more expression to this lip, and more energy to this limb. Well, well, said his friend, but all these are trifles; it may be so, replied Angelo, but recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle.

"179. The only kind office performed for us by our friends of which we never complain is our funeral; and the only thing which we are sure to want happens to be the only thing which we never purchase—our coffin.

"198. All the poets are indebted more or less to those who have gone before them; even Homer's originality has been questioned, and Virgil owes almost as much to Theocritus in his pastorals as to Homer in his heroes; and if our countryman, Milton, has soared above both Homer and Virgil, it is because he has stolen some feathers from their wings. But Shakespear stands alone. His want of erudition was a most happy and productive ignorance; it forced him back upon his own resources, which were exhaustless; if his literary qualifications made it impossible for him to borrow from the antients, he was more than repaid by the powers of his invention, which made borrowing unnecessary. In all the ebbings and flowings of his genius, in his storms no less than his calms, he is as completely separated from all other poets, as the Caspian from all other seas. But he abounds with so many axioms applicable to all the circumstances, situations, and varieties of life, that they are no longer the property

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property of the poet, but of the world; all dare apply, none dare appropriate them; and like archers they are secure from thieves by reason of their weight."

52. *The Visitation of the County Palatine of* Durham, *taken by* Richard St. George, *Esquyre, Norroy King of Armes of the East, West, and Northe partes of* England, *from the Ryver of* Trent *Northward; and in his companye* Henry St. George, *Blewmantle Pursuivant of Armes, in the year of our Lord* 1615.

THIS curious Volume, which forms a proper sequel to Flower's Visitation, lately published by Mr. Phillipson (see p. 45), is carefully and correctly printed from authentic copies, from one which belonged to the late Rev. John Brand, and from another copy in the possession of Sir Cuthbert Sharpe.

This Volume (of which only 50 copies are printed) contains 102 Pedigrees, including the additional Entries from Philpot's copy, comprising a vast mass of genealogical matter. The whole of the Arms are neatly cut on wood.

53. *The Crisis, or Patriotism explained, and Popery exposed; in Four Letters; addressed to that upright and eloquent Barrister,* Daniel O'Connell, *Esq. By Sir* Harcourt Lees, bart. 8*vo. pp.* 91. Dublin.

A severe philippick upon the advocates of Catholic Emancipation, who, says Sir Harcourt, p. 88, "do not consider that we exclude Popery, not on account of religious theory, but on account of political practice."—The Jesuits at Stonyhurst are said to have made *several thousand converts*, p. 7. We must own that we do not understand the policy of tolerating this dangerous and hypocritical Order to such an extent.

54. *Specimens of a Version of* Horace's *First Four Books of Odes, (being the whole of the Third) attempted in octosyllabic Verse. By* Francis Wrangham, *M. A. F. R. S. and Archdeacon of* Cleveland. 8*vo. pp.* 24.

FROM these elegant Specimens, which at present may be said to be a "sealed book," only 50 copies being printed, we have with much pleasure extracted two of the Odes. See p. 256.

55. *Birds on the Wing; or, Pleasant Tales, and useful Hints, on the value and right use of Time. By Miss* Parker. 12*mo. pp.* 118. Harris *and* Son.

WE heartily join with Miss Parker in the hope (and trust that she will not be disappointed),

"That the lessons inculcated in the volume will make a due impression on her Readers; and that they will derive real pleasure and improvement from perusing the variety of information it contains. Should it be the means of inducing one child to reflect, to make a right use of Time, to cultivate a charitable and humane disposition, or to avoid every approach to ridicule and detraction, the Authoress will feel amply repaid for her labours, in the benefit she may afford the Rising Generation, or Birds on the Wing."

Like every preceding little volume from the shop of these respectable Publishers, the book may be safely put into the hands of a Juvenile Reader.

56. Valdimar; *or the Career of Falsehood; a Tale for Youth. Written for her Children, by a Mother; Author of "Hints on Happiness;" "Always Happy."* 8*vo. pp.* 328. Harris *and* Son.

WE are pleased to recognize a publication from the pen of one of our favourites (as being a judicious instructor of youth), the author of "Always Happy," &c. The tendency of the present work, is to enforce the necessity of a steady adherence to truth, even in trifles;—and to show its importance from the earliest stages of childhood; and that it must be inculcated by example in order to make precept valuable. The principal characters introduced into this story are, Sir Frederick and Lady Walsingham, their son Valdimar, and their orphan nephew Allan, Lord and Lady Beaufort, their daughter Lady Mary; the good Curate, Mr. Bellamy, his daughter Fanny, &c.

Valdimar, idolized by his parents, is indulged in all his wishes, highly cultivated, and taught to do all but *to think* and *to speak truth*, whilst the dependent Allan is left to *meditate*, and to improve by the passing scene. Strong habits of reflection soon render him a character totally opposite to his cousin; the latter, after running the mad career of folly, and of guilt, sacrifices his life in a duel; whilst the noble-minded Allan, whose assertion on any point is never questioned, obtains respect and esteem from all who approach him; and riches and honour prove the reward of his industry and unshaken integrity.

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A new Edition of the Rev. T. H. HORNE's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

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Travels through England, Wales, and Scotland, in the year 1816. By Dr. S. H. SPIKER, Librarian to his Majesty the King of Prussia. Dedicated to the Friends of England. Translated from the German.

Population; an Inquiry concerning the Power of Increase in the Number of Mankind, being an Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on that subject. By Mr. GODWIN.

The Book of Nature laid open in a popular Survey of the Phenomena and Constitution of the Universe, and the Appearance of Nature during each month of the year.

An Appendix to the Midland Flora, tending

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tending to elucidate the Study of the British Fungi. By T. PURTON, Surgeon.

Picturesque Tour of the Seine from Paris to the Sea, embracing the greater parts of Normandy. The Work will be comprised in six Monthly Parts, containing twenty-four highly coloured engravings.

The third and last Tour of Dr. Syntax, in Search of a Wife. It will form a distinct Volume, consisting of eight Monthly Numbers.

Traits and Trials, a novel.

Eccentricity, a novel. By Mrs. MACNALLY, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Edgworth, of Lissard, Irelaud.

CLASSICAL MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

Mr. Giardin, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has sent to Paris fifteen valuable works in Arabic from the Imperial Library at Constantinople, among which are the complete works of Plutarch and Herodotus! The works of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, &c. are known to have been translated into Arabic, and might be discovered and purchased by well-directed search after them, at Fas, Morocco, or some other ports of West or South Barbary.—Mr. Jackson, in his recent travels in those countries, annexed to Shabeeny's Account of Timbuctoo and Housa, page 325, says, "It is more than probable, that the works of many Greek and Roman authors, translated during the æra of Arabian learning, are to be found in the hands of literary individuals, in several parts of West and South Barbary!" Mr. Jacks, Librarian to the Royal Library at Bamberg, has discovered there a manuscript of the Roman History of Eutropius, which was probably brought from Rome by the Emperor Henry, the founder of the Bishopric of Bamberg. The MS. is more complete than any of the best editions hitherto published of this author, and very likely to correct a number of false readings. Professor Goeller, of Cologne, had previously discovered in the Royal Library a MS. of Livy. Professor Cramer, at Kiel, discovered two years ago, in the library of the Convent of St. Gallen, a MS. of the eleventh century, containing illustrations of Juvenal, which are said to be of greater importance than any hitherto known. He has now published a specimen on occasion of the King's birth-day, under the title of "Specimen novæ editionis scholasticæ Juvenalis."

Dr. Gesenius, who, with Lord Guildford, has been recently transcribing some Arabian MSS. at the Bodleian Library, has nearly completed the singular task of translating the Book of Enoch from the Abyssinian language. The language resembles the Arabic, one fourth of the words, perhaps, being radically of that tongue, in which the learned Doctor is well skilled, while he is also one of the most celebrated Hebrew Scholars of the Continent.

CHESS.

The admirers of Chess will very shortly be gratified by the appearance of a Selection of Fifty Games from above 300, played by the celebrated Automaton Chess-Player during its late public exhibition, against various opponents, some of whom rank amongst the first players in England. Many of these games are admirably well contested. In all of them the Automaton gave a pawn and the first move to his adversary, with nearly uninterrupted success; and the various and skilful combinations it displays, form a fine study for the amateur.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

HINDU CAVES *.

The Hindu Caves, at Ellore, are eighteen miles from Arungabad †, and consist of more than 20 excavations in a rocky mountain, which forms a semi-circle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the Caves is called Khylass, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock, and no other material is used. The chisel seems to have been the only tool employed. A most beautiful stone temple is formed, adorned, both inside and outside, with figures in basso rellevo, and separate figures of the most exact symmetry, representing all the Hindu gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scraped rock and temple with galleries, and a virandah under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic figures, with symbols of their history, &c. forming the whole Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this Cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height.—The temple has a moveable appearance, from

* This account is extracted from a Letter dated March 1, 1820, written by an Officer who accompanied Gen. Sir Charles Colville in his tour and inspection of the Deckan, which is a province of the Hither Peninsula of India, bounded by Cambaya on the North, Golconda and Berar on the East, Vissapour on the South, and by the Indian Ocean on the West.—EDIT.

† The chief inland town of the province of the Deckan.—EDIT.

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from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bodies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other Caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful tales of the Hindus, admirably depicted in stone. There is a miser, about ten feet in height, with his mother, wife and children, clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. It is a groupe that might be placed near the Laocoon, and our sculptors might take lessons by a visit to these wonderful Caves.—There are no natives now in existence equal to any thing of the kind. Some thousands must have been employed. Their origin is involved in obscurity; the general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Boodh, or the Brahmin Religion was in the greatest splendour, and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c. and the residence of the priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness in the figures beyond description. The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside. No chuman (lime) is used. There is some account of these Caves in Colonel Fitzclarence's Travels, and some beautiful and correct views of them by Daniels. They are thought by some superior in magnificence, though in another way, to the pyramids of Egypt.

Pompeii.

The excavators have just discovered, near the forum of Pompeii, a public edifice, which is supposed to be the Chalcidicum; and an inscription, importing that the edifice was built at the expence of the priestess Eumachia. A few days after the above discovery, a statue of the same priestess was found in perfect preservation; which far surpasses in grace, elegance, and grandeur, all the works of art that had previously been dug from the ruins of Pompeii.

Antiquities in Northampton.

At a house in Bridge-street, Northampton, known by the name of the Three Cups, which has in part been taken down, for the purpose of being re-built, while the workmen were excavating a portion of the old site to make a cellar, they dug up in the course of Tuesday and Wednesday, September 5th and 6th, upwards of 400 skulls, and other human bones. From the situation in which they were discovered, and the appearance of the skulls strongly indicating they were those of young or middle-aged persons; it fairly may be conjectured, they had been deposited there after some great battle. The premises form part of St. John's Hospital. The above conjecture is fully supported by the following quotation from Camden's "Britannia:" The former author states, on the authority of Leland, volume II. p. 278, "There was a great battle fought in Henry the Sixth's time at Northampton, on the hill without the South-gate, where there is a right goodly cross, called as I remember, the Queen's Cross, and many Welchmen were drowned in this conflict in Avon river. Many of the slain were buried at Delapre, and some at St. John's Hospital, which was originally founded by one William Sainette Clere, Archdeacon of Northampton, within the walls, a little above the South-gate." See also Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 430.

Antient Painting at Gloucester.

As some workmen were lately employed repairing the Church of St. Mary-de-Crypt, in Gloucester, they discovered under one of the Tables of Benefactions a very curious painting in fresco, representing a Nobleman and his Lady, richly attired, with coronets on their heads. It is thought that the noble persons here represented were James, Lord Berkeley, and his Lady. The Lady was cruelly murdered in Gloucester Castle, and was buried in the adjoining Monastery of Grey Friars, in the year 1452.

Ancient Chesnut Tree.

At Fortworth, in Gloucestershire, is a chesnut tree fifty-two feet round: it is proved to have stood there since the year 1150, and was then so remarkable, that it was called "The great Chesnut of Fortworth." It fixes the boundary of a manor. Mr. Marsham states that this tree is 1100 years old.

Electricity and Galvanism.

Sir Richard Phillips has published a new Theory of Electricity and Galvanism. He maintains that there exists no such thing as an Electric Fluid, nor any such peculiar fluid whatever; but that all the phenomena are consequences of the decomposition or separation of the gazeous constituents of Electrics which lie between conducting *surfaces*, and of their re-union, or disposition to re-unite. In a thunder storm, for example, the clouds are not charged, nor is there any peculiar fluid concerned; but the air is decomposed, and then the clouds serve merely as a coating to a plate of air of which the earth is the other coating. The splendid phenomena arise from the restoration of the air to its natural state. Galvanism, says Sir Richard Phillips, is merely *accelerated* electricity; and the palpable decompositions which take place in the galvanic trough are evidence that air is similarly acted upon in Electricity.

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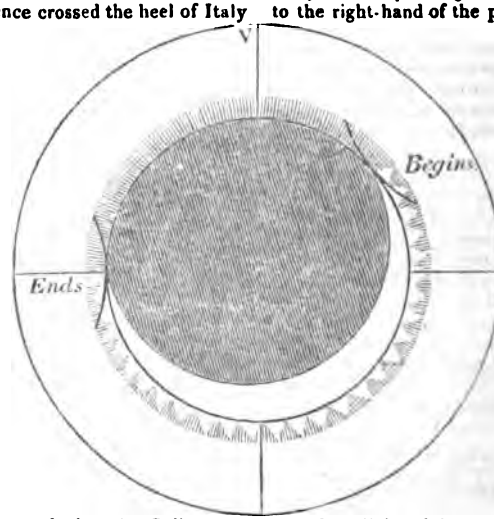
ECLIPSE

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

A remarkable Eclipse of the Sun took place on the 7th inst. being the largest visible on this part of the globe, between the famous one on April 1, 1764, and that which will happen in the year 1847. The central Eclipse commenced at 12 ho. 54 min. 40 sec. apparent time at Greenwich, in lat. 81 deg. 39 min. 30 sec. North — and long. 149 deg. 33 min. West of Greenwich. The Sun was centrally eclipsed on the meridian at 1 ho. 8 min. 15 sec. in lat. 76 deg. 6 min. 20 sec. N.—and long. 17 deg. 3 min. 20 sec. W. The centre of the Moon's shadow, after quitting the coast of Greenland, passed a little to the West of Mayness's Island; it thence proceeded up the North Sea, about midway between the Shetland Isles and the coast of Norway, leaving every part of Britain to the West. It thence entered the Continent of Europe, between Embden and the Weser, and in crossing the Confederation of the Rhine it passed by Cassel, Wurtzburg, and Munich. It thence crossed a part of Italy, and entered the Gulf of Venice between Venice and Trieste, and proceeding in its track, it left the Island of Tremiti a little to the West. It thence crossed the heel of Italy and entered the Mediterranean, passing over the Gulf of Tarento, leaving the coast of Morea and Candia about a degree to the East, whence it entered Egypt, passing by the city of Alexandria, leaving the Egyptian Pyramids a little to the South, whence it passed over Grand Cairo and the North end of the Red Sea: it then entered Arabia, and finally left the earth near the Persian Gulf, in 3 ho. 8 min. 10 sec. in lat. 27 deg. 10 min. 30 sec. North, and long. 46 deg. 2 min. East of Greenwich. Total duration of the central Eclipse, 2 ho. 13 min. 30 sec. The general Eclipse commenced at 11 ho. 23 min. in lat. 59 deg. 43 min. North, and long. 90 deg. 50 min. West; and finally left the earth at 4 ho. 39 min. 45 sec. in lat. 3 deg. 21 min. North, and long. 20 deg. 25 min. East. Total duration of the general Eclipse to the inhabitants of the earth, was 5 ho. 16 min. 45 sec.

At 1 min. 50 sec. before 2 o'clock, the Sun was at its greatest obscuration, when the apparent diameter of the Moon was less than that of the Sun, and presented the following appearance in and near London; the Eclipse beginning at about 49° to the right-hand of the point V:



Venus was seen during the Eclipse, at 20 min. before 2 o'clock (with the naked eye), and lost sight of it at 20 min. after 2 o'clock, owing to the great light in that part of the hemisphere: about this time it became clear in the South, when Mars was seen for a few minutes.

The course of the series of Eclipses of the Sun connected with that of the 7th inst. has been laid down by Mr. Smith. According to that gentleman, this Eclipse was first visible to Britain on the 30th of April, 1622, and has kept gradually increasing in magnitude. Thus in 1764, only four digits of the Sun were obscured; a digit is the 12th part of the Sun's diameter. In 1820, five digits. Again, in 1820, when more than ten digits were obscured. In 1892, he states, the Sun will go down eclipsed at London; and again, in 1892, the passage of the centre will be in the expansum, though there will be two digits eclipsed, at London, October 31st of that year; and about the year 2090 the whole penumbra will be worn off;—whence no more returns of this Eclipse can happen till after a revolution of 10,000 years!

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ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Measurement of the Meridian.

The operations now carrying on, by order of the King of Denmark, for measuring an arc of the meridian in Denmark and Holstein, are to be continued through the kingdom of Hanover, for the purpose of ascertaining with accuracy the vegetable productions of Hanover. His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of a physiographer for that purpose, and of the nomination of Dr. G. F. W. Meyer to the office.

Cure for the Hydrophobia.

Dr. Lyman Spalding, one of the most eminent physicians of New York, announces, in a small pamphlet, that for above these fifty years the *Scutellaria lateriflora* L. has proved to be an infallible means for the prevention and cure of the hydrophobia, after the bite of mad animals. It is better applied as a dry powder than fresh. According to the testimonies of several American physicians, this plant, not yet received as a remedy in any European *Materia Medica*, afforded a perfect relief in above a thousand cases, as well in the human species as the brute creation (dogs, swine, and oxen). The first discoverer of the remedy is not known: Drs. Derveer (father and son) first brought it into general use.

Antidote for Vegetable Poisons.

It results from a number of experiments made by M. Drapiez, that the fruit of the plant *Feuillea cordifolia* is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. He poisoned dogs with the *rhus toxicodendron*, hemlock, and *nux vomica*. Such of them as were left to the effects of the poison, all died; but those to which the above fruit was given, recovered completely after a short illness. With two arrows dipped in the juice *manchenille*, he slightly wounded two cats: to the one he applied a poultice of the same fruit, and it soon recovered: to the other nothing was done, and it fell in a short time into convulsions, and died. In the countries which produce this plant, its virtues have long been highly esteemed, and from these experiments, it would appear, not without good reason.

Mineral Earth.

A new mineral earth has been lately found in Corsica, thought to be impregnated with particles of gold. By chemical operation, vases have been made of it, for table services, and it is found to vie in colour and lustre with the finest vermillion. The name of *Causicaurum* has been given to it; it has the property of not discolouring white stuffs, which is not always the case with gold, the most purified and refined.

New Work of Canova.

The celebrated Canova, who by his admirable work of the two Lions, which adorns the Mausoleum of Pope Clement XIII. in the metropolitan church of St. Peter, proved that he was not less skilful in representing animals, that in rendering the finest forms of human nature, has given a new specimen of his rare talent in this department of the art. It is now many years since he executed a model of a colossal horse, the greatest which exists in Europe. This work excited the admiration of all the masters in the art, and of all those who have made a practical study of this fine and spirited quadruped. It was at Naples that this model was cast in brouze, and the operation was completed with the greatest success. Nevertheless, Canova employed himself on another model of the same animal, but in a different position from the former one, and although it appeared impossible that the Artist could surpass himself, yet he knew how to infuse into his new work so many new beauties, that the greatest admiration is bestowed upon this *chef-d'œuvre*. All is finished, all is worthy of a Sculptor whose ideas are, at the same time, agreeable and judicious, and accompanied with a perfect execution. The limbs of the courser are full of the motion of life, but the head, beyond all the rest, seems to move, and would appear to breathe and even to neigh. This model, which is about to be placed by another colossal model, is to appear as a companion to that of which we have spoken above, and both will appear in the grand square of the magnificent temple of St. Francisco de Paulo, which is now building at Naples, with a magnificence truly royal, after the design of the Architect, Pietro Bianchi.

Mulberry Trees.

An ingenious writer (Mr. Phillips) thus strongly recommends the planting of mulberry trees:—"Should a few spirited land proprietors make the experiment of grubbing up their hedge-rows, and planting fences of mulberry trees, I have no doubt that in a few years they would reap as good a profit from their hedges as from their corn. It would find immediate employ for many labourers, and would in time require the assistance of thousands of the lower classes to gather the leaves and attend to the breeding and feeding of silk-worms, the winding of silk, &c. The whole process is calculated as an employ for the aged and the infirm, who being unable to do laborious work, now, of necessity, add to the weight of the parochial taxes."

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SOLILOQUY,

Written in April 1764, *on seeing an Eclipse of the Sun; by an Old Correspondent, who has lived to see that of Sept.* 7, 1820.

YES, GREAT SUPREME! attentively we view
Thine efficacious power! enraptur'd see
The Planets roll obedient to the WORD
Which spake them into being!—Happiest change! [Night,
Whence flow revolving Seasons—Day and
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter—each in turn
Advancing on the other!—Copious field
Of Meditation! whence the curious few
Less frequent objects seek!—the paths explore
Of devious Comets: or, with eager eye,
Survey th' ECLIPSING Planetary Orbs!—
But see!—already o'er the trembling Earth
The shades of Darkness gleam: still more and more
The Light decreases: whilst the visual nerves [soul,
Th' unusual sight oppresses!—Thou, my
Lowly adore that ALL-SUFFICIENT POWER,
Which fixes Nature's limits!—Still the same,
Tho' ever varying, the capacious scene!—
Nor deem it light or trivial, that the course
So regularly changes:—still, throughout,
Stupendous shines th' OMNISCIENT's ceaseless care,
More *visible* from Regularity!
Nor join the weak, the superstitious train,
Whom these celestial movements terrify
With apprehensions dire! whose boding minds
From thence *foretell* the worst calamities—
Wars, Earthquakes, Famine, Pestilential Death—
Sure sign of guilt or folly!—Shun the thought!—
No fearful cares torment the virtuous breast;
There all is calm and happy; there the hand,
Which hurls its lightning through the vaulted skies,
Imprints tranquillity!—And see! the MOON
Now seems to shift her station; now the Light,
Slowly emerging, charms again the soul
Of every glad spectator!—Hence arise
More pleasing thoughts!—Hence copious themes of praise!—
Oh! rightly use them then, ye sons of men;
Dispel the mists which clog the heaven-born mind,
And re-illumine every spark of grace!
And you, *ye gayer race*, ye infidels,
Who *dare* deny th' *Existence* of a GOD,
Behold his mighty wonders; and confess
The LORD OMNIPOTENT, who thus controls
Each Constellation! own the sovereign rule
Of Heaven's ETERNAL MONARCH, whose command [refuse
Bids Earth, Seas, Skies, to tremble! nor
To *feel* Conviction! lest a little while
Re-kindle all his wrath!—Then, then, in vain [mount
You vent your sorrows!—No impending
Can shield you from Destruction!—But the pangs
Of DEATH, unutterable, wait the hour,
And endless torments close the horrid scene! J. N.

HORACE. BOOK III. ODE XIII.

Translated by Rev. F. WRANGHAM, *M. A. F. R. S.* *(See p.* 250.*)*

FOUNT of Bandusia, glassy spring,
Worthy of hallow'd offering,
Of scatter'd flowers and sweetest wine!
A kid to-morrow shall be thine,
Whose budding horns threat love and war—
Falsely, alas! poor wantoner!
To-morrow with his heart's red tide
Thy stream, fair Fountain, shall be dyed.
Thee not the dog-star's fiery ray
Visits with unrelenting day:
Th' o'er-labour'd ox, the roving kine,
Glad in thy cool fresh shade recline.
Rank amid noblest streams shalt thou,
Whilst in my song the oak shall grow
Based on the rock, with sparkling flash
Whence down thy headlong waters dash.

HORACE. BOOK III. ODE XXX.

By the same.

THAN brass more durable, with head
Out-topping loftiest pyramid,
To tempests proof and North wind's rage
And the wide-wasting sap of age—
Rear'd by the labour of these hands,
A monument perennial stands.
Wholly I feel I shall not die,
My nobler part shall death defy;
And late posterity shall tell
The praise of him who sung so well,
Long as the Capitol sublime
The Priest and silent Maid shall climb.
Where Aufidus his torrent pours,
And Daunus his scant stream deplores—
Daunus of humble ancestry,
Who rose to rule rough hordes—shall I
Be hymn'd, for that Italia's tongue
I taught to trill Æolian song.
Thy well-won glories then assume,
And bid around my tresses bloom
The laurels green, immortal Maid,
Which thrive in Delphi's sacred shade.

SONG.

SONG.

Air—"*Good morrow to your Night-cap.*"

WHAT Farce and Tragedy have been
Perform'd on Europe's Stages!
Such shifting of the motley scene,
Unknown in former ages!
In skipping France began the dance,
With guillotine, the pike, the lance,
When heads flew thick! then in the nick,
Arose great Bonaparte!

This dashing little fellow,
So fond of warlike glory,
Was wont to strut and bellow,
And wish'd to live in story;
He spar'd no pains to knock out brains
Of Russians, Prussians, Swedes, and Danes,
To break the bones of Spanish Dons,
The famous Bonaparte!

No hero of antiquity
Was half so fond of fighting,
In all kind of iniquity
He vastly did delight in;
The Greek of yore hit not so sore
As did this mighty Emperor!
Big Ben nor Crib broke not more ribs
Than famous Bonaparte.

But after beating many foes
He challeng'd Old John Bull, Sir,
And swore he 'd pull him by the nose,
Could he but cross the pool, Sir;
With his French crops and hungry fops
He 'd burn the Bank and rob the shops!
The blustering blade cried, who's afraid,
I 'm mighty Bonaparte.

The challenge came to Britain's shore
And woke her sleeping Lion,
Who soon set up so loud a roar,
As shook the beds men lie on!
Then up they rose, put on their hose,
Prepar'd to give him thumping blows,
On his own ground, to have a round,
With famous Bonaparte.

And soon they met upon a plain,
And soon they made a ring, Sir,
The grass once green, with blood they stain!
'Twas for their Wives and King, Sir:
At Waterloo, by Heav'ns 'tis true!
They bang'd the Frenchmen black and blue!
Who as they flew cried *Sacre Dieu!*
Where 's famous Bonaparte?

Now, when the news of Victory
Reach'd to the land at Dover,
That French Invincibles did fly,
And Bony was done over;
John, in reply, said, did not I
Tell how his boasting was my eye
And Betty Martin, now for certain
We've dish'd great Bonaparte.

On the stately Structure of BOW CHURCH AND STEEPLE.

Burnt 1666, *Rebuilt* 1679[1].

LOOK, how the Country Hobbs with wonder flock, [cock![2]
To see the City Crest[2], turned Weather-
Which, with each shifting gale, veers to and fro; [*Bow!*[4]
London has now got twelve strings to her
The wind's South-east, and straight the Dragon rustles [Brussels[5],
His brazen wings, to court the breeze from
The winds at North! and now his hissing fork [from *York!*[6]
Whirls round to meet a flattering gale
Boxing the Compass with each freshing gale, [tail.
But still to London turns his threat'ning
But stay! what's there? I spy a stranger thing; [wing!
Our Red Cross brooded by the Dragon's
Poor English Cross, expos'd to winds and weathers, [feathers!
Forc'd to seek shelter in the Dragon's
Ne'er had old Rome so rare a piece to brag on, [*Dragon!*
A temple built to *Great Bell*[7] and the
Whilst yet undaunted Protestants dare hope, [the *rope.*
They that dare worship *Bell* shall wear
Oh, how our English Chronicles will shine!
Burnt Sixty-six, rebuilt in Seventy-nine.
When Jacob Hall[8] on his high rope shews tricks, [horse kicks;
The Dragon flutters, the Lord Mayor's[9]

---

[1] See an account of Bow Church and Steeple in p. 222.—This Poem is written in the style peculiar to the time of Charles II. and refers to many circumstances of historical importance.

[2] More properly the supporter of the City Arms.

[3] Alluding to the shifting state of City contentions at that period.

[4] Originally twelve Bells in Bow Church, now ten, but the holes for two more are still open.

[5] The Duke of York, afterwards James II. at that time lately gone there.

[6] Scotch Rebellion then breaking out by the Covenanters.

[7] A worthy Citizen had given two tenements for maintenance of the great Bell.

[8] A famous Rope-dancer, in great favour with Charles the Second's Court, of remarkable strength, agility, and beauty, on whom the Duchess of Cleveland bestowed much of that wealth which she received from her Royal Master.

[9] Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor at that time; Sir John Jefferies was Recorder, afterwards the notorious Judge Jefferies.

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The Cheapside Crowds, and Pageants scarcely know [or Bow.
Which most t' admire, Hall, Hobby-horse,
But what mad frenzy set your zeal on fire,
(Grave Citizens) to raise immortal Spire
On Sea Coal basis? [1] which will sooner yield
Matter to burn a temple than to build!
What, the Coals build, the Ashes bury! no man [omen!
Of wisdom but would dread the threat'ning
But say (proud Dragon) now preferr'd so high, [spy?
What marvels from the prospect dost thou
Westward thou seest, and seeing hatest the walls [Paul's,
Of sometime reverend [2], now regenerate [3]
Thy envious eyes such glory cannot brook,
But (as the Devil once o'er Lincoln) look;
And envy's [4] poison will thy bowels tear,
Sooner than Daniel's dose of pitch and hair!
Then Eastward, to avoid that wounding sight [light,
Thy glaring eyes upon the Mum Glass [5]
Adorn'd with monstrous forms to clear the scope, [Pope.
How much thou art outdragon'd [6] by the
Ah, fools, to dress a monument of woe,
In whistling silks, that should in sackcloth go!
Nay strangely wise, our Senators appear
To build that, and a Bedlam [7] in a year,
That if the Mum Glass crack [8], they may inherit
An Hospital becoming their great merit!
To Royal Westminster, next turn thine eye,
Perhaps a Parliament [9] thou mayest espy,
(Dragons of old gave oracles at Rome),
Then prophesie their day, their date, and doom!
And if thy visual ray can reach the main,
Tell's when the Duke [10], new gone, returns again!
Facing about, next view our Guildhall well, [potent spell
Where Reverend Fox-Furrs charm'd by
Of Elephants (turn'd wrong side outward) dare [player; [11]
Applaud the plays; and yet hiss out the
Player whose wise zeal for city, country, king, [ring,
Shall to all points of the wide compass
Whilst Bow has bells, or royal Thames a spring!
Thy roving eye perhaps from Hague may send 's,
How the New League [12], has made old foes new friends.
But let substantial witness credence give it, [it!
Or ne'er believe me, if the House believe
If true, I fear too late! France at one sup
(Like pearls dissolv'd in Cleopatra's cup)
Trade, Empire, Netherlands, has swallow'd up.
But hark! the Dragon speaks from brazen mouth, [good South, [13]
Whose words, tho' wind, are spoken in
To you of rattling fame and great esteem,
The higher placed, the less you ought to seem!
To you of noble souls, and gallant minds,
Learn to outface (with me) the huffing winds!
To timorous feeble spirits, that live beneath,
Learn not of me to turn with every breath!
To those who (like Camelions) live on air,
Popular praise is their consumptive fare!
To you who Steeple upon Steeple set,
Cut my Cock's-comb, if ere to Heaven you get. [14]

---

[1] The Fifty-two Churches were rebuilt by a Tax upon Coals sea-borne of 2*s.* per. chaldron for 17½ years, but still continued under the name of Orphan Fund.

[2] Supposed Reverend when Popish.

[3] Building at that time.

[4] Envious to see St. Paul's building on so much grander a scale.

[5] Cant term for the Monument, intended by Sir Christopher Wren as a Hill or Telescope to view the Stars.

[6] The Monument is pretty well Bedragoned, as any passer-by may observe.

[7] The Monument and Bedlam were built at the same time: the latter cost 17,000*l.*

[8] It has at all times been a vulgar fear, that the Monument was a very dangerous erection, and on the eve of falling.

[9] A new Parliament had just been assembled, but as the preceding one had continued 17 years without change, and had on many occasions proved itself but too ready to assist Charles II. in his various arbitary and oppressed objects, it is no wonder that this new Parliament was looked upon with hope or jealousy.

[10] Duke of York, just gone to the Low Countries, at his Majesty's recommendation, for quietness sake; he was accompanied by Col. Churchill, afterwards the celebrated Duke of Marlborough.

[11] Probably alluding to the dismissal of Lord Lauderdale from the command in Scotland, or of Lord Danby, whom the Commons demanded should be brought to Trial.

[12] A Treaty at that time on foot, but the French, whom we had been assisting, were then negociating separately.

[13] Quasi, Good South.

[14] From this and the preceding language, it would appear that the writer was a Papist.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 6.

Lord *Dacre* presented the following Petition from her Majesty —

"CAROLINA REGINA.

"The Queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a Bill, conveying charges, and intended to degrade her, and to dissolve her marriage with the King, has been brought by the first Minister of the King into the House of Lords, where her Majesty has no Counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alleged foundation for the Bill is the Report of a Secret Committee, proceeding solely on papers submitted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The Queen has been further informed, that her Counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the House of Lords, at that stage of the proceeding when it was most material they should be heard; and that a list of the witnesses, whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused to her. Under such circumstances, the Queen doubts whether any other course is left to her, but to protest in the most solemn manner against the whole of the proceeding; but she is anxious to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her Counsel my be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the House of Lords."

On the motion that Counsel be called in, *The Lord Chancellor* asked to what points Counsel could, in the present stage of their proceeding, be heard? To what particular points at present could their Lordships instruct Counsel to confine themselves, if they were called in?

The Earl of *Liverpool* recommended that they should be called in, and asked to what points they wished to be heard.

Mr. *Brougham* and Mr. *Denman* were then called in. The former on the part of her Majesty stated, in general terms, her objections to the course of proceedings adopted against her. Mr. Brougham not having stated particular points,

The Lord Chancellor rose to oppose hearing Counsel in that stage generally.

Messrs. *Brougham* and *Denman* being a second time called to the Bar, demanded earnestly, and by command of her Majesty, that no delay should take place on the second reading of the Bill, and the examination of witnesses in support of it; her Majesty being conscious, that the more the charges against her honour were sifted, the more false they would appear.

It was at last carried, on a division, 56 to 19, that Lord *Liverpool* should on Monday (and not on Friday, as moved by Earl *Grey*) submit to the House his views as to the time at which the future stages of the Bill should be taken, and his reasons for any further delay, if it should be thought necessary.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Holford* reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the Lords Journals, that a Secret Committee had inquired into the charges against her Majesty, and that, on their Report, a Bill had been brought in to annul the marriage between George IV. and his present Queen, Caroline Amelia.

Sir *Ronald Ferguson* addressed the House on the subject of the Milan Commission. The invention of that plan of collecting evidence against her Majesty belonged, he understood, not to Ministers, but to the Vice Chancellor, who had recommended for the mission a person who had long practised in the same court with him, and one of whose notable qualifications was, that he understood no language but English. A second and a third person were joined in the Commission, and the Vice Chancellor, who was at the head of this corps of *espionage*, went afterwards in person to Milan in 1818. The Commission had cost the country 23,000*l.*; during the first five months the Commissioners drew 11,000*l.* He concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty for a Copy of the Commission and instructions to the Agents at Milan, and an Account of their Expences, and the Names of those by whom such sums were respectively issued.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, when the proper time came, when all the facts of the case were before the House, Ministers would explain every particular respecting the Commission. Ministers had not fished for information respecting her Majesty. They had not stirred in the business until reports transmitted from various quarters, many of them of the most grave and official character, compelled them, as servants of the Crown, to institute an inquiry. The Noble Lord then defended the conduct of the Vice Chancellor and Mr. Cooke, and concluded with moving the previous question.

Mr. *Creevey*, in an animated speech, approved of the course taken by the gallant General,

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General. In the course of his speech Mr. C. was particularly severe on the conduct of the Vice Chancellor.

Lord *Castlereagh* then rose to postpone the order for taking the Message respecting the Queen into consideration. His Lordship observed, that as the subject of the Message would most probably come before them by a Bill from the other House, it would be inexpedient now to resume the debate upon it; but as the Bill might fail from some technical informality, or might be ultimately rejected by the Lords, and the matter would thus revert to the House of Commons, he should not move to discharge the order for to-morrow, but would postpone it to the 15th of August.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* was for discharging the order.

Mr. *Bennet*, in a long and eloquent speech, complained of the conduct of Ministers, and ably defended her Majesty; in the course of which he was called to order by Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. *Tierney* said, he would henceforth act in this affair judicially. He should keep his mind clear and unbiassed, until the Bill now in progress came before them. He should then do his duty without fear, favour, or affection; without regarding popular clamour on one hand, or Court influence on the other.

After some observations from Mr. *C. Wynn* and Mr. *A. L. Keck*, a short conversation took place between Lord *Castlereagh*, the *Speaker*, and Mr. *Tierney*, when it was agreed that the order should be discharged.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the resolutions agreed to. In answer to a question by Mr. *Hume*, as to the allowance proposed to be made to the Queen, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that the allowance made last quarter was intended to be continued till a permanent provision could be made.

July 7.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* presented a Petition from Mr. Alexander Tilloch, (Proprietor of the Star Newspaper and Philosophical Magazine), setting forth, that, in 1797, he had laid before the Directors of the Bank of England a plan for rendering the forgery of their notes more difficult; that this plan was then rejected, but that recently it had been adopted; and complaining of the Bill now before the House, as preventing the free exercise of the art of engraving; and contending that, if the Bank of England monopolized the use of his invention, he was entitled to remuneration.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the second reading of the Alien Bill.

Mr. *Bernall* opposed the measure, and moved that the second reading should be postponed for six months.

Lord *A. Hamilton*, Col. *Davies*, and Mr. *Ward* supported the amendment.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* supported the original motion, and Mr. *Maxwell* the amendment, which, on a division, was negatived by 113 to 50; and the Bill was read a second time.

House of Lords, *July* 8.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the 25 Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, the Barbadoes Free Trade Bill, the Newfoundland Fishery Bill, the Demerara Trade Bill, the Quarter Sessions Bill, the Southwark Bridge Bill, the Drury Lane Theatre Bill, and to a great number of private Bills, amounting altogether to about 50.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *H. Sumner*, on presenting the Report of the Agricultural Committee, expressed his regret that the late period of the Session would prevent any measure being taken upon it. He felt it his duty also to state, that this inquiry had been a very limited one, and ought not to preclude further investigation at a future period. His conviction was, that, unless much more was done than this Committee had been able to accomplish, the difficulties under which the agricultural interest laboured must ultimately overwhelm them.

Mr. *Western* thought it right to state in the House, that the Committee, in their inquiry, had not discovered frauds, in taking the average, to any extent. The Committee had recommended a new mode of taking the averages, but it was one which would rather facilitate than retard the opening the ports in future.

House of Lords, *July* 10.

The second reading of the Bill against the Queen, or, in other words, the commencement of the Investigation, was fixed for 17th August. The motion was proposed by Lord *Liverpool*, and agreed to as to the same without dissent. The Noble Earl expressed his anxiety that the inquiry should proceed as expeditiously as the administration of substantial justice would admit. The constitutional usage in such cases, he said, required the presence of at least a certain proportion of the Judges; and four of those learned persons would be enabled to attend the House at the period named.—He entreated every Noble Peer to attend constantly upon the investigation, for without daily attention to the course of evidence, their Lordships could not competently pronounce upon this great question.

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Earl *Grey* suggested, that to ensure substantial justice, and to prevent the necessity of postponing or suspending the proceeding, the Noble Earl should communicate to the Queen, or her legal advisers, a specification of the charges, and a list of the witnesses, against her, with the respective abode and condition of the latter.

Lord *Holland* spoke to the same effect; and quoted a Standing Order of the House, together with the case of Lord Treasurer Middlesex, who was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours, in the reign of James I.

The Earl of *Liverpool* would never assent to a course which he thought contrary to the usage of Parliament, and expressed that, as an alternative, he should prefer assenting to any required delay or suspension of proceeding.

It was finally ordered, that Counsel be heard at the Bar of the House on the 17th of August, in support of the Bill; that no Lord be permitted to absent himself from attending upon the meetings of the House during the continuance of the investigation; and that no Lord be permitted to give his vote by proxy.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Alien Bill, Sir *J. Mackintosh* proposed some clauses; the most remarkable of which was, a provision to exempt the foreign witnesses on both sides, in the pending investigation, from the operation of the Bill. The clauses were finally negatived.

Sir *R. Heron* informed the House that Hugh Manners, esq. and W. Atter, who had refused to appear before the Grantham Election Committee, and who had been ordered to attend at the Bar that day, were in attendance. Knowing, as he did, that the evidence of the latter was no longer wanting before the Grantham Committee, and remembering the lenity which the House seemed disposed to exercise in their case, as not having an independent will of their own, he moved that the order for their attendance be discharged.—Agreed to.

The Serjeant at Arms reported that Sir William Manners was in his custody.

Mr. *C. Wynn* moved, that Sir W. Manners, having absconded in order to avoid being taken into custody, pursuant to an order of that House, be for the said offence committed to Newgate.—Agreed to.

Henry D'Esterre, esq. Recorder of Limerick (who had been committed to Newgate for prevarication before the Limerick Election Committee), was called to the Bar, reprimanded, and discharged.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 11.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to a question from the Marquis of *Lansdown*, with regard to the duties on Baltic Timber, admitted that some alteration might be necessary. He would not, however, pledge himself now to any particular alterations, as the subject could not be practically gone into before the next Session.

Lord *Auckland* presented a Petition from the Queen, to the purport that her Majesty had learnt that the second reading of the Bill was fixed for the 17th of August, and her Majesty prayed to be allowed to have copies of the depositions, and a list of the witnesses, the better to enable her to go into her defence. It was ordered that the Queen's Petition be taken into consideration upon Friday the 14th.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Brougham* moved that, notwithstanding the standing orders of the House, Mr. *Brougham* and Mr. *Denman* be at liberty to attend the Bar of the House of Lords as Counsel for her Majesty; but on the suggestion of Lord *Castlereagh*, he converted his motion into a notice for to-morrow.

Mr. *Brougham* brought in his Bill "for the better providing the means of Education to his Majesty's subjects," which was read the first time. In moving that it be read a second time to-morrow, he adverted to an unfounded alarm which had been spread among the Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, that their children were to be compelled to attend Church of England Schools.

Mr. *W. Smith* had not heard of any such alarm among the Protestant Dissenters, but there were several things in the Bill of which they disapproved.

Lord *J. Russell*, after adverting to the advanced age of Sir M. Lopez, and the heavy fine (10,000*l.*) inflicted on him, moved an Address to the Crown for shortening the term of his imprisonment.

Mr. *W. Wynn* commented on the enormity of the offence, bribing no less than 18 persons, and deprecated the interference of the House with the ordinary course of justice.

Mr. *W. Peel* hoped, that if mercy were extended to Sir M. Lopez *, the case of Mr Swann would not be forgotten.

Lord *Castlereagh* dwelt on the inconvenience of the proceeding, suggested from motives of humanity, no doubt, by the Noble Lord, and urged him to withdraw his motion. In such cases the Executive Government usually acted on the report of the Judge, who officiated at the trial.

After some observations from Sir *T. Ackland*, Mr. *Canning*, and others, the motion was withdrawn.

Dr. *Lushington*, after some appropriate comments on the treacherous conduct of the French Government in the negociation

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* Sir M. Lopez has since experienced the Royal clemency, having been released from confinement.

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set on foot last year for erecting a Monarchy in South America in favour of a branch of the House of Bourbon, moved an Address for copies of all official communications to Government on the subject. He, at the same time, strongly urged that Government should consider of the propriety of recognizing the independence of the South American Governments.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that Government ought not to be called upon for an explanation on this subject at present, as they were not in possession of the facts to be explained on the authority of any official information. It would be equally premature to enter into a review of the whole policy which this country had adopted with regard to South America.

The motion, after being opposed by Mr. *Canning* and Sir *F. Ommaney*, and supported by Sir *J. Mackintosh* and Mr. *Ellice*, was withdrawn.

July 12.

Richard Armstrong Jervis, the servant of Sir William Manners, who had been committed to Newgate by order of the House, for having absconded to avoid complying with the order of the House, was brought to the Bar, and, after receiving a suitable reprimand from the *Speaker*, was ordered to be discharged on payment of his fees.

On the motion of Dr. *Phillimore*, the House, after some discussion, resolved, by a majority of 66 to 60, "That the practice which had subsisted in the Borough of Grantham, of giving to outvoters sums of money under colour of an indemnity for loss of time, was highly illegal, subversive of the freedom of election, and tending to the most dangerous corruption."

After some conversation, leave was granted to Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Denman*, and Dr. *Lushington*, to plead at the Bar of the House of Lords against the Bill for divorcing her Majesty, and leave was granted to the King's Attorney and Solicitor General to plead for it.

On the question for the third reading of the Alien Bill, Mr. *Hobhouse* opposed the motion, and moved that instead of "now" the Bill be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. *C. Smith* opposed the amendment, which was supported by Mr. *Monck*, Sir *R. Wilson*, and Mr. *Hume*. On a division, it was negatived by 59 to 23, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

House of Lords, *July* 13.

Lord *Ellenborough* explained the provisions of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, and moved its second reading.

The *Lord Chancellor* objected to the Bill, as tending, by its retrospective operation, to shake the rights of succession to property since 1754.

Lord *Redesdale* followed on the same side, but would not object to a prospective measure.

Lord *Calthorpe* and Lord *Limerick* supported the motion, which, on a division, was carried by 32 to 26. All the Bishops present divided in favour of the Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *W. Smith* presented a Petition from the Protestant Dissenters, for a Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

A motion for the second reading of the new Barrack Bill was opposed by Mr. *Calcraft*, on the ground of the improvident contract entered into by Government (see p. 82), and by Lord *Nugent* on the principle of the injurious tendency to the Constitution and liberties of the country, of the system of extending barracks to every corner of the kingdom, and separating the soldiers from the citizens.

The Bill was supported by Mr. *Vansittart*, and, on a division, the motion was carried by 98 to 40.

House of Lords, *July* 14.

The Earl of *Shaftesbury* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to search for precedents relative to the giving of lists of witnesses in cases of attainder, bills of pains and penalties, and impeachment. The Report stated, that the Committee had found two cases only bearing at all on the subject under their consideration. Those were the cases of Sir John Bennet in 1621, and the Earl of Strafford in 1640, both being cases of impeachment.

Lord *Erskine* addressed the House at considerable length, on the propriety of furnishing her Majesty with a list of the witnesses to be produced against her. All the reasons on which the statute of William was founded for granting a copy of the indictment and a list of witnesses in cases of prosecution for High Treason, applied with tenfold force to the case of her Majesty. The object of that statute was to protect the accused against the weight and influence of the Crown. The party had therefore the advantage of knowing the precise charges against him, and the witnesses by whom they were to be supported. With regard to her Majesty, the House had already acted in a most anomalous manner, by not stating, in the preamble of the Bill, specific acts of adultery as to time and place, but making a general charge of adulterous intercourse extending over a period of six years, and vaguely alleged to have taken place in foreign countries. If, in addition to the inconvenience of having to meet such a charge as this, she was not

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to know who the parties were that were to support it, he did not see how it was possible for her to be prepared for cross-examination or defence; and if time were to be allowed, after their examination, was it not grievous that she should, during the interval, labour under a heavy load of prejudice? He stood in a relation to the King, which few of their Lordships did. He had known him for many years, and had passed the best part of his life in his friendship; but he would allow no personal consideration to influence him on the present occasion. The Queen stood in that particular state with regard to their Lordships, that she was entitled to every indulgence, consistent with the substantial ends of justice; and this consideration, he contended, required that her Petition for a list of witnesses should be complied with, and he concluded with a motion accordingly.

The *Lord Chancellor* opposed the motion. From the practice in cases of Treason, much inconvenience had resulted to the administration of justice for the general benefit; and no one had ever thought of extending it to the ordinary course of proceeding in the Courts of Law, much less to Parliamentary proceedings. The question therefore was, whether, under all the circumstances, their Lordships would sacrifice that principle by which they were governed in the general administration of justice, and especially of Parliamentary justice, to the claim of a particular individual in a particular case. He was convinced that a great essential constitutional principle would be sacrificed if the Petition of the Queen were complied with. For these reasons, though with regret, he should vote against the resolution.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* strenuously supported the motion. All precedent had been abandoned in the mode of prosecution: why was it to be followed, to the manifest violation of justice, in narrowing the means of defence?

Lord *Liverpool* opposed the motion, on the same grounds with the Lord Chancellor; and Lord *Holland*, in replying to him, illustrated and enforced the arguments of Lord Erskine and the Marquis of Lansdown.

Lord *Ellenborough* was for adhering to the regular practice of the House.

The Marquis of *Bute* and Lord *Belhaven* supported the motion, not only on the grounds previously urged, but on her Majesty's claim as Queen of Scotland, when on her trial before Scotch, as well as English and Irish Peers, to have the benefit of the Scotch Law, which allows a list of witnesses.

Lord *Carnarvon* opposed the motion; and Lord *Erskine* having replied, the motion was negatived by 78 to 28.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hobhouse* gave notice of his intention, next Session, to propose a measure for ameliorating the condition of the Jews in this country.

On the question for going into a Committee on the New Barrack Bill, Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *Calvert*, Mr. *Wilson*, and Sir *H. Parnell*, opposed the measure, and Mr. *Vansittart* supported it. The motion was carried, on a division, by 50 to 33.

Sir *C. Burrell* gave notice that he should, next Session, move to bring in a Bill to disfranchise Penryn.

Mr. *H. Clive* having presented certain papers respecting the state of representation in Scotland, Lord *A. Hamilton* said, the purpose for which he moved those papers was to show—1st. the extraordinary paucity of the number of voters in all Scotland; 2dly, the fact, that of even these few, the same names were frequently repeated, as voting for different counties; and, 3dly, that of those persons who had a right to vote in elections throughout these several counties, not one was required by law to have any property in land at all, or any personals.

The usual Sessional Addresses, for grants to the Chairman of the Committees, &c. were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 15.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Lottery Bill, and fifty-six other public and private Bills.

July 17.

Lord *Lauderdale* vindicated the conduct of his brother, Sir T. Maitland, in reference to the charges which had been made against him as to the Parguinotes, a corn monopoly, and the imposition of a local tax in Santa Maura. He concluded with moving for copies of the correspondence on these points, between the British Government and the High Commissioner of the Ionian States.

Lord *Bathurst* described the whole of Sir T. Maitland's administration as deserving the highest credit. We had no more right to retain Parga, because we expelled the French from it, than we had to keep Egypt. The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, a motion for bringing up the Report of the New Barrack Agreement Bill, after some opposition from Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *T. Wilson*, and Mr. *Lennard*, was, on a division, carried by 92 to 74, and the Report was agreed to.

Dr. *Lushington* spoke at some length on the refusal of the Lord Chamberlain to let her Majesty have the plate which, he said, had been presented to her by the late King; and concluded with moving for

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for copies of all official papers relative to the said service of plate.

Lord *Castlereagh* censured the precipitancy shown by the learned Doctor in this business. He had to inform the House, that the greatest part of this service of plate was old plate belonging to King William, which had been converted to the Queen's use; and so little was it anticipated that she should use it as her own property, that a formal list had been made out of the articles in the books of the Lord Chamberlain, of which the following was the title—"A List of his Majesty's Plate in the Loan of the Princess of Wales while residing in Kensington Palace." The Princess of Wales not being satisfied with it, Lord Aylesford went to the King and explained this circumstance, afraid that he might have given offence; and the King then stated that he had no more control over that plate than he had over the Crown lands. *(Hear, hear.)* The difficulty with regard to this particular service of plate was not a new question. When it was packed up in 1814, the Lord Chamberlain interfered, and prevented it being carried out of the country; and her Majesty, after reaching Geneva, made another ineffectual attempt to procure it. She might just as well claim his (Lord Castlereagh's) estate, and the King had just as much power to convey that to her in property as the plate in question.

Lord *A. Hamilton* was not satisfied by what he had just heard, that the late King had it not in his power to make a present of the plate. If he had not, then certainly there was no foundation for the motion; but from all that had passed, it plainly appeared that her Majesty felt a strong impression that the plate had been given to her.

Mr. *Huskisson* said, a warrant signed by the Crown, and countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, had always been considered necessary to convey a right to a third party. From his own personal knowledge, from the official situation he held in 1808, he could take upon himself to say that no such formalities had been observed with regard to the plate in question. When the matter came before the Treasury, he had himself suggested that there was in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain some plate of the time of King William, which might be remodelled for the purpose of providing the then Princess of Wales with a service, which was to become her property no more than the furniture or linen with which she was provided in her apartments in Kensington Palace. *(Hear.)* It had always been treated as the King's plate, lent to the Princess of Wales for her use.

After some observations by several Members, Dr. *Lushington* replied; and his motion was then negatived without a division.

House of Lords, *July* 18.

Lord *Sidmouth* moved the second reading of the Alien Bill.

It was opposed by the Earl of *Darnley* and Lord *Holland*; and supported by the Earl of *Liverpool*, when the House divided, and the numbers were—Contents 17—Non-contents 7—Majority 10.

The Bill was then read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would direct 6000*l.* to be paid to the Duchess of Kent, being the sum which would have become due had his Royal Highness lived until 5th April last.—Agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the Regent's Park Barrack Agreement Bill.

Mr. *Lockhart* objected to the Bill, and to the permanent establishment of military in the Metropolis.—On a division, the third reading was carried by 80 against 45.

Mr. *Wallace* presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade; and in moving that the Report should be printed, he lamented that the late period at which the Committee had been appointed, had prevented their going so fully into the subject as they desired; their opinion, however, on one great point was, that all restrictions on trade were an evil, and only to be justified by great political necessities. The first point of restriction was the Navigation Laws; and as far as related to the restrictions on this subject, the Committee considered it desirable that all goods, the produce of any country, should be imported freely into this country, provided they were imported in British ships.—The second object to which the Committee had attended, was the Warehousing system, andt his the Committee thought should be extended to the utmost limits, by encouraging importation of every article of manufacture except linen; on which subject the Committee reserve its opinion for future consideration. The Committee also remarked on the evil arising from the numerous laws and statutes existing for the regulation of commerce, amounting to no less than 2000, of which 1100 were actually in force! The Committee were aware that the evils we had to complain of could only be cured gradually. The restrictive system we had adopted had obliged other nations to act in a similar manner; but be trusted that in future, if Foreign States thought fit to adopt restrictions in trade, they would not find a justification in urging

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urging it was the principle adopted by Great Britain. *(Hear, hear!)*—The Report was then ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 19.

Lord *Erskine* presented the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, against the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen.

The Lord Chancellor opposed it on the ground of its containing statements and opinions not consistent with the forms of the House to admit. His Lordship contended, that there was no instance in the practice of Parliament of such a Petition having been received. After some discussion it was rejected.

Lord *Ellenborough* moved the recommitment of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Redesdale* repeated their objections to the Bill, both as it originally stood and as it now stood.

Lord *Westmoreland* supported the motion.

Lord *Carnarvon* concurred in many of the objections to the Bill.

Lord *Erskine* reminded their Lordships that the Bill had thrice received the approbation of the other House, and that neither of those eminent civilians, Sir W. Scott and Sir John Nicholl, thought it their duty to vote against it.

Lord *Liverpool* objected to the Bill, as containing retrospective enactments; but thoughtt a prospective measure necessary to the happiness of society and the preservation of morals.

Lord *Holland* supported the motion. The objections to the Bill might be removed on its recommitment.—After some further conversation, the Bill was rejected, in a division, by 25 to 13.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Since our last Number, a *Moniteur* has brought most serious intelligence:—no less than the discovery of a plot in Paris to subvert the House of Bourbon, and place some member of the Buonaparte family on the Throne. For some time past Government has been in possession of information, that machinations were employed to seduce the troops to revolt. A certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps in garrison in Paris had been seduced. There were some even of the Royal Guard who suffered themselves to be drawn into the plot. These officers agreed among themselves to meet at the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the Palace, and to proclaim as Sovereign some member of the Buonapartean family; but many of those whom they had attempted to seduce by their proposals did not hesitate to repair immediately to their Chiefs, and discover the plot which was about to explode. Government could delay no longer. Those who had taken part in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the *gens d'armerie*.

It appears, that one part of the plan of conspirators was, to seize on the Castle of Vincennes. A fire, that was soon extinguished, broke out there at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A tumult took place at Brest on the 5th August; when the people riotously assembled round the house of Bellart, the King's Attorney General, and threatened his person. The Magistrates were very remiss in their duty, and the National Guard of the town has been disbanded.

The King is expected soon to resume his usual promenades; and the market women of Bourdeaux are about to present the Duchess of Berri with a cradle for her expected infant.

A Paris Paper says, "A Caravan, consisting of Dr. Hamel, Counsellor of the Emperor of Russia, and who lately visited this University with the Grand Duke Michael; Sillicus, Physician, and Cartan, the younger, Apothecary; Boudet of La Nievre, Naturalist; Mr. Dornford, of Oriel College; and Mr. Henderson, of Brasennose College, set out from Geneva on the 16th of August to explore the summits of the range of mountains, known under the name of Mont Blanc.—They were provided with three guides, one of whom, named Peter Carvice, had made the ascent six times. On the 18th the travellers arrived at the top of a mountain called the Grand Mulet. They were obliged to halt there a day and two nights on account of the bad weather; but on the 20th, the weather appeared once more to set in fine, and the *savans* commenced their march at five o'clock in the morning. They had nearly reached the desired summit, when the guides, who preceded them across one of those mountains, lost their footing, were hurried by the snow to the bottom of a ravine, and overwhelmed by the *avalanche*. The travellers escaped, as if by miracle, the same fatality. They exerted themselves for the space of four hours to find some means of rescuing the unfortunate men, but

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but all their efforts, all their struggles, were without success. It is needless to add, that the gentlemen lost almost all the instruments with which they were provided, and that they returned to Geneva in a state of consternation, after having seen the men who served them as guides so awfully perish."

A singular and appalling suicide was committed in Paris on Sept. 7. A man, who with others was looking at the bear called *Martin*, in the King's Garden, availed himself of a moment when the keeper turned his back, and jumped into the den: he was instantly torn in pieces, and almost wholly devoured by the ferocious animal.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain state, that the attempt of the Ministers to disband the army at Cadiz produced a great sensation at Madrid. Riego, its Chief, having, as is already known, remonstrated with the King and Cortes against the order, afterwards repaired to Madrid; and having first had a conference with Ferdinand, he afterwards appeared in the balcony of the inn at which he lodged, and told an immense concourse of the people that he had come to Madrid for the purpose of clearing up the character of himself and the army, which had been falsely accused of entertaining a desire to injure the cause they had made such sacrifices to sustain.

The Cortes have again abolished the order of the Jesuits, and are considering a proposition for introducing the Trial by Jury.

The Pope has refused his consent to the secularization of Church property in Spain.

PORTUGAL.

A Proclamation of the European Government of Portugal announces the existence of a military insurrection at Oporto. On the 24th ult. the whole garrison of Oporto declared for a new Supreme Government, and demanded a national Cortes.

The following is the Proclamation issued to the soldiery by the leaders of this Revolution:

Oporto, in a Military Council, Aug. 24, 1820.

"Soldiers!—Our sufferings shall cease. The country in fetters, and your consideration lost, our sacrifices are in vain. The Portuguese soldier almost reduced to asking alms. Soldiers! This is the moment! Let us fly to the salvation of the country—let us fly to our own salvation—Comrades!—Follow me! Let us go with our brothers in arms to organize a Provisional Government. Let it call the Cortes to make a Constitution, for the want of which is the origin of all our evils. It is unnecessary to explain them, for each of you feel them. It is in the name of our august Sovereign Don John the VIth that the country shall be governed; our holy religion shall be observed, as our efforts are pure and virtuous. God will bless them, the soldiers who compose the brave Portuguese army will hasten to embrace our cause, since it is equally their own. Soldiers! for is on our side; we must therefore avoid disorder. If the country owes its salvation to each of us, the nation likewise owes to us its security and tranquillity. Confide in a Chief who never taught you but the paths of honour. Soldiers! You must not measure the magnitude of this cause by the simplicity of our discourse; learned men will explain, at a future day, a fact better than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day; and henceforth the cry of our hearts be—Live the King Don John VI.! Live the Portuguese Army! Live the Cortes! and, with them, the National Constitution!"

Letters from Oporto of the 2d inst. state, that the Provisional Government had called on the Custom-house to furnish them with all the money they possessed, which was complied with. It is rumoured at Oporto, that the principal people in Lisbon objected to the Government remaining in the hands of the Junta of Oporto, which was believed.

In consequence of the uncertain state of affairs at Lisbon, the British Government has ordered a squadron to sail for that port, to give every facility to such of our countrymen as may feel disposed to ship themselves or their property.

Intelligence from Oporto, dated the 31st ult. states, that all the Northern provinces had declared for the new Constitution. A body of troops, who were marching towards Oporto, under the command of Marshal Pamplona, having, when they reached Aviero, learnt the occurrences which had then taken place, deserted their Commander, and made the best of their way to Oporto, where they joined the Patriots. The Provisional Junta have issued a Manifesto, setting forth the manifold grievances under which the country has so long laboured, and justifying the attempt to redress them, by introducing a better form of government.

By accounts from Lisbon, of the 1st inst. we learn that a general insurrection of the inhabitants of that Capital had ensued: the whole was done without bloodshed.

ITALY.

Accounts have been received from Naples and Sicily of a very gloomy complexion. In Sicily, the people of several towns had risen against each other, and much blood had been shed. In Naples the Carbonari were for establishing

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riety of Independent Republics; such as, the Apulcian Republic, the Republic of the Samnites, &c.

The Authorities at Venice threaten those who join the *Carbonari* with death; and such as conceal a knowledge of their proceedings with perpetual imprisonment.

A frightful conflagration, which began on the 22d of July, was on the 10th of August still laying waste the huge forests which crown the Appennines, in the vicinity of the Fondi. The conflagration has even extended beyond that territory, and especially into that of St. Andre, along the consular road through the territory of Serraglione and of Selsa.

A letter from Palermo says, "That the academy of that city had sent some persons to Mount Etna, who affirm that, while they stood on the crater of that volcano, they heard from it the thunder of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius; which gives room to conjecture, that these two volcanoes have subterraneous communication with each other."

According to the French Papers, the news from Naples is most deplorable. There had been a duel between a Priest and a Military man, in which the former was killed, and the latter mortally wounded. The clubs were in full activity, and had already brought accusations against several Ministers. They pretend that the King should no longer have a private guard; but one composed from among the troops of the line. In Sicily affairs are in a still more violent state. All communication between Palermo and Messina was interdicted. The former city has on foot a considerable armament.

At Girgento, in Sicily, there are immense wells dug out of the rock for the purpose of keeping grain for the use of the troops and inhabitants: during the late Revolution in Sicily the King's troops of the abovementioned garrison seized the convicts, about 300 in number, and lowered them down in these empty fosses, as they are called, where, from the excessive heat, numbers were suffocated, and others, in desperation, destroyed each other. There could have been no real necessity for this horrid way of sacrificing the poor wretches, as they were strongly ironed, and in the midst of a garrison of near 3,000 men.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has, by an Imperial mandate, granted a considerable portion of land on the banks of the Azoph to converted Jews, exempting them from taxes and military service, and assuring them of his royal favour and protection; M. Moritz, a converted Jew, is appointed Spiritual Superintendant of the colony. More than sixty families have already, it is said, resorted there.

TURKEY.

A report has been spread by the foreign journals, that in a sanguinary Revolution at Constantinople, one-fifth of the population has perished.

AMERICA, &c.

We learn with concern, that the horrible traffick of the Slave Trade is carried on at the Havannah as freely as ever, and is not likely to be suppressed, or at all diminished, the profits are so great. We understand that we have a very intelligent Commissioner there from this country, a barrister by profession, to check its progress; but the traders in the monstrous practice are too experienced in the villainy, and too cunning in their operations to fear detection.

A Society has been formed in the Republic of Hayti, for the purpose of aiding the free people of colour in the United States in removing to and settling in that island. The society is sanctioned by the President.

The *New York Evening Post* of August 4, contains the following advertisement:—"Twenty dollars for a negro's head. Negro Dick ran away in March last from Mr. B. P. Wells. He now belongs to me; and as I have sent word to him to come in, and he will not do so, I will give ten dollars for him if brought alive, or twenty dollars for his head alone. Any person is at liberty to shoot or maim Dick in any way they please, while he is run away!!! (Signed) James Morgan, Murfreesborough, July 29th, 1820."

From South America, there are some appearances of a pacification between the Spanish General Morillo and the Congress of Venezuela. In the night of the 7th of July a Courier was received from that General at Guayana, where they were sitting, in which he stated that he had made the same communication to Bolivar, the President of the Republick, and the Vice-President of Cundinamarca. He proposes an armistice preparatory to a negociation; for which purpose he has nominated two persons to treat with the Congress. On the 10th the Congress met to consider the proposal; and, with open doors, it was unanimously resolved, that the acknowledgment of the absolute independence of the Republick, could be the only basis of negociation.

New Southern Continent.

A great discovery has been made in Geography by Mr. Smith, master of the William, of *Blythe*, in Northumberland. Whilst trading between the Rio Plata and Chili, in endeavouring to facilitate his passage round Cape Horn, last year, he ran to a higher latitude than is usual in such

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such voyages, and in lat. 62. 30. and 60. West long. discovered land. As circumstances would not admit of a close examination, he returned to Buenos Ayres; and having again departed from thence for Valparaiso in February last, he resolved to devote as much time to the purpose as was consistent with his primary object, a safe and successful voyage.—He ran in a Westward direction along the coasts, either of a continent or numerous islands, for two or three hundred miles, forming large bays, and abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. He took numerous soundings and bearings, draughts, and chart of the coast; and, in short, did every thing that the most experienced Navigator, dispatched purposely for the object of making a survey, could do. He even landed, and in the usual manner took possession of the country for his Sovereign, and named his acquisition New South Shetland. The climate was temperate, the coast mountainous, apparently uninhabited, but not destitute of vegetation, as firs and pines were observable in many places; in short, the country had upon the whole the appearance of the coast of Norway. After having satisfied himself with every particular that time and circumstances permitted him to examine, he bore away to the North and pursued his voyage.—On his arrival at Valparaiso he communicated his discovery to Capt. Sherriff, of his Majesty's ship Andromache, and a fully detailed narrative was forwarded to Government.—The Conway sloop sailed lately for the South Seas; and it is not improbable but that she is intended to take a survey of the newly-discovered country.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Aug. 24, An unfortunate accident occurred at *Margate*, in the passage of the Eclipse steam-packet from London to that place: by some misfortune, a boat containing a respectable elderly gentleman, named Griffiths, and the proprietor, a sailor named Jennings, brought up directly in the way of the vessel, which was proceeding at her full powers, Captain Jones immediately directed the engineer to stop the works, but unfortunately the vessel at her speed could not be so easily stopped, and made directly on the miserable bark, which was borne down instantly, Jennings had three ribs broken, and the gentleman suffered a fracture of the thigh and other injuries, from which he is since dead.

Aug. 25. A Meeting of the Merchants, &c. of *Birmingham*, was held at the Public Office in that town, J. Scholefield, esq. High Bailiff, in the Chair, for the purpose of hearing a Report and petitioning Parliament upon the general distress now prevailing in that town. The Low Bailiff, T. Ryland, esq. in a speech which produced a very impressive effect upon his hearers, stated, that a Committee had made a survey of the town, for the purpose of discovering its real condition; and among other melancholy particulars resulting from their enquiries, were the following:—The publicans, he said, stated, that one-third of their number had lost half of their business; and that not only was the quantity of ale and beer reduced, but now, so impoverished were their customers, that where seven-penny ale had been called for, they now sold four-penny, and where they had sold a quart they now sold only one pint. The butchers, on being interrogated, said, they had lost full one-third of their former business, and, among the labouring classes, more than one-half. Respectable housekeepers, who formerly had their regular joints of meat, were now reduced to buy pounds and half pounds. As for the poorer classes, they were obliged to purchase chiefly beeves' liver, in pennyworths and two-pennyworths; and in truth, there was great importunity on the part of the poor for what, time back, would have been eaten only by the inferior animals; so that now, instead of rejecting beeves' liver, one butcher said, if a whole animal were liver, he thought it would be sold instead of better meat. The grocers described themselves to be in the same situation as the publicans and butchers; and the bucksters declared themselves almost in a ruined state, from the obligation under which they lay of giving credit. Cheese, instead of being sold in pounds, was now vended chiefly in ounces, and bread by penny and twopenny slices. The pawnbrokers stated, that many persons who felt obliged from circumstances to keep up appearances, were driven to the hard necessity of pledging their linen and other articles to pay their poor's rates. After the Report had been read, some discussion arose on the cause of this deep distress: after which Resolutions for a Petition to Parliament were proposed, and carried unanimously.

Aug. 30. At *Glasgow*, J. Wilson, convicted for high treason, was executed in front of the New Gaol. The prisoner, when he came on the platform, was loudly cheered

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cheered by the mob, as he was when he fell, with loud cries of "Murder!" and hisses. He fell at three o'clock, and was much convulsed. While hanging, blood appeared at his ears through the cap. At half-past three he was taken down, and the head was cut off, the body lying on the coffin. The man in the mask was saluted by hisses and cries of "Murder!" The head was cut off at one blow, and held up as usual.

At the bottom of a wood belonging to W. Turton, esq. of *Knowlton*, in Flintshire, is a rill of water, which empties itself into the river Dee; and when a person strides across it, he is in the kingdom of England and the Principality of Wales; in the Provinces of Canterbury and York; and the dioceses of Chester, and Lichfield and Coventry; in the counties of Flint and Salop; in two townships; and in the grounds of Mr. Turton and his neighbour.

The Rev. Henry Heap, the present Vicar of *Bradford*, in Yorkshire, upon his entering on the Living, sent word to all his parishioners who are Quakers, that he should never enforce his right of tithes from them; adding, that "what they could not conscientiously pay, he could not conscientiously receive."

Dr. Coppleston, Provost of Oriel College, *Oxford*, has lately presented Mr. Henry Lee, Manager of the Theatre, *Taunton*, with a Bust of Gay, modelled from the one on the Poet's Monument in Westminster Abbey. It is intended as a compliment to Mr. Lee, for the zeal he has displayed in editing the recently-discovered posthumous MSS. under the title of "Gay's Chair." (See Part I. p. 342.)—Dr. Coppleston is himself a descendant of the family.

Mrs. Jasper Leigh Goodwin, late of *Hoddesdon*, Herts, bequeathed the following sums in aid of the under-mentioned humane Institutions:—To the Clergy Orphan Society, 500*l.*—To the Bristol Infirmary, 500*l.*—To the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb in the Kent-road, 300*l.*—To the Asylum for Indigent Blind, London, 300*l.*—To the Asylum for Indigent Blind, Bristol, 200*l.*—To the College for Clergymen's Widows, Bromley, 500*l.*—To the Stranger's Friend Society, Bristol, 200*l.*—To the Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls, Bristol, 200*l.*—To the Marine Hospital, London, 300*l.*—To the Mendicity Society, London, 100*l.*

A writer in a *Liverpool* Paper makes mention of the following very simple method of preserving persons in the water from drowning: Take a silk handkerchief, and, spreading it on the ground, place a hat in the centre, with the crown upwards, in the ordinary position of wearing, and gather up the corners, giving them a twist to keep them more securely together. The person may then venture into the water without being in any fear of the drowning person taking hold of him, as the quantity of air contained in the hat is sufficient to support two persons; or it might be advisable to place the corners of the handkerchief into the hand of the person drowning, who would be thus kept floating, and easily conveyed to the side.

Accounts have been received in *Edinburgh* from a gentleman attached to the Arctic land expedition, dated in January last, at which period the party were in comfortable winter-quarters at Cumberland Cove. The cold was very severe, the thermometer standing in 30 degrees below Zero; but, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, it was not so unpleasant as the cold wet weather in England. The rivers and lakes abounded with fish of various kinds, particularly trout of a very large size, and the hunters brought moose deer and buffaloes from the woods; so that there was no scarcity of provisions at the station they occupied. It was intended to proceed to the Northward as soon as the season would permit; and, having the whole summer before them, they expected to make great progress in their journey; but owing to the great distance to the supposed Northern shores, it is probable that it would take them the greatest part of the next summer to make any very extensive survey of the coast.

Sept. 1. An order for the release of Sir Manasseh Lopez was received at the *Devon* County Gaol on Friday evening. He was sentenced in the Court of King's Bench, on the 19th of November last, to two years imprisonment, nearly fifteen months of which have been remitted.

Sept. 6. The brewhouse and store-rooms of Mr. Tamplin, of *Southwick*, near Brighton, together with all the beer in the latter, were consumed by fire. Damage supposed to be 10,000*l.* and all uninsured.

Sept. 7. As John Cole, formerly a schoolmaster of *Fingringhoe*, in Essex, who is now in the 66th year of his age, was sitting with others, in a field belonging to Mr. Elijah Clarke, farmer, of that parish, while viewing the late Eclipse of the Sun with his right eye, he being stone blind of the left, partially shaded by his hand, his left eye was instantly restored to sight, and he can now see with it as perfectly as he did thirty years ago.

Sept. 8. Baird and Hardie, convicted of high treason, as being found in arms at Bonnymuir, were executed at *Stirling*, in front of the stair leading to the town-house. They died almost without a struggle. After hanging half an hour, Calder, the Sheriff's officer, came forward and caught the bodies alternately, whilst the hangman cut them down. They then placed them on the scaffold, and Calder having

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having bared the neck to the shoulders, cutting open the coat and vest, the decapitator came forward amid execrations, hisses, and shouts of "Murder!" The mangling horrified the spectators; the heads were proclaimed; and the decapitator quickly retreated amid loudly-expressed disapprobation.

Sept. 13 *and* 14. A Meeting of Welsh Bards was held at *Wrexham*, which was attended by all the rank, wealth, and beauty of the neighbourhood. Premiums and prizes were given for the best poems on various subjects. The Bardic Chair was won by Robert Davis of Nantglyn—The Silver Harp, by Richard Roberts, of Caernarvon, who was both blind and lame. Upwards of 80 compositions were sent in, many of which possessed great merit. Two essays, in the English language, by the Rev. J. W. Rees, of co. Radnor, and the Rev. J. Hughes, of co. Brecon, on Ancient British History, and the Life and Character of Arthur, gained premiums. The bards and minstrels assembled in the Town Hall in the mornings, and the concerts were held at the Assembly Rooms in the evenings, which consisted chiefly of Welsh Melodies, arranged with English words. The vocal compositions were well performed by Mr. Smith of Liverpool; Mrs. Corran, Miss Hall, Master Clough, and Mr. Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies, under whose direction the Congress was held, and to whom the Cymmrodorien Society in Powys voted a handsome piece of plate for his zeal in the cause.

Sept. 15. The first stone of a new Church at *Windsor* was laid, with religious and masonic ceremonies, by J. Ramsbottom, esq. M.P. as proxy for the Duke of York.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sunday, August 27.

The magnificent Communion-plate presented by the Pope to the New Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, was used for the first time. The chalice alone is estimated at 3000 guineas, being of pure gold, studded with pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones.

The report of the arrival of Lord Byron in England turns out to be erroneous. Recent letters from his Lordship, state that he is at Ravenna.

A poor Welshman, having a wife and seven children, found a pocket-book in one of the squares at the West end of London, containing 5000*l.* in Bank-of-England Notes. From the direction in the book, he returned the property to the owner, who rewarded him with 250*l.* and settled 5*l.* annually upon him.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

At a Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England, a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. was declared for the half-year ending 10th Oct. next. In answer to several questions on the supposed delays which have occurred in issuing the new notes, the Chairman stated, that there had been no disappointment in the progress of the plan for manufacturing the notes; a great deal of machinery was necessary, which required time to perfect, and many artists and mechanics were employed; and every body conversant in machinery must know, that some uncertainty attached in practice to the best regulations in theory; but he had the satisfaction of saying, that, though he could not name a fixed and determinate period when the new notes would be ready for circulation, yet he believed that very little time would elapse before they would be ready.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Radical Waddington was tried for having published a libel for the purpose of exciting sedition amongst the soldiers. He pleaded his own cause, and was acquitted.

W. Holmes was also indicted on the same charge. The defendant said, he had, six weeks ago, come up to town from Lincoln to look for work, and that he had been three weeks without getting any; at length he saw persons selling papers, and, without knowing that he was doing any mischief, he joined them, and was apprehended. He had been told there was a printer's name at the end of the papers, and of course thought himself not responsible for the contents. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Sunday, Sept. 24.

In the Church of St. Sepulchre, Skinner-street, about 7 o'clock at night, a respectable looking man suddenly stood up, and vociferating some incoherent expressions, fired the contents of a pistol into the organ gallery, each side of which was crowded with charity children. A scream of horror instantly resounded from all parts, and several of the children were trampled on, and dreadfully hurt. The man was instantly secured, before he had time to discharge a second pistol, which he held in his hand. An officer conveyed him to the Compter, where he gave his name as David Kruskline. On further inquiry, it appeared that he had run away from Konigsberg, in Prussia, being then believed to be insane. At the time of firing the pistol, he threw about printed papers, containing the following words:

"The abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, that he shall stand in the holy places, is the Organ; it is the kingdom of Antichrist.

The Music.

B A B Y L O N the Beast.

I^{*}_{b} II^{*}_{b} III VV^{*}_{b} V^{*}_{b} VI^{*}_{b} VII VIII."

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Monday,

Monday, Sept. 25.

David Kruskline was examined before Mr. Alderman Heygate, on the charge of firing a pistol in St. Sepulchre's Church; and his lunacy being clearly substantiated, he was committed to the care of his friends.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 31. *Dog Days in Bond Street!* a Comedy in three Acts.—By the Prologue we were given to understand, that this was the first dramatic production of a Lady; and was written in Jamaica. It is a very diverting piece, was admirably acted, and has had a considerable run.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCEUM.

Sept. 4. *The Baron de Trenck*, an Opera in three Acts. The fortunes of the Baron, who was a victim of Prussian despotism, have been long known. The dramatist has taken some liberties with history; but through the good acting, particularly of Mr. T. P. Cooke and Miss Kelly, the Opera has been very successful.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Sept. 16. Mr. Kean closed his engagement with this Theatre, previous to his going to America. The Theatre closed for one month to prepare for the Winter Season.

THE QUEEN.

The Proceedings against the Queen were resumed on Monday, August 28, and continued until Saturday the 9th inst. The time was principally occupied in the examination of the following witnesses: Guiseppe Bianchi, door-keeper of the Grand Bretagne Inn, Venice;—Paolo Ragazzoni, mason at the Villa d'Este;—Gerolamo Mejani, superintendant of the gardens of the Princess;—Paolo Oggioni, under-cook to the Princess;—Louisa Dumont, femme de chambre to the Princess;—Luigi Galdini, mason at the Villa d'Este;—Allessandro Finetti, ornamental painter at the Villa d'Este;—Domenico Brusa, mason at the Villa d'Este;—Antonio Bianchi, inhabitant of Como;—Giovanni Lucini, white-washer at Villa d'Este;—Carlo Rancatti, confectioner to the Princess;—Francesco Cassina, mason at the Villa d'Este;—Guiseppe Rastelli, superintendant to the stables of the Princess;—Guiseppe Galli, waiter at the Crown Inn, Barlisina;—Guiseppe Del Orto, baker to the Princess;—Guiseppe Gugiari, boatman on the Lake of Como;—Guiseppe Sacchi, equerry and courier to the Princess.

Madamoiselle Dumont was the principal and most important of these witnesses. This lady, in virtue of her calling, was supposed to have been better acquainted with the terms on which her royal Mistress and her Chamberlain lived together; accordingly her testimony was fuller and more particular than that of former witnesses, and tended to prove that her Royal mistress had been guilty of much unbecoming levity and indecent familiarity with her courier Bergami. As to the rest of the witnesses, none of them displayed any thing novel in the catalogue of charges against her Majesty. Some were not at all cross-examined, and others but very slightly.

On Thursday, the 7th, the case for the prosecution closed with the summing up of the Solicitor General; the next day Mr. Brougham made his election to adjourn for a short interval; and it was ultimately resolved, that further proceedings should be adjourned to the 3d of October.

Her Majesty did not attend the House for the last few days of the proceedings, except on Friday, when she had a consultation with her legal advisers as to the time which she might require to prepare for her defence.

With regard to the nature of the proceedings before the House, it may be necessary to state, that every Bill as it passes either House of Parliament, comes to its second reading, and upon that stage in a Committee of the whole House, or by reference, they are bound to see its preamble well proved; and alterations are frequently made according to the result of their deliberation upon the testimony received (on oath before the Lords); this is the present stage of the Bill of Pains and Penalties. Their next step will be a third reading, on which the whole Bill will be debated, and clauses altered or rejected, or added; and after which it will, on motion, be either passed or thrown out. If it be passed, and sent to the Commons, the same forms will be observed.

Numerous Addresses have been presented to the Queen from different parts of the country; but our confined limits prevent their insertion. Suitable Answers to them all have been returned.

The *Warwickshire Advertiser* of August 26, says, "We are authorized to state, that from the sixth of last July, the Answers to the several Addresses were written entirely, and solely, by a learned and ingenious Clergyman who once held the Curacy of Harbury, in this county, and who was recommended to her Majesty by the resident Minister of Hatton."

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PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Aug. 22. The Bishop of Llandaff to be Dean and a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, *vice* Tomline, promoted to the See of Winchester.

Aug. 26. Royal East India Volunteers — W. Astell, esq. to be Colonel; W. Wigram, esq. to be Lieut.-colonel; and G. Raikes, esq. to be Major.

To be Captains — H. Johnson, S. S. Cancellor, C. Mortimer, J. Peppercorne, G. Collard, W. Evans, W. Young, E. Leslie, G. Medley, and C. Wheeler, esqrs.

Sept. 2. 4th Foot — Brevet Lieut.-col. Anwell to be Major; and Col. M'Combe to be Lieut.-colonel.

64th — Colonel Burrows to be Lieut.-colonel.

Sept. 5. Mr. Harvey Strong, to be Consul at Glasgow for the United States of America.

Sept. 9. 33d Foot — Major Phillott, from half-pay, to be Major.

37th Ditto — Capt. Bruce to be Major.

2d West India Reg. — Major Burke to be Lieut.-colonel.

Royal Regiment of Artillery — Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-col. Dickenson to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-col. and Major Leake to be Lieut.-colonel; and Brevet Major and Capt. Farrington to be Major.

Royal London Militia — Col. Sir C. S. Hunter, bart. and Alderman, to be Colonel; Lieut.-col. J. J. Smith, Alderman, to be Lieut.-colonel; Capt. V. Russell to be Major; Capt. J. Tatham to be Adjutant; Captain lieut. J. Deans to be Paymaster; W. H. Box, Gent. to be Surgeon; and Capt. J. E. Despard to be Quartermaster.

Sept. 12. Lieut.-general the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G. C. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Ceylon.

Sept. 16. 1st Dragoon Guards — Capt. Etten to be Major.

1st Grenadier Guards — Lieut.-col. Sir W. Carr to be Captain.

30th Foot — Brevet Lieut.-col. Vigoreaux to be Lieut.-colonel, and Major Murray to be Major.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Sept. 2. The Hon. John Jocelyn, in the room of the Hon. R. Viscount Jocelyn, now Earl of Roden, as M. P. for the county of Louth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Calvert, B.D. Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, Winslow or Wimslow R. diocese of Chester.

Rev. Thomas Schreiber, Bradwell near the sea R. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Wynne, St. Nicholas V. in Hereford.

Rev. Charles Kendrick Prescot, Stockport R. *vice* his late father.

Thomas Turner Roe, M.A. Bemington R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Crabtree, Checkendon R. Oxon.

Rev. J. Johnson, Fellow of Magdalen College, to the donative of Sandford, near Oxford.

Rev. James Rudge, D.D. of Limehouse, to be chaplain to Prince Leopold.

Rev. John Holmes, A.M. Saint Nicholas R. with All Saints annexed, in Southelmham, Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 20. In Heriot-row, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Fraser, of a son. — 22. In Piccadilly, the Countess of Roseberry, of a daughter. — 24. At Lausanne, the Lady Georgina Quin, of a son.

Lately. At Sligo, Ireland, the wife of Charles Phillips, esq. Barrister, of a dau.

Sept. 2. At Rockville, East Lothian, the Lady of Sir Thomas Trowbridge, bart. of a daughter. — 7. At Twinstead Hall, Essex, the Lady of Sir George Deays, bart. of a daughter. — 10. At Hampstead, Mrs. Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode, of a daughter, since dead. — 11. At Ballygiblin (Cork), the Lady of William W. Becher, esq. M.P. (late Miss O'Neil), of a son. We regret to state the child only lived till next day. — At Great Hallibury Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Charles Spencer Bourchier, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Dinapore, in the East Indies, J. E. Watson, esq. of the 30th regiment N. I., to Mrs. Caroline Swinton, dau. of the late Major Joseph Fletcher.

July 21. At St. Christopher's, West Indies, C. Hamilton Mills, esq. eldest son of G. Galway Mills, esq. to Frances-Jane, daughter of the Hon. B. Brown Davis, esq. of that island.

Aug. 3. At Bagneres de Bigorre, in the South of France, Robert Sayer, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Frances, daughter of G. H. Errington, esq. late of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire.

Wm.

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Wm. Rendall, esq. of New Windsor, Berks, to Frances-Anne, daughter of the late Richard Grape, esq.

Rev. Robert Earle, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Miles Cooper, both of Wateringbury, Kent.

Chas. Waring, esq. of Maida Hill, to Catherine, dau. of Thos. Dollman, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

8. E. V. Fox, esq. son of Wm. Fox, esq. of Statham Lodge, near Warrington, to Anne, daughter of J. S. Daintry, esq. of Foden Bank, near Manchester.

John Hope, esq. of the 89th regiment, to Helen, daughter of the late Geo. Bogue, esq. of Woodhall.

Mr. John Taylor, merchant, of Leith, to Jane, daughter of Wm. Lamont, esq. Comptrolling Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs, Leith.

9. Lieut.-col. Sloper, to Charlotte-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Jas. Bernard, Rector of Combeflory, Somersetshire.

Thos. Edward, son of Thos. Bligh, esq. of Brittas, in Ireland, to Sophia, daughter of the late Wm. Eversfield, esq. of Denne Park and Catsfield, Sussex.

10. Lieut. Alex. Campbell, of the 77th regiment, to Catherine, daughter of Dr. J. M'Dougal, late of Cragganach.

Wm. Small, esq. of Weymouth, to Catharine-Frances, dau. of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Ablington House, Gloucester.

Jas. Sidney, esq. to Sacharissa, daughter of the late Richard Harvest, esq. of Shepperton, Middlesex.

Rev. Rob. Taylor Hunt, to Miss Jones, niece of the late Thomas Jones, esq. both of Kennington.

12. Charles Kobb Young, esq. of Burton Crescent, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jas. Hay, esq. of Sloane-street.

Charles Soames, esq. of Newington Green, son of Henry Soames, esq. of Broadfield House, Herts, to Jane, dau. of Stephen Cattley, esq. of Clapham.

14. John Phillips, esq. of Hanbury-hall, Worcestershire, to the niece of the late John Weir, esq. of Broughton Hall, Hanbury.

15. Major-gen. Sir Geo. Townshend Walker, K.C.B. to Helen, daughter of the late Alex. Caldcleugh, esq. of Broad Green House, Surrey.

17. Capt. T. W. Carter, R.N. to Harriet-Jane, daughter of Admiral Sir Archibald Dickson, bart.

Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Frances-Jane, daughter of Martin, Whish, esq. late one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Board of Excise.

21. At Paris, Earl Poulett, of Hinton St. George, to Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Portman, and niece of Lord Dormer, of Grove Park, Warwickshire.

Hereditary Prince of Lucca to the Princess Maria Theresa of Savoy.

23. Lieut.-col. B. Sealy, of the Bombay Army, to the daughter of the late Major J. Byers.

At La Columbiere, Jersey, Major W. Mackay, of the 68th Light Infantry, to Margaret, only child of Robert Mackay, esq. of Hedgefold, Inverness, N.B.

24. Charles Oxley, esq. of Ripon, to Miss Waddilove, daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon.

25. The Hon. and Rev. Henry Bridgeman, son of the Earl of Bradford, to Louisa, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire.

26. J. W. C. Robinson, esq. son of G. Robinson, esq. of Hendon Lodge, Collector of the Customs at Sunderland, to Frances Anne, relict of John Berkeley, M.D. daughter of the late Sir James, sister to the present Sir Wm. Pennyman, bart. of Ormsby Hall, Cleveland, and niece of the Right Hon. the late Earl Grey of Howick, Northumberland.

28. Lieut.-col. Hulse, of Cossington, Leicestershire, to Frances, dau. of the late John Minyer, esq. of Sinsom, Berkshire.

Sept. 2. Wm. Kershaw, esq. of London, to Miss Louisa-Charlotte Durand, daughter of the Very Reverend the Dean of Guernsey.

4. Sir Chas. Ogle, bart. of Worthy, Hampshire, to Letitia, daughter of Sir William Burroughs, bart.

7. James Manning, esq. of Paper-buildings, Barrister at Law, to Clarissa, daughter of the late Wm. Palmer, esq. of Kimbolton.

Robt. Hinrichs, son of Sam. R. Gunnell, esq. of the House of Commons, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. John Lott Phillips, of Hale.

11. Wm. Philip Honywood, esq. M.P. of Mark's Hall, to Priscilla, daughter of Chas. Hanbury, esq. of Sloe Farm, both in Essex.

Major Weyland, of Woodstock House, Oxfordshire, to Lady Johnstone, mother of Sir Fred. George Johnstone, bart. a minor.

14. Capt. Albert Goldsmid, of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Caroline, daughter of the late Daniel Birkett, esq.

16. Lord Frederick Bentinck, to Lady Mary Lowther, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale.

William, son of the Rev. John Minithorpe, late of Bolton Hall, near York, deceased, to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Pomeroy, esq. of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex.

19. Mr. Geo. Pearse, of Peckham Rye, to Elizabeth, daughter of Apsley Pellat, esq. of the Terrace, Camberwell.

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OBITUARY.

SIR HOME RIGGS POPHAM, K.C.B.

Sept. 11. At Cheltenham, Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham, K.C.B. He had but recently returned from his command on the Jamaica station, where he had lost his daughter and his health.

This distinguished Officer was born in Ireland about the year 1762. His father, by two or three marriages, acquired a numerous family. The boys were obliged to seek their fortunes. The eldest son, now General Popham, distinguished himself in the East Indies. Home Popham entered as a Midshipman into the British Navy. During the American war he attained the rank of Lieutenant. In consequence of the peace he was induced to turn his thoughts to the East, where his elder brother had been so successful. He visited most parts of India, and evincing a genius for nautical topography, was appointed at the special recommendation of Marquis Cornwallis, one of the Committee sent in 1788 to survey New Harbour, in the River Hoogly, which had been represented by Mr. Lacam as a proper place for a dock-yard. He also appears to have commanded a country ship, and being bound from Bengal to Bombay in 1791, during a tempestuous monsoon, he was obliged to bear up for the Straits of Malacca, and anchor at Pulo Pinang, now called Prince of Wales's Island. This event led to the discovery and survey of the Southern passage, or outlet, which induced him to think that the great desideratum of a marine yard might be effectually obtained there. In 1791 a chart was engraved and published, and Lieutenant Popham received in consequence the thanks of the Government, a piece of plate was presented him by the Governor General in Council, and the Court of Directors recommended him in strong terms to the Admiralty. About this period Lieutenant Popham, who had acted as a free trader in that quarter of the world, was appointed to the command of the Etrusco, an Imperial East Indiaman, and on his return to Ostend this vessel was seized by an English frigate, and made prize of. The loss of the Commander was great, but it had the effect of restoring him to the service in which he had been bred, and opening him the way to fame and fortune. The French Revolution brought the war into Holland. In 1794 Pichegru laid siege to Nimeguen. The Duke of York was able to throw in supplies from his camp at Arnheim. Two strong batteries were erected on the left and right line of defence, and these were so effectually secured by the enemy's artillerists, that they at length destroyed one of the boats that supported the bridge of communication. Lieut. Popham having repaired thither from Ostend, immediately repaired the damage, and protracted the fate of the town. Through the representations of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, he first obtained the rank of Master and Commander, and shortly after that of a Post Captain in the British Navy. About the same time, having been properly authorized, he organized the fishermen of Flanders into a body for the defence of their own towns, which proved very useful in the defence of Nimeguen. The scheme was afterwards adopted on a large scale in England.

In 1795, Captain Popham was acting as naval agent for British transports on the Continent, and under his inspection were the British troops, which had been serving in Holland, embarked and escorted home by the Dædalus and Amphion frigates. Some time after, his talents and enterprize induced Government to appoint him to the command of an expedition against Maritime Flanders. The armament was collected in the spring of 1798, in Margate Roads. This flotilla, consisting of 25 vessels of small draught of water, sailed from the coast of Kent 14th May, and appeared off Ostend on the 19th. The landing was deferred in consequence of the wind being boisterous, but intelligence was received that the force in the neighbouring garrisons was trifling. General Coote proposed an immediate debarkation, notwithstanding the surf, and Captain Popham gave the necessary directions. The troops being landed, together with a body of sailors, and the necessary implements of destruction, they marched to the sluice-gates and blew them up. It was determined then to re-embark, but this was impossible from the roughness of the sea. In the morning Major-gen. Coote found himself completely surrounded, and was obliged to capitulate.

The Emperor Paul having shewn himself disposed to join in the attempt to drive the French out of Holland, provided he received a subsidy, agreed to furnish Great Britain 17,593 men, with six ships, five frigates, and two transports. Capt. Popham superintended the embarkation

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embarkation of the troops, in quality of British Commissary. The Emperor visited him on board the Nile lugger, and afterwards brought the Empress and family to inspect the vessel. The latter visit was unexpected—there were accordingly no suitable refreshments prepared; but the Imperial Family insisted on faring with the crew, and were accordingly served with *salt beef and biscuit*. After visiting the ports of Cronstadt and Revel, and travelling 600 miles within the polar circle, Captain Popham took leave of their Majesties, after receiving from the Emperor a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and a large picture of the donor; and from the Empress a diamond ring. The Emperor also bestowed on him the Cross of Malta, and it is said he is the only Knight of the Order whose promotion was formally recognized at the Court of St. James's.

On his return to England he sought retirement from illness and hard labour at his house at Weybridge; but on his recovery he again sought for active service. He repaired to Holland, where the Duke of York had taken the command, and rendered great and essential service to the army. Being intrusted, along with Captain Godfrey, with the command of three gun-boats stationed on the canal of Alkmaar, they protected the flanks of the Anglo-Russians, and so annoyed the advancing columns of the Gallo-Batavian army as to acquire praise in the dispatches of the Commander in Chief for their spirited and judicious conduct. In 1798 he organized the corps of sea fencibles at home, the men having protections from the impress, to which they were before subject. A Post Captain, with a certain number of Commanders and Lieutenants were appointed for a certain portion of coast with liberal allowances. The men were to receive one shilling each muster; they generally occurred on Sunday, and interfered little with their usual occupation. England was divided into districts, and Sir Home nominated to the command from Beachy Head to Deal, which he held until 1800. In 1800, being appointed to the command of an important expedition, he sailed on the 5th December for the East Indies with a powerful squadron. After rendering numerous services both of a political and military character in the affairs of the East, he repaired to Calcutta to have an interview with the Governor-General in person. He visited the Marquis Wellesley, and at his Lordship's particular request, accompanied him in his journey to Oude, in the course of which he pointed out the advantages which would accrue from a commercial intercourse between India and Arabia. His Excellency had planned an expedition, which was to be effected by the troops about to be embarked for the Red Sea. The whole direction was to have been conferred on Sir Home, but the orders were countermanded.

On the 14th November, Sir Home repaired on board the Romney, to depart for the Red Sea, but was called back by an express from the Vice-President in Council, in consequence of a dispatch received from England, intimating a strong suspicion that the French had sent an expedition against the Portuguese settlement of Macao, with a view of interrupting the China trade. Sir Home suggested the necessity of sending an engineer to survey and repair the works. He offered his services for the convoy of troops and transports, and insisted on the propriety of taking possession of the Mauritius. The necessary dispositions for the former measures were made, but arriving at Prince of Wales's Island on the 30th of December, 1800, he found Admiral Rainier, who directed the Arrogant and Orpheus to proceed to Macao with the Indiamen. In 1803 he sailed into the Red Sea, and in March anchored in the harbour of Suez. His arrangements for preventing the plague, which was raging in Alexandria, from communicating with the harbour of Suez and the shipping, were highly spirited and judicious.

The Commodore being nominated Ambassador to the States of Arabia, entered into a regular correspondence with the Viceroy of Egitto, then residing at Cairo, respecting an interchange of commodities with the India Company's settlement across the Desert, on paying stipulated duties; but in consequence of violent changes which occurred in the infidel government, the treaty failed. He accepted an invitation of the Pacha of Egypt to visit Cairo. His Holiness sent an officer of his household, with a troop of dromedaries, and many led horses to Suez, and they agreed to terms favourable to the English, respecting the tariff of customs to be paid in the dominions of the Porte on the coast of the Red Sea, so as to secure among the rest a monopoly of the coffee trade. He also made a journey to Tais for the same purpose, and incurred great peril and fatigue. At length he returned to England with the approbation of the Governor-General of Bengal. On his arrival he found a new Ministry, and a new Board of Admiralty. Soon after a Court of Inquiry was instituted to investigate

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tigate into the condition of his ship the Romney when she left England, the repairs which she had undergone while absent, the necessity for these repairs, &c. A Report was prepared by the Navy Board, which became the subject of debate in the House of Commons. Sir Home endeavoured to see Earl St. Vincent, who declined the interview, and told him a copy of the Report would be transmitted to him.

In 1802 Sir Home was returned for the Borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. But his own conduct was threatened with Parliamentary inquiry; the Hon. Charles, now Lord Kinnaird, gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to inquire into the charges adduced in the Report of the Navy Board. An *imprest* was laid on his pay and half pay, and the charges respecting the expences of the Romney were to be laid before the Commissioners of Inquiry into Naval Abuses. A sudden change of Administration released him from his danger, and brought him into employment. Through the patronage of Lord Melville he was appointed to the command of the Antelope. He was afterwards appointed to the superintendence of a scheme for destroying a fleet by means never before heard of. The experiment was ludicrously termed the *Catamaran* Expedition; and two vessels were very effectually destroyed by it off Boulogne, in 1804. An attack on a larger scale was afterwards attempted at Fort Rouge, which disappointed public expectation.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges before mentioned, made two Reports, which wholly acquitted him. The next services which brought this enterprising Officer before the public are sufficiently known to relieve us from the necessity of detailing them. His reputation, though clouded for a while by suspicions of mismanagement with regard to stores and repairs (we allude to his adventures in the river Plate, and their consequences), was happily cleared to the gratification of the public no less than himself. Sir Home lately accepted the command of the West India station. The appointment, in fact, is equal to a second acquittal in regard to the vast sums which he was accused of having embezzled, under charges for repairs and stores; that command having been generally bestowed for the purpose of repairing the indigence which enterprizing Commanders might have incurred in the course of long services. We have little room for it, or we might specify more particularly some of the many advantages derived to the service from his skill and zeal. The organization of Sea and River Fencibles has been mentioned already. His telegraphic improvements were no less conspicuous for professional ability and excellence. Perhaps Sir Home has not left one Officer behind of his own age who has seen more service, or been employed in more important affairs.

Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

Sept. 5. At Stratton, the seat of Robert Marsham, Esq. (in consequence of an injury he received in a fall from his carriage on Aug. 30), Sir Edmund Bacon, of Raveningham, in Norfolk, Premier Baronet of England. He was born in 1749; succeeded his uncle by the half blood in 1773; married, in 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.; and by her, who died in 1813, had issue two sons and two daughters; the eldest of whom, Edmund, born in 1779, succeeds to his titles and estates.

Sir Edmund's services in public, and his virtues in private life, will long be remembered with gratitude and veneration. Amongst those gentlemen who act in the execution of the Commission of the Peace, and who in that character gratuitiously devote a great portion of their time, and bestow much valuable labour in administering the laws of their country, he held a distinguished place, having been for many years an acting Magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, a most efficient Member of many of the Committees of the former county, and at the time of his death, Chairman of the Committee for superintending the Norfolk Lunatic Asylum. He was also one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants; and from the first of the incorporation of the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, he was a most useful director, and essentially contributed by his endeavours to the success of that establishment. But if any part of the discharge of various public duties were to be selected, more particularly entitling him to the grateful remembrance of posterity, it would be his unremitted exertions to improve the public roads of that part of the county in which he resided. It was one of his fixed opinions, that roads might be kept in a complete state of repair by the fair performance of the Statute duty, without the impost of tolls, and he practically evinced the truth of the opinion he had formed. In the attainment of this important object, he had to encounter the prejudices of the ignorant, and the complaints of the interested; but he steadily pursued his course, regardless of the unpopularity which

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which he thus excited, and at length had the gratification of making converts of his most decided opponents; and the gift to him of a valuable piece of plate (purchased by public subscription), reflected equal credit on the donors and receiver.

Sir Edmund Bacon was a true and genuine Englishman, — he loved his country, and was a firm friend both to its civil and religious establishments; in his political attachments he was undeviating, but he was most tolerant towards all those from whom he differed in opinion. In private life he was the kind and affectionate parent, the steady and fervent friend, the liberal landlord, and the indulgent master. In short, the feelings of regard and attachment which he excited, and the high estimation in which he was universally held, can only be appreciated by the general concern felt and expressed for his death.

Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.

Aug. 21. At his house, in Queen Anne street, London, Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, in the 77th year of his age. He went to the East Indies in 1762, and returned in 1775. Having been chosen a Director of the East India Company in 1784, he served deputy-chairman in 1796-7, and chairman in 1797-8; again deputy-chairman in 1799-1800, and chairman in 1800-1801; and was appointed Colonel of the 2d regiment of Royal East India Volunteers. In June 1801, he was created a Baronet; and in 1802, was elected M. P. for Ashburton. Sir Hugh Inglis was a man of singular excellence, and of uniform consistency of conduct in all the relations of life; of great gentleness of manners, disciplined and improved by many Christian graces. Few men enjoyed better opportunities, and none were more industrious, to rescue useful talent from the shade of indigence, and to assist its meritorious progress in the world. His loss is severely felt by his family, and scarcely less so by an extensive circle of old and attached friends; some of whom have witnessed his upright and honourable principles, and duly appreciated their value, through all the transactions of his life.—His remains were deposited in the family vault, at Milton Bryant. On this solemn occasion the impressive looks of the humble cottagers, accompanied with many tears, and indeed those of all descriptions of people assembled from Milton and the neighbouring parishes, gave interesting proofs, that the unassuming benevolence of this good man and truly pious Christian had long maintained a powerful ascendancy over the best affections of their hearts.

Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq.

Of those whose names have been in a degree perpetuated by a brief transcript of their characters in these pages, few have left the world more uniformly respected, and more deeply regretted, than the subject of this short memorial; whose death we announced in our last Part, p. 567. If we were, in a single word, to attempt a delineation of his principles and conduct through life, we should say that Mr. Wolferstan was, as far as a human being can claim the hallowed appellation — *Truth* itself. From Truth, complete, strict, severe Truth, he never deviated; and even in his favourite studies and amusements, the investigation of Truth was his object.—He was born at Tamworth, Feb. 5, 1750-1, and received the earliest part of his education from the Rev. Simon Cullins of the free-school in that place, of whom he never spoke but in terms of veneration and respect. He was afterwards removed to Newington Green, to the school of Mr. James Burgh, author of "The Dignity of Human Nature," and other works; partly because his father was pleased with Mr. Burgh's writings, and partly because the sons of a neighbouring gentleman were sent there. On Mr. Burgh's endearing affection towards him he always dwelt with peculiar pleasure: it was, no doubt, the reward of those pure morals, accompanied by a persevering fondness for study, which marked his character from its earliest years. Symptoms of consumption rendering parental care necessary, he was (after how long a residence at Newington Green is not known) brought home to Walton-upon-Trent, where his father, as Rector, then resided. There the late celebrated Dr. Darwin attended him; and by his simple prescription of a milk and vegetable diet, with daily exercise on horseback, restored him to perfect health, and laid the foundation of that vigorous constitution, which, seconded by his own habitual temperance, promised a much longer continuance on earth: for, though in general Nature seems to have performed her perfect work when she has brought a human being to the verge of seventy years, *he* was still so hale, so active — his mind still so energetic, so awake to all that had ever occupied and pleased it, that those to whom he was endeared had promised themselves many added years of happiness with him; but that God, in whose hands are the issues of death as well as of life, in his inscrutable wisdom decreed otherwise.

Mr

Mr. Wolferstan has often been heard to say, that it was during the rides advised by his Physician, that he learned to quit the beaten track, and explore new and untried paths in search of picturesque beauties—a taste to which he was indebted for much of the happiness of his life. The Spring, in that period of it when the swollen buds are but half expanded, and the trees only clothed in part, enable the eye to range over a wide extent of country, was to him the season of delight. He loved to ramble, unfettered by attention to accustomed meals, which were ever a secondary object with him; and, as he expressed himself, would "carol as he went." Nor was it simply the beauties of Nature that at such seasons he explored. In this, as in every thing, the pursuit of Truth was still in view. Perhaps no one was ever a more correct Topographer; and his Map, whether in a near or distant excursion, was always consulted and corrected.

After the recovery of his health, he was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, which he quitted for chambers in the Temple; and was called to the Bar; but soon after, succeeding to the estate of his maternal grandfather, whose name he then took, he gave up the profession of the Law, and resided wholly at Statfold.

He has been heard to say, that, from the accidental purchase of a small Edition of Stowe's Chronicle of a poor man at Orton, where an old and valued friend, Mr. Perkins, resided, his taste for Antiquarian research was first excited. In this, as in every thing that engaged his attention, he rested not till he had made himself, as far as it is possible for the mind so to do, master of his subject; and what he has achieved in this particular branch of study, which may be called the *Science of Truth*, so long as men shall live who find pleasure in the same investigations, will never die. Not wholly absorbed in this his darling pursuit, he sometimes turned to Classical Literature; and not many, perhaps, have been more familiar with the writers of Greece and Rome. Few could boast a truer taste for the beauties of *real Poetry*, much of which was treasured in his memory, without effort, and almost without design. Gray held a high rank in his estimation, especially his exquisite "Elegy;" and, among more recent Publications, Graham's "Sabbath" was read with continual and increasing delight. But, above all, that Book, his converse with which can now alone avail to himself, or yield consolation to his surviving friends, was never neglected. Of his deep-rooted and fervent piety no one indeed could doubt, who had ever heard him read, as was his custom, daily Prayers in his family. Even the reverence with which he pronounced his short *Grace*, proved that his was a Religion of the heart as well as lips. In the strictest sense he obeyed the sublime injunctions of the Prophet:—he "did justly, he loved mercy, he walked humbly with his God." His hand was as open to relieve, as his heart was to compassionate distress in every form. His pity was extended to animals—to insects—to all that lived, and was capable of feeling. He was indeed, if it be possible, too much alive to pity; for the relation of sufferings which he could not mitigate would prey upon his mind in a degree that induced those anxious for his comfort to withhold from him, as far as was in their power, whatever had a tendency to shock the feelings.—Deeply interested in the Abolition of the Slave Trade, he gave the subject, as he did every other in which benevolence was concerned, his support in every way. His private charities were numerous and silent: he could not indeed be ostentatious, because he considered that in every good deed he was but performing a common and necessary duty. In his Antiquarian researches he discovered a distant relation whom he had known only by name, and supposed to have been dead. She was poor, and old, and childish. He supported the unconscious sufferer while she lived, bestowing every comfort that in her state she *could* receive, and at her death consigned her to the grave respectably. Two valued old servants, at different periods, resided as members of his family and partakers of every mark of kindness and care, till, at the age of 80, each breathed her last under his roof.—Extremely patient of every bodily pain himself, he was never unmoved by that of others, and would watch over the slightest ailment in those he loved with the tenderest solicitude. Nor was his care confined to them. His poor neighbours had often the best medical advice through his means; and his servants were never more certain of reproof than when they concealed their illness, and neglected to apply for advice. To his domestics he was indeed as a parent, and several have numbered more than 20 years in his service.—To those who love to trace the influence of the benign affections on minds of superior endowments, it would have been delightful to watch his countenance while at play with his little grandchild, or to see how completely he could divest himself of the gravest studies to give her pleasure.

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pleasure.—As a friend, he was sincere and unchangeable; and, once thoroughly known, ever after revered.

The following Extracts will show in what estimation he was held by those possessing his friendship; they are part of what was written to his afflicted family during the recent anguish of their loss.—The first is from a female friend:

"——— nor am *I* untouched and unconcerned. In the death of Mr. Wolferstan I have lost an old, a tried, and most valued friend,—the friend of my family — my father's friend! Looking back on our long intimacy, I see it marked only by good offices, kind thoughts, kind actions; by continued partiality and unwavering esteem — esteem which, from a man of his excellent character, it was a gratification to possess, and an honour to maintain."

* * * * *

"We have personally to deplore the loss of a very kind and obliging neighbour; and the community that of an invaluable member — of an able, upright, and benevolent man;—a man to whom the character, *Justum et tenacem propositi*, was, in an eminent degree, applicable. I scorn to flatter any man (living or dead); but I will say that I never knew the man to whom that appellation belonged, if it did not belong to Mr. Wolferstan."

* * * * *

"——— A coincidence of circumstances added not a little poignancy to your mournful communication; having just taken up, for the first time, a late Publication*, I was in the act of cutting the leaves, and of attending *con amore* to those interesting additions penned with all the wonted accuracy, and sanctioned by the well-known and respected initials of S. P. W.—Judge, then, of my feelings, on being suddenly and but too well assured, that the pen so long and so anxiously devoted to Truth had already dropped from the writer's hand, and, alas! that my good and worthy friend Mr. Wolferstan was even then no more!"

Mr. Wolferstan was seized with shiverings at Church, during the Sacrament on Sunday, May 21; but, in the fear of exciting alarm in those most dear to him, concealed the threatening symptom at the time. In the evening of that day his fatal illness (apparently an inflammatory one, followed by low fever) began; and only 13 days after, on Saturday, June 3, his pure spirit left its earthly abode.

Mr. Wolferstan was son of the Rev. Samuel Pipe and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Stanford Wolferstan, by Sarah, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. —He was twice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of Walter Biddulph (by whom he had issue Margaret, wife of Charles Salt, esq.; and Stanley, married to Elizabeth Jervis, daughter of Swynfen Jervis): and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Jervis, who survives him.

A copious Pedigree of the family of Wolferstan, characteristic of the minute accuracy of its Compiler, may be found in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 416. In the progress of that History his valuable assistance was frequently given to Mr. Shaw; as it had previously been, in an eminent degree, to Mr. Nichols, whose History of Leicestershire bears many marks of the accurate communications of Mr. Wolferstan.

* The Rev. Thomas Harwood's Edition of Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire (reviewed in our present Number, p. 236), in the Preface to which is this tribute of respect to Mr. Wolferstan, which he lived not to read: "The Copy in the possession of Samuel Pipe-Wolferstan, Esq. is probably a transcript from the last draught of Erdeswick himself, and is enriched with numerous elaborate notes by this eminent Antiquary, who may be called, in the language of Burton, applied to Erdeswick himself, '*singularis et unice colendus vir literatissimus et ornatissimus.*'"

Thomas Peckham Phipps, Esq.

May 27. At his seat at Little Green, Sussex, Thomas Peckham Phipps, esq. having completed his 70th year on the 2nd of the preceding month. Mr. Phipps received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge: at these Seminaries he contracted with several distinguished individuals, friendships which were of a character to be dissolved only by death, and there he acquired that taste for letters and useful knowledge which adorned his blameless and beneficent life. After quitting the University, he devoted himself to his family and neighbours, from whom he seldom, and only for short intervals, suffered himself to be separated. Averse from the distractions and agitations of public life, he declined every pursuit that might have led him to civic distinctions. In 1814, he was nominated High Sheriff of the County of Sussex. He looked forward to this appointment, while in prospect, with great apprehension, and did what he could to be excused; but to escape was impossible, and he went through the duties of the office

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office with great spirit, and in the manner that might be expected from him.

Never having had a robust, or even a firm state of health, he was susceptible of the tenderest feelings of humanity, and took no pleasure in the sports of the field:

"The exploit of strength, dexterity and speed
To him no vanity or joy could bring:
His heart, estrang'd from cruel sport, would bleed
To work the woe of any living thing.
* * * * *
He wished to be the guardian, not the king,
Tyrant far less, or traitor of the field:
And sure the sylvan reign unbloody joy might yield."

To him it was a source of pure and unmixed delight. He had an exquisite relish for the beauties of the landscape scenery that surrounded him. No man more enjoyed, or better understood these beauties than he did, and his taste was conspicuously shown in the disposition of the grounds in the immediate vicinity of his house.

The writer of this article does not know whether he devoted much of his time to literary composition. His epistolary style was distinguished for purity and ease, and his familiar letters were the genuine transcript of an elegant and cultivated mind. His manners were those of the best-bred men of the last age, an age which did not value itself on a real or affected disregard of the accommodations and feelings of others: on the contrary, he entered with a genuine and entire sympathy into the wishes of every one with whom he conversed. The principles on which his behaviour to others was founded, may be understood from this, that it was usual for him to bestow the most delicate and assiduous attentions to those who almost subsisted by his bounty. If such was his kindness in trifles, it will be readily believed that the larger scale of his benevolence was limited only by the ample means and opportunities which he enjoyed of doing good. "When the ear heard him, then it blessed him, and and when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish, came upon him; and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was eyes to the blind, and feet was he to the lame. He was a father to the poor; and the cause which he knew not, he searched out." He was sincerely and zealously attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. His piety was fervent and habitual, and his resignation under the infirmities which he suffered in his latter years most exemplary. Through life he was universally beloved and honoured, and his memory will long be embalmed in the tears of relatives, friends, servants, dependants, and numberless individuals to whose prosperity he contributed, or whose distress he relieved.

JAMES FERGUSON, ESQ.

Sept. 6. In St. James's Place, James Ferguson, Esq. of Pitfour, M. P. for Aberdeenshire, in his 85th year. He had been engaged in writing his letters, as usual, till within a few minutes of his death, which was instantaneous, and without a struggle. It was caused by apoplexy.—Mr. Ferguson, though the steady supporter of Administration, was most independent in his principles. Through the whole course of his Parliamentary service, he never solicited from Ministers, nor received, either for himself or for any of his relations, the most trifling favour. He was an excellent landlord. For forty years he never moved a tenant nor raised a rent. His great anxiety was to improve the state of the country in his neighbourhood; and he spared no expence in this patriotic labour. He cut a canal, eight miles in length, for the benefit of his tenants; and he left that a garden, which, when he came to his estate, was almost a desart.

PHILIP CIPRIANI, ESQ.

Sept. 17. In Harley-street, Philip Cipriani, Esq. one of the Chief Clerks in the Treasury. He was the eldest son of the celebrated Artist, whose works are characterized by grace, elegance, and beauty. They were the favourite subjects for the graver of his friend Bartollozzi, who derived a great share of his well-merited estimation from the admirable skill with which he copied the beautiful originals. The gentleman who has just paid the awful debt of nature possessed an hereditary taste for the fine arts, as well as for musical excellence. He was a skilful performer on the flute, and his private concerts were admirable treats for his friends. But he was better characterized by worth, knowledge, and good sense, than by accomplishments. His manners were kind, conciliating, and marked by an easy and unaffected frankness. His health had long been declining, and he was subject to the gout, which debilitated his frame, and at length brought him to the grave, though not far beyond the meridian of life.

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DEATHS.

1819. *Oct.* .... AT Charleston, South Carolina, in his 72d year, Francis Robertson, esq. a native of Aberdeenshire. He practised in the early part of his life as a writer at Edinburgh; but mercantile speculations induced him to transfer his residence to Charleston, of which he was an inhabitant upwards of 30 years. There the legal knowledge he had acquired in early life rendered him valuable to his friends and neighbours, who often preferred his award to the more expensive and uncertain decisions of the law.

1820. *March* 14. At Columbo, Capt. George Maltby, of his Majesty's 18th regiment.—His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse a few days previous.

March 18. At Sierra Leone, Mr. Henry James Slade, Midshipman of the Tartar.—He fell overboard and was drowned.

May 3. By the upsetting of a boat, when employed on a survey of Algoa Bay, in South Africa, Mr. Robert Reed, of his Majesty's ship Menai, son of Geo. Reed, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

May 31. At Sierra Leone, Mr. H. A. Elliot, Midshipman of the Tartar.—And *August* 12, on board the same ship, on her passage home, Mr. Howard Douglas, Midshipman.

June ... At Portsmouth, the Lady of Major Macdonald, of the Royal Marines.

June 11. At Glasgow, Lady Crawford Pollock, of Upper Pollock, relict of the late Sir Hern Crawford, Bart. of Jordin Hill, daughter of Capt. John Pollock, second son of the late Sir Robert Pollock, Bart. of Upper Pollock, by Anne, daughter of James Lockhart, esq. of Lee.

June 21. At Astrachan, in his 27th year, Edward James Peters, esq. late of the 7th Hussars, son of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

July 9. At Norwood Green, Middlesex, Sophia, wife of Thomas Bramall, esq. and daughter of Mr. John Robins, of Warwick-street, Golden-square.

At the Parade, Tower, in his 51st year, Mr. T. Cooke.

July 11. In Portman-street, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Henry Plowman, esq.

July 12. Aged 15, Amelia, daughter of Allen Young, esq. of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire.

At Penton, Hants, aged 77, A. G. Bourdillon, esq.

July 14. At Paris, in her 90th year, Mademoiselle Montausier.—This Lady at one time had the direction of all the Theatres in Paris.

At Clay Hall, near Windsor, in her 23d year, the wife of Capt. James Lindsay, of the Grenadier Guards.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, in her 29th year, Louisa, wife of Philip Courtenay, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

At Brighton, in his 25th year, Robert Wells, esq. of Chester-place, Kennington.

July 15. Aged 78, Mr. S. Feary, of Pond-street, Hampstead.

July 16. At Elm Cottage, Upper Clapton, aged 53, Isabella, widow of the late T. G. Player, esq. of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

In Powis-place, aged 69, Jas. Lewis, esq.

July 17. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Gerland Murray, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

At Tsplow House, Bucks, in her 14th year, Margaret, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P.

July 27. At Bari, in Italy, Charles Clive, esq. late of Hans-place, Brompton.

July 30. At Geneva, aged 36, Capt. Stephen Gordon, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Aug. 6. In Sackville-street, Emma, daughter of Richard Blagden, esq.

In her 97th year, Mrs. Jane Winkfield, of King's Langley, Herts.

Aug. 7. At Brighton, Elizabeth, widow of the late Christopher Spencer, esq. formerly of Great Marlborough-street, and Hanwell, Middlesex.

At Frogmore, aged 50, Mr. Serle, upwards of 24 years footman to her late Majesty.

At Clifton, the widow of the late John Farhill, esq. of York-place.

In the Tower, aged 37, John Urquhart, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Castle Biggs, Tipperary, aged 27, William O'Meagher, esq. Barrister-at-Law, son of Wm. O'Meagher, esq. of Bleakfield, in the Queen's County.

In Duke-street, Liverpool, the wife of Sir William Barton.

In her 83d year, Anne, relict of the late William Wilson, esq. of Brunswick-square.

Mary Anne Matilda, wife of James Crowdy, jun. esq. of Hannington, near Highworth, Wilts.

At Coombe House, Surrey, in his 64th year, Beeston Long, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Saxmundham, in Suffolk. His sound judgment and integrity in public life as a man of business, his general benevolence towards all who needed his assistance, and his many private and domestic virtues, will cause his memory to be long revered and respected by all who knew him.

Aug. 9. At Liverpool, Miss Margaret M'Avoy, whose faculty of distinguishing colours, &c. by the touch, gave rise to so much discussion about three years since.

Aug. 10. In her 79th year, the widow of the late J. Groves, esq. of Stafford-row, Pimlico.

At Pentonville, in his 85th year, Mr. Robert Crawford, formerly of Church-court, Lothbury.

At

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At Brighton, aged 66, James Clarke, esq. of Battersea Fields, Surrey.

Aug. 11. At Knightsbridge, the wife of John Smee, esq. and daughter of Col. Nugent, of Beaumont-street.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, aged 70, William Tillard, esq.

In St. Margaret's, Norwich, aged 46, Capt. Robert Tinkler, R. N. who signalized himself by his intrepid bravery in several engagements, in which he had received 21 wounds.—Capt. Tinkler was cabin-boy on board his Majesty's ship Bounty, (Capt. Blyth,) at the time the crew of that ship mutinied in the South Seas, in the year 1789, and was one of the 12 persons who, with the Captain, was turned adrift in a boat by the mutineers. It will be recollected that Capt. Blyth and his companions, after a voyage of 1200 leagues (during which the only subsistence they had was one ounce of bread and a quarter of a pint of water each day), had the good fortune to arrive safe at the Dutch settlement of Cupan, in the Island of Timor. (See vol. LX. p. 463.)

In Albany-street, North Leith, T. Robertson, esq. late Commander of the Royal Charlotte revenue cutter.

At Mountnessing, Essex, Capt. George Stace, of his Majesty's 1st Ceylon regt.

Aged 42, Mr. George Wood, late of Lower Thames-street.

In her 93d year, the relict of Mr. Nicholas Nickson, of York, printer.

Aug. 12. William Welch, esq. solicitor, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

In Coventry-street, Miss Batsford, of Fulham.

Aug. 13. At Itchen, near Southampton, Charles Ogle, esq. of Christchurch, Oxford, son of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, of Kirkley, Northumberland, and Canon of Salisbury.

At Dover, in his 86th year, T. B. Lane, esq.

In his 72d year, George Surridge, esq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

At Palmer's Terrace, Islington, aged 17, Mary-Anne, daughter of William Fenwick, esq.

At Kingsbury, aged 58, M. Pinero, esq. of Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

In Euston-place, Charlotte, daughter of William Bedford, esq.

Aug. 14. At Brighton, Jane, wife of George Lumley, esq. of Soho-square.

George Kosier, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

At Clapham Lodge, Yorkshire, James Farrer, esq. an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In Brownlow-street, Bedford-row, Jas. Lockett, esq.

At Baden, in Germany, in his 28th year, John, eldest son of the Hon. John Spencer, and grandson of the late Duke of Marlborough.

At Plymouth, aged 24, Lieut. Thomas Frederick, of the 84th regiment, son of Lieut.-col. Frederick, late of the 54th regiment, and grandson of the late Gen. Marisco Frederick. His death was occasioned by inflammation of the lungs, arising from a chill taken after bathing. His remains were interred at Stoke church with military honours, being attended by the Officers of the Artillery, Royal Marines, Royal Marine Artillery, &c.

In Red Lion-street, Holborn, in her 89th year, Mrs. Mary Loader, widow of Mr. Robert Loader, (ormerly of Dean-street.

Aug. 15. At Stoke, near Guildford, at a very advanced age, the relict of the late Nathaniel Hillier, esq.

At Dublin, the wife of the Rev. James Forward Bond, M. A. Dean of Ross, and sister of Mr. Croker, of the Admiralty.

Aug. 16. At Edinburgh, John Livingston Campbell, Esq. of Achallader.

Aug. 17. At Matlock, Mary, daughter of John Dalton, esq. of Thurnham Hall, Lancashire.

Aug. 18. At Lude, Col. John Robertson.

In Gloucester-place, in his 60th year, Mr. William Shaw, near 30 years Steward to the Right. Hon. Countess Poulett.

Eliza, daughter of Charles Ellis, esq. M. P.

In her 67th year (40 of which she passed in the business of Mr. G. Adams, of the Minories), Mrs. Anne Long.

In his 57th year, the Rev. C. R. Dade, Rector of Denver, Norfolk, leaving a widow and seven children to lament their irreparable loss. He was formerly fellow of Caius College, B. A. 1784, and M. A. 1787.

Aug. 19. After a short previous illness, aged 69, Mr. John Addison Newman, for many years Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate. In every situation of life his conduct was marked by uniform kindness and benevolence, and he has left a large circle of relations and friends who deeply lament his loss.

At Clapham, in his 83d year, Mr. Franks.

At Tannington, Suffolk, in her 27th year, after a long illness, and to the inexpressible grief of her friends, Jane, wife of the Rev. S. Barker, M. A. This truly-interesting woman was exemplary in every duty. Purity of mind, elegance of person, suavity of temper, and affability of manners, rendered her the delight and ornament of the circle in which she moved.

Aug. 20. At Bath, Major-general Sir Granby Thomas Calcraft, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, Tower and Sword, &c. Gout in the stomach was the immediate cause of his sudden death.

At Thorley, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Mary Barton, after a virtuous and unblameable life of 78 years.

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Aug. 21. At Paddington, Mr. Samuel Card, who for 40 years had filled the office of Chief Clerk in the Rule Office of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

In Grafton-street East, Tottenham-court-road, aged 60, Mary, wife of Wm. Bond, esq.

Aged 84, Mary, wife of Christ. Terry, esq. of Maple Farm, Kingston, Surrey.

In Leicester-square, Charles Elms, esq.

At Brussels, aged 77, Sir Ewen Baillie, bart. of Portman-square, Middlesex; created a baronet Dec. 11, 1812.

Aug. 22. At Heudon, in 75th year, William Godwin, esq.

At Elmstead Vicarage, aged 5, Frances, only child of the Rev. John Brooke.

Aged 39, Mr. Jonathan Sterling, Proprietor of George's Coffee-house, Strand.

At Dover, Edward Atherton, esq. of Pexhill, near Prescot, Lancashire.

Aug. 23. At Osnaburgh, the Hanoverian General Victor Von Alten, who distinguished himself under the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Stewart, formerly of the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

Harriet, wife of Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield, Monmouthshire.

At his lodgings in London, in his 73d year, Francis Pender, esq. Vice-admiral of the Red in his Majesty's service, to which he belonged nearly 60 years, above 40 of which were spent in actual service at sea. He was one of the last remaining of those who circumnavigated the globe with Capt. Wallace.

At Teddington, in her 44th year, Wilhelmina Augusta, wife of C. Lyne, esq. of Devonshire-place.

The only son of Thomas Abbott, esq. of Ely-place.

At Castle Semple House, aged 67, John Harvey, esq. of Castle Semple, formerly President of the Council of the Island of Grenada and its Dependencies.

Aug. 24. At Brant-Boughton, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Richard Sutton, Rector of that place, and of Great Coates, in the same county, and Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.—He was son of the late, and uncle to the present, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood Park, Notts.

In his 75th year, John Scott, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, solicitor.

At No. 4, Gerrard-street, Soho, the Rev. S. Lyon, for many years Hebrew Teacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton College. He published "A compendious Hebrew Grammar, 1789," 8vo; and "Observations on an antique Medal, 1810," 8vo.

In Cadogan-place, in his 25th year, George Stainforth, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Rich. Stainforth, esq.

In Greek-street, Soho-square, in her 97th year, Anna Gunsby, relict of Wm. Cooper Keating, esq. formerly of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Aug. 25. In Grosvenor-place, in his 64th year, Henry Stawell Bilson Legge, second Lord Stawell. His Lordship was the only son of the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the year 1779 married Mary, second daughter of Viscount Curzon; and by her, who died in 1804, had a son who died in his infancy; and one daughter, married to the present Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire. His Lordship was Patent Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of London.

At Woolwich, Halford Sarah, daughter of Major Payne, R. A.

At Worthing, the widow of the late Herman Katencamp, esq. of Bath.

In Baldwin-street, Bristol, aged 107, Mrs. Cantey, a native of Ireland: she retained her faculties to the last.

Aug. 26. At Park Hill, near Croydon, Surrey, in his 68th year, Paul Philip Barraud, esq. of Cornhill, an eminent watch and clock maker; and one of the Common Councilmen for the Ward of Cornhill.

In the Crescent, Cheltenham, Hannah, widow of the late John Jones, esq. of Brunswick-square, and Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire.

In her 25th year, Anne, wife of William Hopkins, esq. of Eldo House, near Bury St. Edmund.

In Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Catherine, wife of Robert Douglas, esq.

At Bocking, Essex, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Joseph Savill, esq.

At Charlton, near Cheltenham, in his 86th year, Charles Broughton, esq.

In Scotch-street, Carlisle, aged 65, Mr. Francis Jollie, sen. late proprietor of "The Carlisle Journal."

Aug. 28. Of apoplexy, at the Cross Keys, Wood-street, London, Mr. William Brown, of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. W. Brown, master of the free grammar-school at Stoke Golding, and Curate of that parish and Dadlington. He was in town on business, and was found dead in bed.

At Woodford, Essex, in her 79th year, Catherine, relict of the late William Robinson, esq.

Anne, wife of William Rabbeth, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

Aug. 29. At Teddington, Middlesex, Lieut.-col. Philip Vaumorel, of the 30th regiment of foot.

On West Hill, Wandsworth, Anne, widow of T. Owen, esq. late of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Aug. 30. At Lambeth Terrace, in his 49th year, the Rev. G. L. C. Young, M.A.

At Old, Northamptonshire, the wife of Robert

Robert Barclay Allardice, esq. of Ury, Kincardinshire.

Aged 35, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. John Keir, and daughter of William Burgess, esq. of Green-street, Enfield. — At the same time, their infant son, John William Keir, aged four months and ten days.

Aged 77, Mr. John Goodman, of the Feathers Tavern, Hand-court, Holborn.

Aug. 31. At Clifton, Thomas Baynton, esq. surgeon. His "Essay on the Treatment of Ulcers" will perpetuate his memory as one of the greatest alleviators of as painful a disease as any to which the human frame is incident.

At Killin, whilst on a tour between Edinburgh and Stirling, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Beaumont Busby, Dean of Rochester.

In Highbury-place, in her 68th year, the widow of the late Roger Hog, esq. of that place and London.

At Coker-court, Somersetshire, William Helyar, esq.

In Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, aged 22, James Wight, esq. of Largnean.

At Kentish Town, Major Edward Watkins, of his Majesty's 65th regiment.—His death was occasioned by the late severe and harassing campaign against the Mahrattas.

Lately.—Aged 17, Thomas, son of Robert Sutton, esq. of Highgate; having been unfortunately drowned while bathing.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, John Skottowe, esq. late of Chesham, Bucks, and Notton Lodge, Wiltshire.

In Berkeley-square, Thos. Palmer, esq.

Bucks.—Mr. George Bradford, Town Clerk of the Borough of Buckingham. He was returning home from the Isle of Wight, with his wife and some of his children, in a postchaise, when the melancholy event took place between Marlow and Amersham.

Devon.—At Cholwich Town, Parish of Cornwood, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. S. Northmore, of that place. She was followed to the grave by six children, and 60 grand-children.

Gloucestershire.—At an advanced age, in consequence of having run a thorn into his hand, which occasioned a locked jaw, Mr. John Prout, farmer, of Horton.

Kent.—At Woolwich, aged 55, the relict of the late Col. John Harding, of the Royal Artillery.

Somersetshire.—Fletcher Paris, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath. He has bequeathed to trustees a sum of money, which report says exceeds 40,000*l.* and a field, for the purpose of erecting 30 cottages thereon, for the free residence (with endowment) of the widows or daughters of 10 poor clergymen, and of 10 reduced professional men, and of 10 decayed merchants.

Surrey.—At Cheam, at an advanced age, Susannah, relict of the late Benjamin Bentley, esq. of Sutton.

At Church House, Leatherhead, the Hon. Charlotte Beauclerk, daughter of the late Lord Henry Beauclerk.

Sussex.—At Shiprods, near Henfield, in a fit of apoplexy, in his 73d year, Joseph Holden, esq. of Brighton.

Yorkshire.—At Dent, aged 111, Mrs. King.

Wales.—At Wrexham, Denbighshire, the wife of Mr. Jenkins, mercer, daughter of Mr. Griffiths, builder, of Oswestry.—One of the deceased's brothers met with a melancholy accident about a mile from Oswestry, as he was driving a gig from thence to her funeral: the horse started, and he jumped out, by which he broke his leg in such a dreadful manner that the bone pierced the flesh.

At Wrexham, aged 60, Mr. E. Randles, organist. He was one of the first performers on the harp in the kingdom. Mr. R. was the Lyrist mentioned by Miss Seward, in her poem called "Llangollen Vale." He was pupil of the celebrated Parry, harper to the late Sir W. W. Wynn, who, with his son, used to perform Handel's Choruses in a most masterly style, on two Welch harps, to our late lamented Sovereign.

Abroad.—At Trieste, Madame Baccciochi, *ci-devant* Princess of Piombino, eldest sister of Buonaparte.

At Poona, in the East Indies, Capt. John Sheriff, of the 11th regiment N. I, commanding a Risallah of the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

On his passage from Penang (where he had been for the recovery of his health) to Bombay, the Rev. Richard Jackson, one of the Chaplains of that Establishment, and son of the late Vicar of Christchurch, Hants.

Sept. 1. In a fit of apoplexy, Thomas Stratton Coles, esq. of Basinghall-street, merchant.

At Castle Carey, Somersetshire, in his 59th year, John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, the Hon. Henry Verney, born 1773.

Sept. 2. In her 75th year, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. James Thompson, of Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park.

At Plymouth, Vice-adm. Linzee (who fell off his horse a few days previous in a fit of apoplexy). This gentleman was the nephew of the late Lady Hood, and cousin to the present Lord Hood. Vice-adm. Linzee had been actively employed in the Royal Navy from his youth until the late Peace.

Sept. 3. At Westergate Cottage, Sussex, Frances, wife of the Rev. James Tripp.

At Hastings, in his 72d year, Joseph Delafield, esq. of Camden Hill, Kensington.

Of

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Of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by the throw of a stone from some idle boys in the street, aged 70, Edward Woodward, esq. of Thomas-street, Horseleydown.

The Rev. John Hebden, Vicar of Norton, near Daventry.

At Fulham Palace, George Gordon Howley, youngest son of the Bishop of London.

Sept. 4. At Peckham Lodge, suddenly, Timothy Brown, esq. late banker in Lombard-street, and formerly a partner in Mr. Whitbread's Brewery in Chiswell-street.

At Dunleary, near Dublin, Mrs. Goodlad, of Wimpole-street, London, and of Richmond, Surrey.

Sept. 5. After a short illness, aged 83, Mrs. Jesser, relict of the late William Jesser, esq. of Hackney.

At Kingsland, Harriet, wife of Robert Browne, esq. of Crawford-street, Portman-square.

At Brighton, Harriet, only daughter of C. J. Mills, esq. of Saxham Hall, Suffolk.

At Watford, Herts, in her 54th year, Anne, wife of M. K. Masters, surgeon, of that town.

In Church-row, Pancras, aged 71, Susanna Catharine, widow of the late Charles Kiddington, gent. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Sept. 6. In Hamilton-place, London, in her 41st year, the Right Hon. Sarah Countess of Shannon. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of John Hyde, esq. of Castle Hyde, co. Cork, Knight of the Shire for that County; married June 9, 1798, Henry Boyle, third Earl of Shannon, Knight of St. Patrick, and Baron Carleton, in England, by whom she has left issue eleven children.

At Baylis, co. Bucks, in her 70th year, the Most Noble Mary Marchioness of Thomond. Her Ladyship was daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Torrington, co. Devon, and niece of the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds; married, July 25, 1792, Morrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, created in 1800 Marquess of Thomond, and in 1801 Baron Thomond, in the Peerage of England; but has no issue by the Marquess, who died by a fall from his horse in Grosvenor-square, Feb. 10, 1808.

At Esher, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, esq. Judge and Magistrate in the East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

Sept. 7. At Wickham, in her 19th year, Georgiana Jane, eldest daughter of Dr. M'Donald, R. N. and grand-daughter of Adm. Sir. J. Knight, K. C. B.

At Brighton, suddenly, James Redit, esq. of the King's-road, Bedford-row.

At Thame, Oxfordshire, from an apoplectic attack, John Hollier, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 8. In his 39th year, Mr. Bee, late of Drury-lane Theatre. He was a man of very gentlemanlike manners, and of considerable attainments and high repute in his profession.—On the 26th ult. he underwent a painful operation, which was most skilfully and successfully performed by Mr. Surgeon Bell; but from previous long suffering, and consequent debility, he sank under it, and expired almost without a groan. The remains of this gentleman were deposited in Covent-garden churchyard; and, although it was a private funeral, many of his colleagues attended, who were anxious to testify their regard, without parade or ostentation. They were no *actors* here — their silent sympathy, in the deprivation of an associate, cut off in the very prime of life, spoke most eloquently their estimation of his worth, their regret for his loss, and their respect for his memory. He has left his family (consisting of a wife, one son, and two daughters) totally without provision. Mr. Elliston has most liberally offered the use of his theatre, and his brethren are most anxious to come forward to further his benevolent intentions.

At Woodlands, near Canterbury, the residence of her uncle, John Dilnott, esq. in the 25th year of her age, Mary, the second daughter of Henry Wise Harvey, esq. of Harnden, in Kent.

Sept. 9. In his 72d year, John Holmes, esq. of Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

Sept. 10. At church, in a fit of apoplexy, Wm. Goodall, esq. of Tottenham.

Sept. 11. At Hampstead, Helen, infant daughter of John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode. (See p. 272.)

Sept. 12. In Grosvenor-square, Richard Thompson, esq. of Escrick, Yorkshire.

Sept. 13. At Southampton, Sir Francis Holburne, bart. of Kirshie, North Britain. He was the son of Francis Holburne, esq. Admiral of the White, Rear-admiral of Great Britain, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, by Frances, widow of Edward Lascelles, father of the late Earl of Harewood. Sir F. Holburne was uncle to the present Earl of Harewood.

At Paris, aged 86, the celebrated Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, and Peer of France; and two days after, Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic. The former has been interred with much ceremony; and the same distinction, it is said, will be paid to the latter. The following inscription is intended to perpetuate the memory of Marshal Kellerman:—"Here died gloriously the brave who saved France on the 20th September, 1792. A soldier, who had the honour of commanding on that memorable day, Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, dictating his last will 28 years after, wished that his heart should be placed in the midst of them."

Digitized by Google Sept.

Sept. 14. At Dover, aged 56, Lieut.-col. Sir Alexander Allan, bart. of Baker-street, Portman-square, one of the Directors of the East India Company, and late M. P. for Berwick on Tweed.

At Glassnevin, near Dublin, Capt. Thos. Dix, one of his Majesty's 57th regiment.

At Clay Hill, Enfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Jones.

At Major-gen. Barton's, in Montagu-place, Montagu-square, the Right Hon. Lady Massey.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, Frances, wife of William Vowler, esq.

Sept. 15. In his 73d year, much respected, Mr. Josh. Gregory, of Cripplegate.

John Robinson, eldest son of John Capel Rose, esq. of Cransley, Northamptonshire.

In Upper Harley-street, aged 76, Martin Pearkes, esq.

In her 79th year, Mary, wife of John Henderson, esq. Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

Sept. 16. In his 69th year, Wm. Francis Eld, esq. of Gloucester Terrace, Hoxton.

In his 60th year, Richard Fowell, esq. of Thetford, formerly of Elvedon, Suffolk.

At Edmonton, aged 81, the Rev. William Shaw.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Lieut. John Launcelot Houghton, R. N.

Sept. 17. At Woodbridge, highly respected, and in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Loder, the relict of the late Mr. Robert Loder, nearly 40 years printer and bookseller of that town. Mr. L. was the author of the "History of Framlingham, Suffolk," 4to. a work in which he displayed much antiquarian labour and research. He died in 1811. (See vol. LXXXI. i. p. 298.)

Sept. 19. At Great Berkhamstead, in his 67th year, Augustus Pechell, esq. Receiver General of His Majesty's Customs.

At Plymouth, R. A. Nelson, esq. Secretary of the Navy Board.

Sept. 20. At Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, aged 80, Mrs. Delamare.

In his 90th year, Mr. William Johnson, formerly an eminent woolstapler of Risby Gate-street, Bury St. Edmund's.

Sept. 22. At Bromley, Kent (where he had gone for medical aid), in his 75th year, John Wheble, esq. of Warwick-square, a respectable printer and bookseller, and for 16 years a much-respected Representative of the Ward of Farringdon Within in the Court of Common Council. He figured away as far back as the days of "Wilkes and Liberty;" having been in 1771 committed by the House of Commons, but discharged by Wilkes, as Sitting Alderman. He was the projector of "The County Chronicle," a very successful Weekly Paper; and also of "The Sporting Magazine."

Sept. 23. After an illness of nearly eight weeks, in his 27th year, at Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, William Moody, Clerk, eldest son of the Rev. W. Moody, of Bathampton House, Wilts.

*** We are happy to contradict the cruel report of the death of the Hon. Capt. Spencer (as mentioned in p. 186). The Earl and Countess Spencer, on the intelligence arriving of their son being safe, had four fine oxen slaughtered, and distributed them, with a large quantity of bread, to the poor round their seat at Althorpe.

Meteorological Table for Sept. 1820. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1820.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	51	64	54	29, 78	cloudy
28	54	60	53	, 58	rain
29	52	64	54	, 78	fair
30	51	61	53	30, 10	fair
31	53	61	52	, 15	fair
S. 1	53	64	54	, 15	fair
2	54	63	55	, 14	fair
3	57	63	52	, 22	fair
4	50	65	51	, 25	fair
5	52	65	52	, 18	fair
6	53	63	54	, 14	fair
7	54	62	55	, 18	fair
8	57	68	55	, 36	fair
9	57	69	56	, 48	fair
10	56	70	59	, 40	fair
11	57	73	62	, 45	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1820.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	60	72	60	30, 36	fair
13	59	72	59	, 25	fair
14	55	73	62	, 01	fair
15	62	62	54	29, 80	small rain
16	55	64	55	30, 08	fair
17	54	64	52	, 02	cloudy [ngt.
18	52	56	47	29, 65	much rain at
19	45	54	45	30, 05	fair [at night
20	43	57	52	29, 94	cloudy, rain
21	47	53	47	, 54	showery
22	46	56	50	, 95	fair
23	55	67	58	30, 08	fair
24	57	64	50	29, 82	fair
25	52	55	47	, 78	showery
26	46	52	45	30, 08	cloudy

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 22, to Sept. 19, 1820.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 819	1568		Males 590	1187	
Females - 749			Females 597		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		331			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	123	50 and 60	109
5 and 10	58	60 and 70	86
10 and 20	48	70 and 80	60
20 and 30	94	80 and 90	37
30 and 40	112	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	120	100	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 16, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	76	6	38	6	55	4	25	0	41	2
Surrey	75	0	36	8	55	0	24	0	41	0
Hertford	71	0	42	0	33	0	24	0	42	0
Bedford	68	5	40	0	36	0	25	3	40	5
Huntingdon	68	4	00	0	34	0	22	0	41	4
Northampt.	69	9	00	0	34	3	22	6	47	0
Rutland	75	0	00	0	37	0	26	0	46	0
Leicester	71	0	00	0	36	4	24	10	48	6
Nottingham	71	0	39	0	36	8	24	10	46	2
Derby	76	0	00	0	39	4	27	8	51	6
Stafford	69	1	00	0	41	10	26	2	50	11
Salop	67	0	47	0	00	0	26	10	53	4
Hereford	64	8	48	0	30	0	26	0	44	2
Worcester	64	0	00	0	34	4	27	2	48	2
Warwick	66	6	00	0	37	10	27	0	50	0
Wilts	61	3	48	0	34	1	26	2	47	1
Berks	71	0	44	0	34	8	26	5	41	11
Oxford	67	1	00	0	33	6	25	2	45	0
Bucks	68	8	00	0	37	3	27	4	42	6
Brecon	71	0	00	0	35	0	23	4	00	0
Montgomery	66	7	00	0	30	5	29	5	00	0
Radnor	65	7	00	0	32	9	28	9	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										
	68	8	41	5	35	5	24	7	44	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	71	4	39	6	35	2	24	0	38	3
Kent	74	5	00	0	36	10	24	4	39	4
Sussex	68	9	00	0	37	0	26	3	44	6
Suffolk	72	6	34	8	31	3	25	10	40	9
Cambridge	69	4	34	9	39	0	18	10	42	0
Norfolk	69	8	37	1	32	3	21	6	45	0
Lincoln	70	8	34	0	36	3	20	5	47	1
York	71	8	40	0	38	5	21	4	47	6
Durham	71	3	00	0	37	5	26	3	00	0
Northum.	72	4	46	0	32	6	26	0	38	8
Cumberl.	70	9	48	2	34	2	27	4	00	0
Westmor.	75	0	48	3	36	0	29	0	00	0
Lancaster	69	10	00	0	00	0	26	4	00	0
Chester	60	7	00	0	00	0	24	9	00	0
Flint	61	6	00	0	41	5	27	8	00	0
Denbigh	67	0	00	0	41	1	24	11	00	0
Anglesea	66	0	00	0	36	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	72	9	00	0	38	0	30	0	00	0
Merioneth	73	2	00	0	00	0	26	4	00	0
Cardigan	66	7	00	0	39	3	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	55	11	00	0	39	0	14	4	00	0
Carmarth.	63	3	00	0	34	10	16	1	00	0
Glamorgan	62	0	00	0	32	0	24	0	00	0
Gloucester	64	7	00	0	34	2	24	1	46	11
Somerset	66	7	00	0	33	11	23	4	45	0
Monm.	64	5	00	0	31	7	25	7	00	0
Devon	72	3	00	0	32	9	24	10	00	0
Cornwall	70	4	00	0	34	6	24	5	00	0
Dorset	67	2	00	0	30	0	24	0	00	0
Hants	66	1	00	0	31	11	23	9	43	7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 25, 55*s.* to 60*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 16, 26*s.* 4*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 20, 35*s.* 3d¾. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 25.

Kent Bags	3*l.*	5*s.*	to	4*l.*	8*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.*	0*s.*	to	4*l.*	10*s.*
Sussex Ditto	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*
Essex Ditto	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Essex Ditto	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 25:

St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 16*s.* Straw 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Clover 0*l.* 0*s.* — Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* — Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.*

SMITHFIELD, September 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	8*d.*	Lamb 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.*	0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market September 25:
Veal	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	6*s.*	0*d.*	Beasts 2943 Calves 174.
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.*	to	6*s.*	8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 17,240 Pigs 240.

COALS, September 25: Newcastle 31*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* 0*d.*—Sunderland, 41*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 61*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 57*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 90*s.* Mottled 102*s.* Curd 106*s.*—CANDLES, 11*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 12*s.* 0*d.*

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THE AVERAGE PRICES of Navigable Canal Shares and other Property, in Sept. 1820 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, 1920*l.* Div. 75*l.* per Ann. — Coventry, 999*l.* Div. 44*l.* per Ann. — Grand Junction, 210*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann. — Ellesmere, 73*l.* with Div. 3*l.* — Gloucester and Berkeley Optional Loan Notes, 52*l.* bearing 5 per Cent. Interest. — Regent's, 32*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 22*l.* 10*s.* — Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount. — Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* Div. 1*l.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.* — West India Dock, 169*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — London Dock, 87*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year. — Globe Assurance, 116*l.* 10*s.* Div. 6*l.* — Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 17*s.* — Birmingham Fire Office, 303*l.* — Hope Ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.* — Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid. — Grand Junction Water Works, 42*l.* — Chelsea Ditto, 13*l.* 10*s.* Div. 12*s.* per Ann. — Westminster Gas Light Company, 58*l.* 10*s.* ex Half-year Div. 2*l.*—New Ditto, 7*l.* 5*s.* Premium. — City of London Ditto Original, 22*l.* Premium. — New Ditto, 10*l.* ditto. — Russel Institution, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* — Surrey Ditto, 8*l.* 8*s.* — London Institution, 39 Guineas. — English Opera, Strand, Rent Charges, 12*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. 152*l.* 10*s.* with a Free Admission transferable. — British Plate Glass Company, 200*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3½ per Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Imp. 3 p. cent.	India Stock.	S. S. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.	Con. Act.
1	221½	68¾ ½	67⅝ ¼	76⅞ ¾	87 6¼	103 ⅛	67⅛	—	74¾	21 22 pr.	4 2 pr.	—	67⅞ 8⅛
2	Holiday												
3	Sunday												
4	222 1	68⅜ ¼	67⅝ ¼	—	86¾ ⅞	103 ⅛	—	—	—	21 22 pr.	2 5 pr.	—	68
5	221 ½	68¼ ⅜	67½ ¼	76⅞ 7	86⅞ ½	103 ¼	—	—	74⅛	21 22 pr.	2 4 pr.	—	67⅞ 8
6	shut	shut	67⅝ ⅞	77⅛	shut	103¼ ⅛	67¼	—	75⅛	21 22 pr	4 2 pr.	—	68⅛ 8
7	shut	shut	67⅝ ¼	77⅛	shut	103⅛ ¼	—	—	—	—	3 1 pr	—	68 ⅛
8	shut	shut	67⅝ ⅜	77	shut	103⅛ ¼	67¼	—	—	20 pr.	1 3 pr.	1 ½ dis.	68⅛
9	shut	shut	67¼ ⅜	77⅛	shut	103⅛ ¼	—	—	—	20 18 pr.	1 3 pr	—	68⅛
10	Sunday												
11	shut	shut	67¼ ½	77 6⅞	shut	103⅛ 3	67	—	—	—	3 pr. par.	1 ⅛ dis.	68 7⅞
12	shut	shut	67½ ¼	76⅞ ¾	shut	103⅛ 3	66½	214	—	19 pr.	par 2 pr.	1⅞ 2⅛ dis.	67⅞ ⅛
13	shut	shut	67½ ¼	—	shut	103 ⅛	66⅞	215	—	—	1 3 pr.	2⅛ ¼ dis.	67¾ ⅛
14	shut	shut	67⅝ ⅛	—	shut	103⅛ 2⅞	—	215 214	74⅛ ¼	19 20 pr.	2 3 pr	2¼ ½ dis.	67¼ ½
15	shut	shut	67⅝ 6½	—	shut	103 2⅛	66 5¾	214½ 14	—	19 20 pr	2 4 pr	3½ dis.	67½ 6⅛
16	shut	shut	66¾ ⅛	—	shut	102⅞ ⅛	—	213¾	—	20 19 pr.	5 3 pr.	—	67. 6⅛
17	Sunday												
18	shut	shut	66¾ 5⅛	—	shut	102⅛ ⅛	—	213	—	20 19 pr.	3 4 pr	4½ ¼ dis.	66½ 5⅞
19	shut	shut	66 ⅛	—	shut	102⅛ ¼	66¼	—	—	19 20 pr.	4 2 pr.	4½ 4 dis.	66⅛ ½
20	shut	shut	66¼ ⅛	—	shut	102¼ ½	65⅞	213½	74 3⅛	19 21 pr.	3 5 pr.	3¼ dis.	66⅛ ¼
21	Holiday												
22	shut	shut	66⅛ ⅛	—	shut	102¼ ½	—	—	—	21 20 pr.	3 5 pr.	3¼ dis.	66¼ ½
23	shut	shut	66⅛ ⅛	—	shut	102½ ⅛	—	—	—	20 21 pr.	4 pr.	3⅜ dis.	66⅛ ¼
24	Sunday												
25	shut	shut	66½ ⅛	—	shut	102½ ⅛	—	—	—	20 21 pr.	4 5 pr.	3⅜ ¼ dis.	66⅛ ¼
26	shut	shut	66½ ⅛	—	shut	102⅛ ⅛	—	—	—	20 21 pr.	4 5 pr.	—	66¼ ⅛
27	shut	shut	66½ ⅛	—	shut	102½ ¼	65½	—	—	20 21 pr.	4 5 pr.	3⅜ dis.	66¼ ⅛
28													
29	Holiday												
30													

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

Printed by J. Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Embellished with Views of Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire; Knill Court, co. Hereford; and a Marble Tablet to the Memory of John Bowles, Esq.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to an enquiry, we are enabled to state, that the Bourbon Prize-money, and the third payment from the Isle of France, will be in course at the Deputy Treasurer's office, Chelsea Hospital, in January next. It is not expected there will be any further payments for Java, Columbo, or Pondicherry.

The Letter, dated Sept. 6, accompanied by a second Poem, shall be duly forwarded to the gentleman who noticed the former publication.

The Inscription on the Font of Chelmorton Church, co. Derby, is too much obliterated to be decyphered.

A MERCHANT TAYLOR allows E. J. C. page 198, to be correct in his approval of the "Pointed style for ecclesiastical buildings," and observes, that every person of true taste must accord with him—"but so many circumstances tend to militate against its adoption—that the opinions and votes for Parish Churches are grounded exactly on the same foundation as the election of a Lecturer so ably illustrated by Dr. Johnson in his Fugitive Pieces.—A course apron round the bowels has a vote for such as well as the scientific traveller, the correct designer, and the man of taste; the plain fact is, that we are not a nation possessing, generally speaking, genuine taste—our public buildings, and the position of them betrays it."

A QUONDAM CHURCHWARDEN (in reply to T. S. p. 206.) observes, "Seats in the Church being fixed to the freehold, the Churchwardens cannot dispose of them alone, nor can the Churchwardens and Rector jointly dispose of them, without the consent of the ordinary; and though such dispositions have been made, yet it has been always presumed that it was so done with the consent and approbation of the Ordinary. But by particular custom the Churchwardens may have the ordering the seats; yet they must shew some particular reason why they are to order the seats, exclusive of the Ordinary; for a general allegation, that they used to repair, which is no more than what they are obliged to by common right, is not sufficient. But as seats are erected for the more convenient attending of divine service, and as the parishioners are at the expence of erecting them and keeping in repair, if any of them be taken away, though they are fixed to the freehold; yet the Churchwardens, and not the Parson, shall bring the action against the wrong doer."

E. says, "your Correspondent EBRUNETES, p. 102, expresses a wish to see the song of 'Happy Dick.'—If he will turn to the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1796, p. 950, he will there find it:—but I beg leave to inform him that 'Happy Dick' was the son of Richard Jones, Esq. of Dingestow Court in Monmouthshire; he possessed about six hundred pounds a-year in that parish and neighbourhood. Having lived a gay life he chose at the latter part of it to marry a Miss Milbourne, of Wonastow, a single lady aged sixty, with a fortune of ten thousand pounds.—Having taken possession of her property, he is said not to have lived a second day under her roof. Mr. Jones was 6 feet 3 inches high, and well proportioned. The Author's name was Gwynn, second Master of the Free Grammar School in Monmouth. He wrote also some witty lines on Sir C. Hanbury Williams, occasioned by his losing his Order of the Bath.

In the latest Progress made by Queen Elizabeth, in the first week of September 1601, she first visited Sir William Russel at Chiswick; and then Mr. Ambrose Cottinger; "who, because he was a Master of Arts, entertained her with a Latin Oration."—CARADOC inquires, if there are any traces of the visit at Chiswick? and where was the residence of Mr. Cottinger? He supposes it was on or near the road from Chiswick to Harefield.

H. HARVEY, of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, states, that he has prepared a model for representing the manner in which Direction Posts might be seen in the dark, by causing painted letters to give light, in the night time. He says that this transparent property will remain undiminished for several years.

In vol. LXXXVII. p. 446. J. B. who has inserted the Lines upon Brown Willis, the celebrated Antiquary, has introduced them with a remark, that this Jeu d'Esprit is attributed to Richard Lord Viscount Cobham, but observes, that "whether his Lordship were in truth the Author, he does not know." Q. V. would therefore "feel great satisfaction in learning from some authority upon which he could rely, who was the real author of the lines in question? Perhaps some of the members of the noble family could state whether the Lord Cobham were really the writer of the lines which appeared with the name of Dr. Darrell attached to them." Our Correspondent would also be glad to know whether any other published literary effort had been rightfully assigned to the Noble Viscount; not from a motive of mere curiosity, but with the better view of recording the fact in an account of writers who have flourished in the last century.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For OCTOBER, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

AS the extension of Christianity, and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, are always interesting to your numerous Readers, allow me to submit the following brief abstract from the Rev. Mr. Jowett's late Report to the Bible Society at Malta on his return from Egypt, and communicated in correspondence with the Society in London. It contains much valuable information relative to the present state of Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

After mentioning his interview at Cairo with Mr. Salt, he was introduced to a Prussian Nobleman, who is preparing himself by the study of Arabic for a future journey into Syria and Persia, and has offered his services gratuitously to distribute the Scriptures. From the Coptic Patriarch, he, Mr. Jowett, procured a copy of the four Gospels, written in Coptic and Arabic, in parallel columns, who informed him that at Boosh, there was a Preparatory School, where about 20 youths are trained for the Church; afterwards removed to the Monastery of Mar Antonius, in the mountains, about three days journey Eastward of the Nile: here about 50 in number prepare themselves for the higher stations in their Church: from this place the Patriarch himself, the Coptic Bishops in Egypt, and the present Abune of Abyssinia proceeds. While in these Preparatory Studies of various Churches in the East, great attention is paid to the recitation of prayers and liturgical offices, and the performance of extremely rigid mortifications; yet, in the lapse of ages, the original Word of God has fallen into comparative neglect, and does not receive that diligent, well-grounded, and persevering study which it so pre-eminently claims.

At these places Mr. Jowett distributed copies with grateful acceptance. "In the former part of July (he says) I quitted this populous capital of the most antient of nations, not without feelings of regret, having experienced there so many acts of kindness, mingled with gratitude to Him who had watched over my path through the whole length of the Land of Egypt." He then speaks of having visited Mr. Lee, the Consul, and of his accurate and able services in this cause, and then proceeds to state the present condition of Egypt in the following terms:

"Here we behold, though in circumstances of great depression and ignorance, one body of professing Christians more numerous than the rest, occupying a line of country not less than 500 miles in length, and extending their influence Southward beyond the Deserts of Nubia and Senna, into a considerable part of Abyssinia, identified by name with Egypt, (for to hear a native Copt of the interior pronounce the name of his nation el Geptai, and compare the sound with οἱ Αἰγυπτοι, is sufficient to prove the identity,) and possessing much influence from their habits of business, and from their knowledge of the language, long since imposed upon them by their Conquerors, the Copts may certainly be considered as the dominant Christian Church of those parts. There are, however, many Greeks, whose patriarch resides at Cairo: the influence of this Church is acknowledged also in a part of Abyssinia; otherwise they have no Churches South of Cairo, but consider their jurisdiction to reach to Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Suez, Candia, Tunis, and Tripoli in the West; at all which places they have Convents, though at that last mentioned they have not for many years had a priest. The

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The Latins have also eight Convents, four of which are considerably to the South of Cairo. The Armenians have a Bishop at Cairo, and individuals of that nation are situated far to the South in all the principal towns of Egypt, as Bankers to the Government.

"Leaving out of our present consideration the ruling power of the Turks, and the immensely and extended population of the Arabs, the number of whom is variously estimated, from two and a half to four millions, it is not possible to behold without a lively interest, these several Churches of Christians.

"Among the Copts I found no difficulty in distributing the Arabic Bibles, but, on the contrary, the greatest willingness and readiness. Upon my first arrival at Cairo, on my return thither from the Upper Country, subsequently on my release from quarantine, in the Consulate, and by letters since received from Egypt, their desire to possess them has been manifested. In endeavouring to explain to the Patriarch, the Bishops, the Lay head of their nation, and to others, the objects of the Society—they shewed their ignorance of the nature of a voluntary association, and, familiarised to fear, they shrink from ostensible services," &c.

Among the Jews he had little opportunity of inquiry, from the confinement necessarily attendant on the appearance of the plague both at Alexandria and Cairo. South of Cairo there are none in Egypt. In Gondar, the Capital of Abyssinia, there are about 1000, who were described by Mr. Pearce as keeping much to themselves, and being very tenacious of their religious books.

"How deeply Christianity," he adds, "must once have been seated in the hearts of the people of that country, appears from a great variety of proofs; but now, nominally a Christian Empire, it is distracted by the feuds of various chieftains, who aspire to supreme power, without even a hopeful prospect of peace being settled by the successful authority of One. Thus situated, composed of various Christian, Mahomedan, and Heathen tribes, all independant, fierce, and warlike, and exposed to incursions from similar tribes on every side, Abyssinia may fear for her existence as a Christian nation. That Christianity would not soon disappear from the country may be inferred from the great attachment of the people to their religion, an attachment which has been tried by numerous opposing circumstances for many centuries. But how much longer Christianity might exist without a general knowledge of the Scriptures would be a bitter experiment to make; an experiment happily not suited to the benevolent genius of this age."

If from this brief view of Egypt and Abyssinia, we turn our eyes to that vast Continent in which these Countries lie, with what feelings shall we rise from such contemplation!—"To what extent have the sciences, the study of barbarous tongues, the experience of travellers, commercial enterprise, and actual converse with the natives, assisted to make Europe acquainted with Abyssinia! Rather should I say to make Africa known to the inhabitants of that planet, in which Africa exists! Even the Geographer, whose task lies merely with the surface of the land and sea, confesses that all he has to shew of Africa is but as the hem of the garment. Every one, however, may in some degree infer the state of Africa, partly from general moral principles, and partly from a knowledge acquired by means of a most demoralizing traffick. From these too slender premises, many are led to consider as difficulties nearly insuperable the hostile superstition, the barbarous customs, and savage horrors which reign there to an almost unlimited extent; while at the same time, lost in inquiry concerning the best practical measures, the mind turns alternately from one project to another, and travels through all the plans that can be devised, of research, of civilization, of education, until weary, spiritless, and desponding, it is ready to shrink from attempting any."

After perusing this very interesting Report, it is wholly unnecessary to speak of either the zeal and learning of Mr. Jowett, or of the necessity of aiding him in his laudable exertions.

The Testaments in Modern Greek are very acceptable at Smyrna and the Islands, for Syria, Aleppo, and the Sea Coast of Egypt; but those for Mecca and Constantinople are required

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required in a more elevated and classical style.—The unremitted labour and cordial good will that animate the great design, will accomplish every difficulty, and render the Scriptures as familiar there as in any part of civilized Europe.

Devoutly praying for their increase and growing success, let every Christian do his part, and then we may indulge the delightful hope that the time is not far distant, when the mighty design of these benevolent Institutions shall be accomplished, and when every human being shall be enabled to read in his own tongue the wonderful works of God, and see them more immediately extended to the establishment of universal righteousness and peace! A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct.* 12.

IN the month of November, 1812, I transmitted you an account of the Ceremonial of Consecrating the New Burial Ground in this Parish by the Lord Bishop of London: and I have now the pleasure to announce that the first Stone of the beautiful new Gothic Church to be built in the above-mentioned cemetery, which is generally allowed to be the largest in the vicinity of London, was laid this day, by the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, Rector, as proxy for his brother, his Grace Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who was prevented from attending, to the great regret of all present, by receiving his Majesty's commands to attend his Majesty at his Palace in Pall Mall. Tickets had been issued for the admission of the parishioners and their friends, the female part of whom were accommodated in a spacious amphitheatre erected at the East end of the Church. The fineness of the day, and the brilliancy of so many elegantly-dressed ladies seated one above another, formed altogether one of the most gratifying spectacles that can possibly be conceived. About half-past five o'clock the procession for laying the first Stone moved forwards in the following order:

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Band;—Beadles two and two;—the Architect, Mr. James Savage, with his Plans;—the Master Builder, with a Silver Trowell, on a crimson velvet Cushion;—the Treasurer, with a metal Box and Coins on a crimson velvet Cushion, and the Brass Plate, thus inscribed:

"This Stone was laid on the 12th day of October, A.D. 1820, by Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, Rector. Richard Rattenbury and Richard Mann, Churchwardens."

The Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, Rector, supported by his two Churchwardens;—the Curates and Lecturer of the Parish;—and the Trustees.

As the procession moved forward, the Rector read the service used on similar occasions; and, upon approaching the East end of the Church, he deposited the Coins and Brass Plate, and spread the mortar on the chief stone, which had been prepared for the purpose; the upper stone was then lowered down and secured: and the ceremony being thus ended, a signal was given, and the air resounded with the acclamations of the assembled multitude.

On the next morning the Churchwardens received the following Letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, stating the reasons of his non-attendance.

"*London, Oct.* 13, 1820.

"GENTLEMEN,—The Rev. Dr. Wellesley will have informed you of the circumstance which prevented me from attending yesterday, according to appointment, the ceremony of laying the first stone of your Church. I had received his Majesty's commands to attend his Majesty; and having informed Dr. Wellesley, that I could attend you if dismissed by his Majesty before half-past five, I was not dismissed till a quarter before six; and I could not have reached Chelsea till long after dark. I then went to the Ordnance; and did not return home till half past six, when I received Dr. Wellesley's note expressing your intention to wait for me till I could come, and your wish that I should attend you, however late. It was then, however, quite dark, and I concluded that if I had gone to Chelsea I should have found nobody. I hope that under these circumstances you will excuse my not having attended according to appointment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

WELLINGTON."

The New Church is to be completed in two years, and is calculated to hold two thousand persons.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

THE following Letter, the innocent sportive assumed autograph of the King of Prussia, to the memorable Rousseau, is the production of the late celebrated Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. It was the theme of every tongue of the Literati at Paris and London at the time it was written.

"LE ROI DE PRUSSE A MONSR. ROUSSEAU."

"MON CHER JEAN JAQUES,

"Vous avez renoncé à Genève votre Patrie; vous vous êtes fait chasser de la Suisse Pays tant vanté dans vos ecrits; la France vous a decreté; venez donc chez moi. J'admire vos talents; je m'amuse de vos reveries qui (soit dit en passant) vous occupent trop et trop long tems. Il faut à la fin être sage et heureux. Vous avez fait assez parler de vous par des singularités peu convenables à un véritable grand homme. Demontrez à vos ennemis que vous pouvez avoir quelquefois *le sens commun*; cela les fachera sans vous faire tort. Mes Etats vous offrent une retraite paisable. Je vous veux du bien, et je vous en ferai, si vous le trouvez bon; mais si vous vous obstinez à rejetter mon sécours, attendez vous que je ne le dirai à personne; si vous persistez à vous creuser l'esprit pour trouver de nouveaux malheurs—choisissez les tels que vous voudrez. Je suis Roi; je puis vous en procurer au grè de vos souhaits, et ce qui surement ne vous arrivera pas vis-à-vis de vos ennemis. Je cesserai de vous persécuter, quand vous cesserez de mettre votre gloire à l'être,

"Votre bon Ami, FREDERIC."

David Hume, D'Alembert, Diderot, and all the wits of the era, lauded this Letter and the Author *ad astra*.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

I CANNOT conceive how "S. I. A." (p. 113), or any one, could imagine from my language that I stated the West front of St. Katherine's Church to have remained uninjured; as I well knew it had been cruelly innovated upon in a former repair; neither did I represent the North side of the Nave as "remaining uninjured in all the hoary majesty of four hundred years;" as if such had been the case I could not with any propriety have applied the term venerable to its *appearance*. But even a *mouldering* wall, the work of our ancestors, is more agreeable to the eyes of an Antiquary than the modern appearance which the covering of cement gives this antient building.

I recommended the application of the cement to the choir, because it is chiefly rebuilt with modern brickwork, and it would undoubtedly be improved by any alteration that could be made; at least on the South and Eastern parts of it, to which "S. I. A." surely cannot object, because a few feet of masonry are left at the basement of the buttresses: the North side being almost secluded from the public eye would not require any ornamental application; the small remains of antiquity on that side seem as if left as a guide to the enquiring Antiquary, with the "mind's eye" to look beyond the modern insertions and alterations (I will not offend your Correspondent by adding of parish carpenters and plasterers) and to see this once elegant structure in the state it was when drawn by the accurate pencil of Hollar.

The reason "S. I. A." gives for removing the arms from the windows is such, as any innovator, or defender of innovations, could be expected to adduce, and is in plain words this, "that they are not worth the preservation." The antient Church itself may at some future period meet with no better fate. "A crazy old fabric! a remnant of Popery! pull it down, Mr. Architect, and build a modern Church in its place more commodious and comfortable."

I am sorry that the doorways your Correspondent saw should have been closed up, but what else could have been expected from such restorers, as he volunteers to defend? I only "lamented" the loss of such antiquities as were visible. It would have been presumption to have expected any others to be brought to light: at the same time I cannot agree with "S. I. A." that the tracery of the windows was inelegant. It was of that description which marked the Edwardian æra, before the introduction of the formal upright divisions, which were in use till the loss of the style. But admitting it was even worse than that gentleman asserts, nothing is gained by the clumsy garbled imitation which now appears in the windows.

Before I conclude, I should wish, Mr. Urban, to be understood, that neither a spirit of false criticism, nor I hope an "uncandid judgment," guides

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guides me in my "lamentations," as "S. I. A." has pleasantly styled them. If I could see those professional men who imitate or restore our antient architecture condescend to be guided by the principles which directed their antient predecessors, rather than any modern fancy of their own, I would be the first to record their praise.

Mr. Walters seems greatly to have misunderstood my meaning; the object of my Letter (Aug. Mag. p. 127) was to shew the superiority of Pointed Architecture for Churches over the Grecian or Roman styles. It was not my intention to censure economy; for my remarks as well applied to buildings of stone as brick. On the contrary, laudable economy is always praiseworthy. But when I spoke of Churches having plain bodies and equivocal appearances, I meant, that if they had been built in the former style, such remarks could not have been applicable; and if, instead of the windows I objected to, Pointed arches, embellished with the mullions and tracery so justly admired in our antient Churches, had occupied their situations, little doubt could be entertained of the destination of the erection; and the adoption of any material in their construction to save expense, would have received praise rather than censure. Mr. Walters must be aware that structures of the Pointed style, as well as any other, may be built to meet a limited expense; and as he allows its superiority for ecclesiastical edifices, I cannot agree with him in retaining the Grecian and Roman styles for the reason he mentions; as sufficient variety may be always found in the successive æras of the Pointed style, which are as essentially different as any of the five orders.

If the Dissenters make it an article of conscience to assemble in plain meeting houses, they certainly adorn their pulpits with greater profusion than those in the Established Church. The reason is obvious; the pulpit is their altar, and to that their principal attention is directed.

How far Parish Committees are guided by their architects, I have as yet heard nothing to make me alter my former opinion. But on this head I ask Mr. Walters whether it is customary for professional men to present (with a very few exceptions) any designs but Grecian for Churches. Such are the majority exhibited at Somerset House, and in the last exhibition there were three designs for a Church at Chelsea, all in that style. I feel confident if the profession generally would submit designs in the Pointed style, they would in many instances meet with acceptance, in preference to others, except when a spirit of bigoted fanaticism rejected them on the ground of their monastic appearance. E. I. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

THE Origin of Names seems to have been hitherto rather superficially treated; and there is not wanting reason to believe, that from the surname may be drawn very probable conclusions respecting not only the trade or profession of the family's founders, but also their bodily peculiarities, qualities, accomplishments, or defects, and the degree of respectability in which they were held; remarkable accidents which have happened to particular persons, are also frequently recorded in their surnames. Those resulting from personal description, are probably much older than those from trades or professions, these not having been regularly exercised by particular persons, until nations were considerably advanced in civilization; for before that period, every man was his own smith, carpenter, mason, &c. and every man made his own clothes and shoes. But from the earliest times, it was necessary to distinguish one man from another, which could only be done by pointing out personal qualities, or places of residence. For *John*, the *son of John*, or *William*, would suit more than one; but *John Crookshanks*, the son of John, could only suit a bandy-legged man; and thus Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Golightly, Mr. Swift, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Ambler, and Mr. Jumper, drew their names from the bodily agility of the first bearers; and Mr. Heavysides, Messrs. Saunter, Onslow, and Waddle, from the contrary quality. The Pains, Akinheads, Akinsides, Anguishes, and Headacres, owed their appellations to the dolorous sensations of their ancestors; while the Wilds, the Sangwines, the Joys, the Merrys, and the Bucks, announce

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nounce the descent from a set of happy thoughtless sinners of the earliest ages.

Several respectable families seem to have originated with foundlings, and their names may possibly point out the places where they were exposed. Among these are Townsend, Lane, Street, Churchyard, Court, Stair, Barn, Stables, Grange, Orchard, &c.

Bastards have not only their birth indicated by the surnames, but also the degree, rank, or station of their parents, thus, Misson, Goodyson, Mollyson, Anson, Jennison, Bettison, and Nelson, were called after their mother's name, those of their fathers being unknown. But Misson, and Goodison, were visibly the produce of *faux-pas* of Miss, and of Goody; whereas, Jenni-son, Nel-son, Bet-son, &c. were the slips of dairy and milk-maids, or other girls in low stations. The like distinction may be traced in illegitimates, whose *fathers* were unknown. Masterson and Stewardson, shew the children of the Master and Steward; while Jackson, Thompson, and Wilson, were the misbegotten offspring of hinds, servants and labourers. Surnames sometimes help us to guess at the place where the heads of particular families were born; probably the name of Perry was given to some pleasant, brisk, Worcestershire lad, and that of Perkin, to one of a like description, born in one of the cyder counties, of a weaker frame of body.

It seems difficult to account for some extraordinary names; many of them are probably compiled from foreign ones. Such as Bomgarson, Higgenbottom, and divers others. The first is the German name for a tree-garden, that is, an orchard, and the latter signifying in the same tongue (Icken-baum) an oak tree.

In process of time, when men began to attach themselves to particular callings, professions, and trades, they likewise began from them to apply surnames of Smith, Butcher, Baker, &c. &c. in the manner still practised in large public houses, where we may daily hear persons called by the additions of their offices, as John Ostler! Betty Chambermaid! Jenny Cook! Will Drawer! and Sam Boots! * * *.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

THE following singular nebulous appearances were noticed at Dudley, in the evening of Sunday the 24th of September.

The Sun having just descended in a gorgeous robe of empurpled glory, a dark dense cloud appeared motionless for some time in the South-west. At last the upper portion of it broke into long narrow stripes; which, moving in the wind's direction, were slowly followed by similar ones, till the whole hemisphere was covered with them, as regular in line, extending from the Northern to the Southern verge of the horizon, and as equi-distant from each other, as the furrows in a well-ploughed field; resembling, moreover, both in lustre and form, the stripes which adorn a mackarel fresh drawn from its native element. Never, in a single instance, varying their distance from each other, they proceeded, with an easy simultaneous flow, towards the North-east, till the cloud which supplied them became exhausted: when they assumed a totally different figure, resembling the chequered squares of a chess-board. With these, as before it had been with the parallel lines, the whole face of heaven was covered: when "the Moon, in mellow glory rising," peeped above the hills, as if to admire the grand and novel spectacle. As she attained altitude, the small nebulous masses, losing their late regularity of form and richness of colour, assumed a fleecy whiteness, appearing (as Bloomfield beautifully expresses it) "like flocks at rest" on a boundless plain.

Such a spectacle, at such a time, when one of the finest harvests ever known had "filled our hearts with food and gladness," could not fail to lead the mind to that heavenly Shepherd, who, regarding the wants of all his creatures, "openeth his hand, and filleth all things living with plenteousness." B.

CURIOSO says, he has lately been informed, that the house at Paris in which Voltaire formerly resided is shut up, and has not been opened since his death, pursuant to his Will, and that it was not to be opened until the year 1820. Our Correspondent then inquires if this is really the case?

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Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire.

Knill Court, Herefordshire.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE accompanying drawings will, I trust, prove interesting to your Readers *(see Plate I.)*

The first exhibits a view of the venerable remains of Dryburgh Abbey, in Berwickshire, on the banks of the Tweed, about 24 miles from Edinburgh. This Abbey was founded by King David I. Its fine ruins are the property of the Earl of Buchan (the father of British Antiquities), whose elegant villa, called Dryburgh Abbey, is in its immediate neighbourhood, as seen in the view.

The second is a view of Knill Court (with a prospect of the vale of Radnor), the seat of the family of Walsham, now of Colonel Walsham Garbett, the late Lady Romilly's brother. Lady Romilly and her sisters were born here, and resided here some years with their father, Francis Garbett, esq. Lady Romilly was the eldest daughter; whose lamented death, and the consequent breaking-down of the great mind of her affectionate husband, are fresh in the recollection of your Readers *. She and Sir Samuel were both buried in Knill Church, which is seen in the View. The original drawing from which this is copied was taken in company with Lady Romilly in 1794.

The Parish of Knill, in the Hundred of Wigmore, and county of Hereford, is situated on the very borders of Herefordshire, adjoining Radnorshire: it is two miles and a quarter from Kington, four miles from Presteigne, and about twenty from the County-town. It is a discharged Rectory, valued in the King's Books at *4l. 10s.* The Patron is Col. Garbett. The Church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Resident Population in 1801, was 72. J. W.

* See vol. LXXXVIII. part ii. pp. 465, 466. 633.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

OXFORDSHIRE. *(Continued from p. 216.)*

COLLEGES AND HALLS, *continued.*

MAGDALEN COLLEGE was founded by William of Waynfleet, Bp. of Winchester, as a Hall, in 1448; and converted into a College in 1457. The great tower of beautiful Gothic architecture, was built in 1492. Of the new quadrangle, one side only is finished. It was built in 1733, from a design of Holdsworth, author of "Muscipulæ," and is 300 feet long. The Chapel is very elegant: the windows of painted glass: over the altar is a beautiful painting of "Our Saviour bearing his Cross," by Moralez; and "The Last Judgment," by Fuller, praised by Addison. In the court is a series of hyeroglyphics sculptured in stone. The great oak at the entrance of the water-walk, noticed by Evelyn, fell June 27, 1789. It was more than 600 years old, and its cubic contents 754 feet. Magdalen was visited by Edward IV. in 1481; Richard III. in 1483; Arthur, Prince of Wales, in 1496 and 1501; Henry, Prince of Wales, matriculated here in 1605; and Fairfax and Cromwell, who dined here and were created Doctors of Civil Law in 1649.—Of this College, *Prelates*, CARDINAL POLE of Canterbury; Bolton of Armagh; CARDINAL WOLSEY, Lee, and Frewen of York; Cooper of Winchester; Longland of Lincoln; Warner of Rochester; Nicholson of Gloucester; LATIMER, and HOUGH of Worcester (who, whilst President, manfully vindicated the privileges of the Fellows against James II.); Mayhew of Hereford; HORNE of Norwich; and Hopkins of Derry. *Statesmen*, Sir Francis Knollys; and John and George Digby, Earls of Bristol. *Classical Scholars*, Walton Haddon; and Field Dean of Gloucester. *Benefactors to Learning*, Sir THOMAS BODLEY; and Dean Colet. *Divines*, Roper; Lawrence Humphrey (buried in the chapel, 1590); Pierce, and HAMMOND. *Martyrologist*, FOX. *Cosmographer*, Heylin. *Lexicographer*, Coles. *Grammarians*, LILY; and Robertson. *Philologist*, Chilmead. *Diplomatist*, Sir Thomas Roe. *Dramatist*, Sir Robert Howard. *Parliamentarian*, HAMPDEN. *Physicians*, Wotton; and LINACRE. *Astrologer*, Forman. *Traveller and Biographer*, Dr. Thomas Smith. *Historian*, GIBBON. *Poets*, Wilber; ADDISON (who wrote his

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Drybrugh Abbey, Berwickshire.

J. Walton del. — Knill Court, Herefordshire. — R. Hollis sculp.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE accompanying drawings will, I trust, prove interesting to your Readers *(see Plate I.)*

The first exhibits a view of the [illegible]able remains of Dryburgh Ab[illegible] in Berwickshire, on the banks [illegible] Tweed, about 24 miles from [illegible]gh. This Abbey was found[illegible] King David I. Its fine ruins [illegible] property of the Earl of Bu[illegible] the father of British Anti[illegible], whose elegant villa, called [illegible]gh Abbey, is in its immediate [illegible]ourhood, as seen in the view.

The second is a view of Knill Court [illegible] a prospect of the vale of Rad[illegible], the seat of the family of Wal[illegible], now of Colonel Walsham Gar[illegible], the late Lady Romilly's brother. [illegible]y Romilly and her sisters were [illegible] here, and resided here some [illegible] with their father, Francis Gar[illegible]esq. Lady Romilly was the eld[illegible]aughter; whose lamented death, and the consequent breaking-down of the great mind of her affectionate husband, are fresh in the recollection of your Readers *. She and Sir Samuel were both buried in Knill Church, which is seen in the View. The original drawing from which this is copied was taken in company with Lady Romilly in 1794.

The Parish of Knill, in the Hundred of Wigmore, and county of Hereford, is situated on the very borders of Herefordshire, adjoining Radnorshire: it is two miles and a quarter from Kington, four miles from Presteigne, and about twenty from the County-town. It is a discharged Rectory, valued in the King's Books at *4l.* 10*s.* The Patron is Col. Garbett. The Church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Resident Population in 1801, was 72. J. W.

* See vol. LXXXVIII. part ii. pp. 465, 466. 633.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

OXFORDSHIRE. *(Continued from p. 216.)*

COLLEGES AND HALLS, *continued.*

MAGDALEN COLLEGE was founded by William of Waynfleet, Bp. of Winchester, as a Hall, in 1448; and converted into a College in 1457. The great tower of beautiful Gothic architecture, was built in 1492. Of the new quadrangle, one side only is finished. It was built in 1733, from a design of Holdsworth, author of "Muscipulæ," and is 300 feet long. The Chapel is very elegant: the windows of painted glass: over the altar is a beautiful painting of "Our Saviour bearing his Cross," by Moralez; and "The Last Judgment," by Fuller, praised by Addison. In the court is a series of hyeroglyphics sculptured in stone. The great oak at the entrance of the water-walk, noticed by Evelyn, fell June 27, 1789. It was more than 600 years old, and its cubic contents 754 feet. Magdalen was visited by Edward IV. in 1481; Richard III. in 1483; Arthur, Prince of Wales, in 1496 and 1501; Henry, Prince of Wales, matriculated here in 1605; and Fairfax and Cromwell, who dined here and were created Doctors of Civil Law in 1649.—Of this College, *Prelates*, CARDINAL POLE of Canterbury; Bolton of Armagh; CARDINAL WOLSEY, Lee, and Frewen of York; Cooper of Winchester; Longland of Lincoln; Warner of Rochester; Nicholson of Gloucester; LATIMER, and HOUGH of Worcester (who, whilst President, manfully vindicated the privileges of the Fellows against James II.); Mayhew of Hereford; HORNE of Norwich; and Hopkins of Derry. *Statesmen*, Sir Francis Knollys; and John and George Digby, Earls of Bristol. *Classical Scholars*, Walton Haddon; and Field Dean of Gloucester. *Benefactors to Learning*, Sir THOMAS BODLEY; and Dean Colet. *Divines*, Roper; Lawrence Humphrey (buried in the chapel, 1590); Pierce, and HAMMOND. *Martyrologist*, FOX. *Cosmographer*, Heylin. *Lexicographer*, Coles. *Grammarians*, LILY; and Robertson. *Philologist*, Chilmead. *Diplomatist*, Sir Thomas Roe. *Dramatist*, Sir Robert Howard. *Parliamentarian*, HAMPDEN. *Physicians*, Wotton; and LINACRE. *Astrologer*, Forman. *Traveller and Biographer*, Dr. Thomas Smith. *Historian*, GIBBON. *Poets*, Wither; ADDISON (who wrote his

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his Cato whilst a scholar here); Collins; Yalden, Holdsworth, and Hurdis. *Tory*, Sacheverell. *Nonconformist*, Gale.

Merton College, the oldest College in Oxford, derives its name from Walter de *Merton*, Bp. of Rochester and Chancellor of England, who founded it in 1264. It has three courts, the principal of which is 110 feet by 100. The Library, the most antient in the Kingdom, was founded by Rede, Bp. of Chichester, in 1376. In the Chapel is a beautiful cross commemorative of John Bloxham and John Whytton, warden and benefactor. The windows are richly painted; the East window is very handsome. Over the altar is "The Crucifixion," by Tintoret. The first common room in the University was fitted up here in 1661. Merton was the temporary abode of Catharine of Arragon in 1518; Elizabeth in 1592; Henrietta-Maria in 1644; and Alexander Emperor of Russia, and his sister the Duchess of Oldenburgh, afterwards Queen of Wurtenburgh, in 1814.—Of this College, *Reformer*, Wickliffe. *Prelates*, Bradwardin, "Doctor profundus," and Islip of Canterbury; Fitz-James of London; Waynflet of Winchester; Rede, Bickley, and Carleton, of Chichester; Rodburne of St. David's (who built the tower and gateway here); Hooper of Gloucester; Jewell and John Earle (author of "Micro-Cosmography," buried in the Chapel, 1665) of Salisbury; Reynolds of Norwich; and Huntingdon of Raphoe. *Schoolmen*, Duns Scotus, "Doctor Subtilis;" and William Occam, "Doctor Invincibilis." *Scholars*, Drusius; Sir Henry Savile (cenotaph in the chapel, died 1622); and Farnaby. *Geometricians* and *Astronomers*, Henry Briggs, first Savilian Professor (monument in the chapel, 1630), and Bainbridge. *Benefactor to Learning*, Sir Thomas Bodley (buried here in 1613, his monument by Nicholas Stone, cost 200*l*.) *Diplomatist*, Sir Isaac Wake. *Parliamentarian General*, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. *Antiquary* and *Biographer*, Anthony Wood (buried in the chapel, 1695); *Orientalist*, Samuel Clarke, the first Archytypographer of the University. *Lawyer*, Sir Nathaniel Brent. *Roman Catholic*, Cressy. *Poets*, Grimoald; and Heywood. *Essayist*, Sir Richard Steele. *Physicians*, Chamber; Owen; Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Goulston, founder of the Goulstonian Lecture; and Dickenson. *Critic*, Tyrwhitt. *Numismatist*, Ruding.

New College was founded by William of Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester, in 1379-80, by the name of "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford," but its familiar appellation of New College has been ever since retained, although it is the oldest college in the University as to its principal buildings, and the seventh in the order of foundation. Quadrangle 168 feet by 129. The Chapel is the most magnificent in Oxford. Cloisters 106 feet by 105. Anti-chapel 80 feet by 36. Choir 100 by 35. The windows are of painted glass. In the great West window is "The Nativity," below which are "The Seven Cardinal Virtues," executed by Jervais from cartoons by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Here is preserved the superb crosier of the Founder, silver-gilt. The Hall is 78 feet by 35. The Garden-court was finished in 1684.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Chichele and Warham of Canterbury; Thomas de Cranley of Dublin (buried in the chapel, 1417); Lowth of London; Bilson of Winchester; Russel of Lincoln, the first perpetual Chancellor of the University; Sherborn of Chichester; Beckington, Lake, and Kenn (one of the Seven Bishops) of Bath and Wells; Bisse of Hereford; Lavington of Exeter; Gunning, and Turner (one of the Seven Bishops) of Ely. *Statesmen*, Sir Henry Sydney; and William Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele. *Lawyers*, Chief Justice Sir Edward Herbert; and Wood, author of "Institutes." *Civilians*, Sir Henry Martin; Sir Thomas Ryves; and Dr. Zouch. *Martyr*, Philpot. *Mathematician*, Lydiat. *Antiquary*, Talbot. *Biographers*, Pitts, and Oldys. *Epigrammatists*, Bastard; and Owen. *Learned Printer*, Fowler. *Physicians*, Baley; and Musgrave. *Roman Catholics*, Harding; Saunders; and Stapleton. *Scholars*, Grocyn; James Bond, first Librarian of the Bodleian; and Holmes. *Poets*, Turberville; Herbert Earl of Pembroke; Sir Henry Wotton; Somervile; and Pitt. *Translator*, Dr. William Smith. *Political Writer*, Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor. *Miscellaneous Writers*, Spence; Dr. Gloster Ridley, and his son James.

Oriel

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Oriel College was founded in 1324 by Edward II. at the instigation of Adam de Brom, Rector of Hanworth, in Middlesex, who was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, 1332. Its name is derived from a large messuage, called "*La Oroile*," given to the College by Edward III. in 1327, to which the Scholars soon removed. Hall 50 feet by 20. Library 83 feet long, 28 broad, and 20 high. Among the plate are two curious cups, one given by Edward II. (engraved in Gent's. Mag. for May, 1784); the other by Bp. Carpenter.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Arundel of Canterbury; Butler of Durham; Pecock of Chichester; Carpenter, donor of the cup; and Lloyd (one of the Seven Bishops) of Worcester. *Roman Catholic*, Cardinal Allen. *Lawyers*, the Republican Prynne; Chief Justices Scroggs, and Holt. *Embassador*, Sir Henry Unton. *Seaman*, Sir Walter Raleigh. *Satirists*, Langland, author of "Pierce Plowman;" and Barclay, of "Ship of Fools." *Divine*, Berriman. *Wit and Poet*, Braithwaite, author of "Drunken Barnaby." *Schoolmaster and Critic*, Dr. Joseph Warton.

Pembroke College was founded in 1624, on the site of Broadgates-hall, by the bequest of Thomas Tesdale, esq. of Glympton, in this county, augmented by Richard Wightwick, Rector of East Ildesley in Berkshire. It was so named in compliment to William Herbert, Earl of *Pembroke*, at that time Chancellor of the University.—Of Broadgates Hall and this College, *Prelates*, Moore of Canterbury; Newcome of Armagh; Bonner of London; and Cardinal Repingdon of Lincoln. *Lawyers*, Chief Justice Dyer; and Sir William Blackstone. *Topographers*, Camden, and Morant of Essex. *Parliamentarian*, Pym. *Warrior*, Carew Earl of Totness. *Physician*, Sir Thomas Browne. *Classical Scholar*, Durell. *Metaphysician and Mystic*, Henderson. *Calvinistic Methodist*, Whitfield. *Dramatist*, Southern. *Poets*, Shenstone and Graves. *Moralist*, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Queen's College was founded in 1340 by Robert Eglesfield, Rector of Burgh sultus Stanmore in Cumberland, and Confessor to Philippa *Queen* of Edward III. He was buried in the old chapel of this college in 1349. The present buildings form an oblong 300 feet by 220; and consist of two quadrangles; the South, begun 1710, architect Hawksmoor, is 140 feet by 130; the North is 130 by 90. The Hall is 60 feet by 30; the Library 123 feet long. The old song at bringing in the Boar's head to dinner on Christmas-day is given in Gent's. Mag. vol. LII. The modern song is in "The Oxford Sausage."—Of this College was Henry V. who when he appeared before his father Henry IV. on being suspected of an intention to disturb the peace of the realm, was "apparelled in a gowne of blew sattin, full of oilet holes, at every hole the needle hanging by a silk thred with which it was sewed." This dress, which Andrews says has puzzled antiquaries and critics to account for, was emblematical of his peaceful pursuits as an academician of this college, and is a rebus on the name of its founder, Eaglesfield, formed of *aiguille* needle, and *fil* thread; and there is still a custom for the bursar to present at New Year's day to every member of the college a needle and thread, with the advice, "Take this and be thrifty."—Of this College, the *Reformer*, Wicliffe. *Prelates*, Cardinal Bainbridge of York; Nicholson of Cashel; Cardinal Beaufort and Langton of Winchester; Compton and Gibson of London; Potter of Carlisle; Barlow of Lincoln; Carleton of Chichester; and Tanner of St. Asaph. *Lawyers*, Chief-Justice Sir John Banks; and Chief-Baron Sir Edward Turnour. *Philosopher*, Halley. *Orientalist*, Hyde. *Saxonists*, Rawlinson; and Thwaites. *Greek Scholars*, Mill; and Milton. *Biographer*, Smith. *Arithmetician*, Wingate. *Lexicographer*, Holyoak. *Physician*, Floyer. *Dramatist*, Wycherley. *Traveller*, Shaw. *Antiquaries*, Burton, commentator on Antoninus, Hugh Todd, and Rowe Mores. *Divines*, the Northern Apostle, Bernard Gilpin; his descendant the amiable William Gilpin, author on the Picturesque; Seed; Horneck; and Rotheram. *Poets*, Addison; Tickell; Collins; and Dalton. The murdered Sir Thomas Overbury. Burn, author of "Justice of the Peace."

St. John's College was founded in 1555, and dedicated to "God, the Virgin Mary, and *St. John Baptist*," by Sir Thomas White, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1553, and was buried in the chapel of this college, 1566. In the Library is a valuable collection of books and MSS. given by Abp. Laud,

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Laud, who gave also the two brazen statues of Charles I. and his queen by Fanelli, cost 400*l.* and built three sides of the principal quadrangle, architect, Inigo Jones. The fine East window of the chapel cost 1500*l.* Of this College, *Prelates*, Laud and Juxon of Canterbury (both Presidents of the College, and both buried in its chapel: Laud, who was beheaded, 1644-5, and whose body was removed here from All Hallows, Barking, London, in 1663; and Juxon in the same year); Dawes of York; and Mew of Winchester. *Statesmen*, Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the annalist; and Sir William Trumbull, friend of Pope. *Lawyer*, Chief Justice Sir James Whitelocke. *Mathematicians and Astronomers*, Blagrave; Briggs, first Savilian Professor; and Edward Bernard (who was buried in this chapel, 1697). *Chronologer*, Sir John Marsham. *Physicians*, Levinz; James; and Monro. *Botanists*, How; Sherrard; and Dillenius. *Antiquaries*, Dr. Richard Rawlinson (whose heart is in an urn in this chapel, 1755); Dr. Ducarel; and Sir Joseph Ayloffe. *Political Economist*, Tucker, Dean of Gloucester. *Political Party-writer*, Amherst. *Schoolmasters*, Bonwicke; and Bishop the poet. *Jesuit*, Campian. *Dramatists*, Shirley; and Higgons. *Dramatic Commentator*, Whalley.

Trinity College was founded in 1554-5, and dedicated to "the Holy and Undivided *Trinity*," by Sir Thomas Pope, Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. and Mary I. He died in 1558-9, and was buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, whence his body was removed to this chapel in 1567. The altar-piece is beautifully carved by Grinling Gibbons. Among the plate is an exquisitely engraved silver chalice, given by Sir Thomas Pope, which belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban's.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Sheldon of Canterbury; Cobbe of Dublin; Ward of Salisbury; Ironside and Ralph Bathurst (monument in this chapel, 1704) of Bristol. *Statesmen*, Calvert first Lord Baltimore; Montague Earl of Halifax; Pitt Earl of Chatham; and Lord North, afterwards Second Earl of Guildford. *Lawyers*, Selden and Lord Chancellor Somers. *Divines*, Chillingworth; Derham; and Whitby. *Naturalist*, Evelyn, author of "Sylva." *Republican Generals*, Ireton; and Ludlow. *Traveller*, Sir Henry Blount. *Mathematicians*, Allen; Gillibrand; and Potter. *Poets*, Sir John Denham; Settle; Merrick; Thomas Warton (monument in the chapel, 1790); and Headley. *Founder of the Poetry Lecture*, Birkinhead. *Political Writer*, Harrison, author of "Oceana." *Antiquaries*, Aubrey; Wise; and Lethuellier. *Heraldic Writer*, Sir Edward Bysche. *Collector*, Coxeter. *Hydraulist*, Sir John Ford.

University College was founded in 1280 by the *University*, with the money bequeathed by William of Durham, who died at Rouen 1249. Front 260 feet. The West quadrangle is 100 feet square. The East Court has only three sides, each about 80 feet long.—Of this College, *Prelates*, Abbot and Potter of Canterbury; Matthew of York; Ridley of London; Skirlaw, Cardinal Langley; and Sherwood of Durham; Flemming of Lincoln; and Lyttelton of Carlisle. *Lawyers*, Sir Dudley Digges; Chief Justice Sir George Cooke; and Sir Robert Chambers. *General*, Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia. *Mathematicians*, Leonard and Thomas Digges. *Saxonist*, Elstob. *Orientalists*, Loftus; and Sir William Jones (cenotaph by Flaxman in the chapel, he died 1794). *Historians*, Lord Herbert of Cherbury; and Carte. *Poets*, Stanyhurst; and Jago. *Dramatic Biographer*, Langhaine. *Physician*, Radcliffe. *Divine*, Bingham. *Roman Catholic*, Walker. *Nonconformist*, Flavel.

Wadham College was founded in 1610, from the bequest of Nicholas *Wadham*, esq. of Edge, in Somersetshire, and by Dorothy, his widow, the daughter of Sir William Petre. Cost 10,816*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The Hall is 70 feet by 35. Library 55 by 30. Chapel 70 by 30. Anti-chapel 80 by 35. The East window finely painted by Van Linge. The origin of the Royal Society was in the philosophical meetings held over the gateway in this college under its warden, Dr. John Wilkins (afterwards Bp. of Chester), from 1652 to 1659, when he was made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Of Wadham, *Prelates*, Wilkins of Chester; Gauden of Worcester; Ward of Salisbury; Sprat of Rochester; and Ironside of Bristol. *Lawyer*, Chief Justice Pratt. *Physicians*, Mayow and Austen. *Astronomer*, Costard. *Speaker of the House of Commons*, Onslow. *Poets*, Wilmot Earl of Rochester; Sir Charles Sedley;

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Sedley; Dr. Trapp; and Walsh. *Translators*, Creech, and Sydenham. *Hebrician*, Kennicott. *Persian Lexicographer*, Richardson. *Classical Scholar*, Bentley. *Philologist*, Harris. Divine, Dr. Humphrey Hody (buried in the Chapel, 1706). *Admiral*, Blake. *Architect*, Sir Christopher Wren. *Botanist*, Warner.

Worcester College was founded in 1714, from the bequest of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. of Bentley Pauncefort in the county of Worcester, whence its name. It was erected on the site of Gloucester Hall, so called from the title of Richard de Clare, 3d Earl of Gloucester, who resided there in 1260, and was converted into a Seminary for Monks in 1283, in which were educated the Historians of Walsingham and Winchcombe, and Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's. The Hall and Chapel are each 60 feet by 30. The Library, which is rich in architectural books and MSS. is 100 feet long.—Of Gloucester Hall, *Traveller*, Coryate. *Mathematician*, Allen. *Poet*, Lovelace. *Philosopher*, Sir Kenelm Digby. *First Historical Professor*, Weare. Of Worcester College, *Comedian*, Foote. *Physician*, Wall. *Hebrician*, Blayney.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Under Salisbury Plain.*

UPHANT or Urchfont House is the residence of Mrs. Compton, a short distance from Devizes, in the county of Wilts. It was built by Sir Wm. Pynsint, who gave this and his other property to the late Lord Chatham, on account of his political character. Lord Chatham afterwards sold it to the Duke of Queensbury, who leased it out on lives. It is held now under Wm. Salmon of South Broom House, near Devizes. In a field in this parish, adjoining to Wickham Green, the property of Wm. Tinker, Esq. of Littleton, in this county, are three graves, of John, Jacob, and Humphry Giddons, who are said to have died of the plague. It appears, indeed, from the Parish Register, that this disorder raged in the parish in the year 1644, and it is natural to conclude that the abovementioned persons were buried at that time, though there is no mention of their names in the Register. There is also a very remarkable circumstance handed down to posterity, of the Minister of the Parish of Urchfont (Mr. Peter Glassbrook), his son, and four grandchildren, having died in the plague, and that they were buried by the hands of a maid servant, the only one who survived, *in the Vicarage house.* A few years since, the Rev. Mr. Smith, late Vicar of this Parish, wishing to add to the height of his rooms, sunk the floor; in doing which, a number of human bones were found, which in a great measure substantiates this traditionary account. In the same field where the three graves above-mentioned are to be seen, is a sort of subterraneous cavern, reported to have been a depot for the plunder, and hiding-place of a notorious robber by the name of Wapley, alias Quabb, who was afterwards tried and executed.

Yours, &c. Clericus.

Tour in Yorkshire.

(Continued from p. 228.)

THE situation of the town of Pontefract is pleasant; its streets spacious and well built, and its market (on Saturday) is considerable, and well supplied. There are many good shops; and an air of cheerful neatness seems generally to prevail. Besides the Church there are places of divine worship appropriated to Methodists, Quakers, and Independents. There is also a Free Grammar School founded by Queen Elizabeth, a Charity School supported by subscription, and several alms-houses, endowed by Dr. Watkinson. The civil jurisdiction of the Borough is vested in the Mayor and twelve Aldermen, who are all Justices of the Peace; and their Town Hall, which is a large and not inelegant building, besides being used for the meetings of the Corporation, has holden in it the Easter Quarter Sessions for the whole West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Borough has sent two members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edw. I., the right of election being in the resident householders, calculated at about 620.

There was formerly a market cross, called *St. Oswald's Cross*, which was taken down in the year 1735, and on the

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the place of its site, a handsome dome erected, which is supported by Doric pillars. This appears to be a fashion in Yorkshire, as a similar building is observable at Beverley.

Contiguous to the town is *the park*, a common pasture, on which every housekeeper has a right to feed a cow or horse by day, upon the payment of a small acknowledgment to the Corporation. On this ground there are annual Races, often well attended, and a commodious stand has been built for the use of the company.

The nursery grounds, which prettily border the town of Pontefract on the South-West, are said to be the oldest as well as the most extensive of the kind, in the North of England.

About a mile and half from Pontefract once stood a Castle belonging to the Dukes of Lancaster, and the hill there is still denominated Castle *Syke* or Site. In a park on the right hand (when passing towards Ackworth) is a mansion, during many years the residence of the Countess Dowager of Mexborough. It commands fine rich views, and a distant prospect of the magnificent seat of the Winns, formerly the great Priory of Nostell.

Descending into Ackworth, the appearance of the Church on a beautiful hill, and the noble edifice which has been converted into a school for the children of Quakers, as well as many other buildings, are remarkably striking.

The name of Ackworth is said to be derived from the abundance of oak trees in the neighbourhood. Oak is still pronounced *yack* in some parts of Yorkshire.

This village is supposed to be one of the most healthy in the whole island, at least if credit may be given to the tables published by the learned and ingenious Dr. Percival of Manchester, who calculated the average number of deaths at a remarkably low rate. It was probably on that account selected for building an appendant nursery to the Foundling Hospital in London, which Institution, however, having after some years declined, afforded by the sale of the premises at Ackworth, an opportunity which was eagerly embraced by some benevolent Quakers, of converting it to its present highly-useful and beneficial purpose,—that of a School for the education of children of both sexes belonging to their persuasion.

This establishment having been repeatedly described in print *, there is the less necessity for enlarging upon the particulars of its plan, which, however, may be said with great truth to reflect the highest credit upon those to whom the community is indebted for its original design, and for the laudable and exemplary manner in which it has been uniformly conducted. The edifice itself occupies a rising ground, and consists of a centre and two wings connected to the main building by colonnades: the whole of white stone dug near the spot, and strongly and durably erected, without ornament or decoration.

Of the internal economy of the School, the highest character is given by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, not only those who are connected with the Quakers, but by all of every denomination and description: and from the remarkable circumstance of there never having yet occurred a single instance of gross or highly reprehensible misconduct amongst the persons who are concerned in the Institution, or the youth under their care, it may be fairly inferred that no ordinary degree of merit and of discretion are and have been united to produce so remarkable an instance of the judicious and faithful appropriation of a charitable fund.

The parish church appears, from its style of architecture, to have been erected about the thirteenth century, and in the church are several monuments: amongst them one in memory of a branch of the Lowthers of Lowther in Westmoreland. Against the wall is a tablet, under two Gothic arches, erected in memory of Frances, daughter of John Saville, Earl of Pomfret, and wife of the Rev. Dr. Bradley, Rector of Ackworth, and Chaplain to Charles I.; who in that capacity attended the unfortunate Monarch in his last moments. On the death of the King, Dr. Bradley was deprived of his benefice, but restored to it after the return of Charles II. There is also a monument in memory of Edward Watkin-

* See particularly vol. III. of Dr. Lettsom's "Hints to promote Beneficence," &c. in which work is given an elevation of the House at Ackworth.

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son,

son, son of Dr. W. Watkinson, of whom a very curious but correct account was inserted in the St. James's Chronicle in October or November, 1804.

The rectory of Ackworth is in the gift of the King as Duke of Lancaster, and the parsonage house adjoining the churchyard is remarkably pleasant, the grounds belonging to it being laid out with taste, and diversified by a lawn, shrubbery, groves, water, and a grotto.

Opposite to the Church is an almshouse, built and endowed by Mary Lowther, about the year 1741, for a school-master and six poor widows, with a stipend to each.

There are many pretty neat residences in and near the town, and a chalybeate spring of considerable strength, has long been occasionally resorted to by invalids, but without having arisen to any great degree of celebrity.

Before I close my remarks, it may not be impertinent to add, that the late celebrated Dr. Buchan once resided at Ackworth, and here composed some of his medical works: that Dr. Watkinson here wrote a Treatise on Economy; and Dr. Jonathan Binns, the able and indefatigable physician and superintendant of the Quakers' School, produced a very useful preliminary work, entitled "An Introduction to English Grammar."

The village of Ackworth is populous, the neighbouring lands fruitful and productive, and the estates consequently valuable. The manor is held in the name of seven persons chosen out of the body of freeholders, but is properly vested in them all collectively; and the seven trustees are denominated *the Lords*. Ackworth Park is a separate and distinct manor, not, as I understand, in any respect dependent upon the greater, which, if I am correctly informed, is not called a paramount manor.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, July* 25.

IN addition to the account of the late Mr. Simpson of this town, in vol. LXXXV. i. 572, I inclose you the Inscription on a Monument recently erected in the Church of St. Chad. The Monument consists of a table deeply panelled, flanked with a fluted pilaster on each side, and surmounted with a richly-carved frieze; round the whole runs a *guillochi*, charged with roses, and inclosing above the table a circular-headed niche, containing a fine bust of the deceased, by Chantrey. The whole is executed in beautiful statuary marble. The Inscription is in Roman capitals.

"John Simpson, born at Stenhouse in Midlothian, 1755, died in this parish, June 15th, 1815. As a man, he was moral, gentle, social, and friendly; in his professional capacity, diligence, accuracy, and irreproachable integrity, insured him esteem and confidence wherever he was employed. And lasting monuments of his skill and ability will be found in the building of this Church, which he superintended; the Bridges of Bewdley, Dunkeld, Craig Ellachie, and Bonar; the Aqueducts of Pontcysylte, and Chirk, and the Locks and Basins of the Caledonian Canal. The strength and maturity of his Christian faith and hope were seen conspicuous in his last illness. To his exemplary conduct as a husband and a father, his afflicted widow and daughters erect this memorial of affection and regret."

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS, *by* Dr. CAREY, *West Square.*

(Continued from p. 34.)

IN the course of his victorious career, Alexander the Great, having violently heated himself by a forced march on a sultry day, had the imprudence to plunge into the river Cydnus, whose waters were remarkable for their extreme coldness. The consequence of this rash act was such as might naturally have been expected: a universal chill and torpor seized his whole frame; and he was taken out senseless, and, to all appearance, nearly dead. He recovered his senses, however, but still lay dangerously ill; when, in a consultation of his medical attendants, it was determined that a certain potion should be administered to him, which was accordingly prepared by his chief physician, Philip. Meantime, a letter had arrived from Parmenio, one of his generals, cautioning the king against that same Philip, as bribed by the Persian monarch Darius, to poison his master.—Alexander read the letter, but did not communicate it to any person, until Philip entered with the bowl containing,

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taining, either the vital or the deadly draught. At that critical moment, the king presented the letter to Philip with one hand, while, with the other, he took the bowl, and fearlessly quaffed its contents.—The event rewarded his generous confidence with a speedy and effectual recovery.—*Lib.* 3, 8, 6 *Extern.*

The celebrated geometrician and astronomer, Archytas of Tarentum, displayed, on a trying occasion, an example of coolness and self-command, which might serve as a useful lesson to those irascible mortals who are over-hasty to inflict punishment for every slight offence.—Having been long absent from home, while attending the lectures of Pythagoras in a distant city—on his return, he found his land in a state of ruinous waste, through the culpable negligence of his steward.—That painful discovery naturally excited a wrathful emotion in his bosom: yet he repressed his rising passion, and, turning to the guilty slave, simply said to him, "I would severely punish you, *were it not that I am angry.*"—*Lib.* 4, 1, 1 *Extern.*

Pittacus, one of the famed *Seven Sages*, had been bitterly and scurrilously lampooned by the poet Alcæus, and was afterward, by the free choice of his fellow citizens, invested with the absolute sovereignty of Mitylenè, his native city, which was also the birth-place and residence of the satirist. Thus exalted, the injured sage had ample means of vengeance against his enemy, and might have taken his life, as the forfeit for his wanton attacks: but he contented himself with gently hinting to him, how completely he now had him in his power.—*Lib.* 4, 1, 6 *Extern.*

The Syrian monarch, Antiochus the Great, after having been conquered by Scipio Asiaticus, and stripped of a considerable portion of his dominions, was often heard to acknowledge himself much obliged to the Romans for that privation, as for an important service; since, by narrowing the boundaries of his kingdom, they had relieved him from the laborious management of too extensive an empire.—*Lib.* 4, 2, 9 *Ext.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Aug.* 5.

I PRESUME to trouble you with a short account of an obscure man of genius with whom, by accident, I lately became acquainted; hoping through the medium of a Publication so generally circulated and so admired as the Gentleman's Magazine, to attract the notice of the enlightened towards one on whom Nature has conferred such talents as ought not to be lost to society from want of encouragement.

During the last month, while residing at Clifton, I frequented Mr. Lane's Library there, and found much pleasure in conversing with the very obliging and respectable Proprietor, who one day speaking of Painting, informed me that there was an untaught Artist living next door to his house, whose works had a considerable share of merit; and that he wished me to see him, and some of his performances. Soon after a young man presented himself, and produced a copy in oils, on wood, of a well-known original Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, executed by him chiefly by *candle-light*, and under the further disadvantages of never having seen a picture painted, never been taught to draw, knowing nothing of the art of mixing colours, and being perpetually taken off from his pursuit by the duties of his humble station, that of footman to a lady of distinction. His portrait of the lovely and luckless Mary (which is but copied *from* a copy) has been declared to evince great natural powers; and the same praise has been given by several who have seen them, to different productions of his pencil, mostly likenesses, as large as life, of individuals among his acquaintances.

The applause of the unskilful is worthless; I therefore withhold mine; but cannot help saying, that I wish the abilities and enthusiasm of this man could meet with so much attention from a discerning and generous Publick as might lead to his obtaining some lessons of instruction in the delightful art, for the cultivation of which Nature seems to have designed him. The name of the person who is the subject of this communication, is somewhat remarkable; and he is a native of a county to which England is already indebted for no less a man than the illustrious John Opie. HANNIBAL LYNE comes from Helstone in Cornwall, where he was for some years an assistant gardener to a Clergyman's family. E. M.

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Mr.

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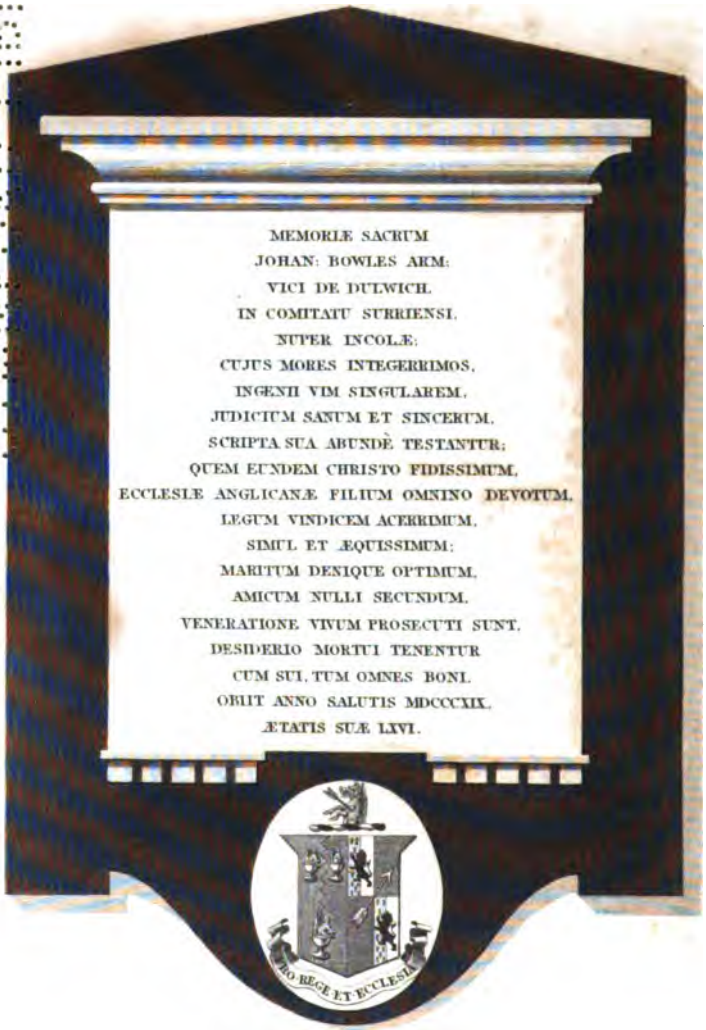
Gent. Mag. Oct. 1820. II. p. 305.



Tablet in the Abbey Church, Bath.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

IN vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 565, you have given a just Memoir of the late John Bowles, Esq.; to which you may add, that he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Douay, 25th March, 1779; and to that of Licentiate in the same University, 11th May, 1781.

A marble Tablet has recently been erected to his memory* in the South-west aile of the Abbey Church at Bath; of which I send you a correct Drawing. *(See Plate II.)*

Yours, &c. E. D.

ACCOUNT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Continued from p. 197.)

THE Aqueduct is a most useful and laudable work. The outline and plan of this immense structure is grand, but the materials used in its construction are bad, the whole being built with small stones, and faced with half-burnt bricks; and the mortar, from the sandy quality of the materials mixed with it, wants adhesion; therefore it requires continual repairs to keep it in order, and preserve the regular channel for the conveyance of the water with which the whole town is supplied through this medium, from a distance of six miles. The principal division of this pile is constructed on the plan of the antient Roman works of a similar description; and it extends nearly 1200 paces over a narrow valley, and unites two mountains: the water is thus conveyed in a direct line to the street opposite the entrance of the King's garden, where a magnificent fountain of granite receives it, and from thence the element is conveyed by pipes to the monastery of St. Anthony, and the Palace Square, and from thence distributed through the same medium to the other quarters of the town.

The Palace Square, opposite to the principal landing-place, is small; it contains the Palace Royal Chapel, and Carmelite Church. The Palace is a plain building of granite and free-stone, of three stories, with balconies; it is spacious. The principal entrance leads to a guard-room, from which the ascent to the upper apartments is by a lofty flight of stone steps. The Royal apartments are situated in the wing fronting the water; it is pleasant for a commercial residence; but for a Royal palace it is too near the noise and bustle of the town. The drawing room leads through a range of apartments united by folding-doors, the ceiling is richly stuccoed and gilt, and the sides are hung with gobelin tapestry and mirrors, with a few portraits of the Royal Family. Adjoining the Palace is the Chapel, attached to a square tower, in which there is a ponderous bell suspended, which in ringing projects out of the window, and produces a most dull and heavy sound. The façade of the Chapel, towards the square, forms a pediment, ornamented with pilasters, and the entrance from the square is by a flight of steps over a wooden platform. The interior of this Chapel dazzles the sight, by the elaborate profusion of carving and gilding with which it is ornamented; the ceiling is stuccoed and painted in fresco, and, ranged on each side, there are twelve half-length portraits, representing the Apostles with their attributes; the altar-piece is a picture of the Adoration of the Virgin, in which a strong likeness of the King, with some of the Royal Family, are introduced,—the figures are in the act of making genuflections with clasped and uplifted hands, and the Virgin is pourtrayed with the child in her arms, surrounded by angels immerging from a radiant cloud of glory; this picture is allowed by the best judges to possess considerable merit. There is a lofty organ in the gallery opposite the altar, richly ornamented with cherubims and angels, in sculpture and gilding. The establishment of this edifice is on a grand and most expensive scale.—Amongst the vocal performers there are three Italians (eunuchs), who are considered to be first-rate singers, and retained at enormous salaries; the instrumental performances are excellent. The Clergy attached to this Chapel wear cocked hats with purple stockings, which gives them a singular appearance.

The Carmelite Church, which is attached to the Chapel, is, like those already described, profusely carved, gilt, and painted; in fact, the interior has more the appearance of an opera house

* The Epitaph is so legible on the Plate, that we need not repeat it here.—EDIT.

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house than a temple dedicated to the worship of the Deity, particularly during the processions, which are the most gaudy pageants that can be imagined. Here they are got up, to make use of a theatrical expression, in a true pantomimical taste, and the whole arranged in heraldic order. In ....., 1819, we saw this splendid religious exhibition; the first object was a wooden image of the Crucifixion, as large as life, which was fixed on a pedestal, and carried out of the Church by four stout Monks; the next in succession were the twelve Apostles, conveyed in the same manner; the host then followed, carried under a canopy of satin, fringed with gold, and glittering with diamonds, and supported by four bishops, clad in splendid pontifical robes. On each side of the host twelve young girls appeared dressed as angels with wings affixed to their shoulders. After this part of the ceremony passed, fifty Monks appeared marshalled three deep, with each an immense wax candle blazing in his hand, to close the cavalcade, attended by a band of music, and guarded by a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets. During its progress through the streets, several pieces of cannon were fired from the Palace Square, discharges were heard from the forts and ships of war in the Bay, sky-rockets and fire-works were displayed from the tower and roof of the Carmelite Church, the bells of all the churches in the city continued to ring, all the houses were illuminated, the streets were covered with bonfires, amidst the rattling of drums and the sound of trumpets; in fact, this day was devoted to idleness; no business was transacted, all the shops were shut, and the whole of the population, men, women, and children, turned out, dressed in their best habiliments, and paraded the streets all night.

The Church of St. Francisco de Paulo, which stands in a square at the entrance of the Rua de Ovidoro, is a modern building, and in its construction the most simple, chaste, and unadorned structure in the town; the front is a regular piece of architecture of the Ionic order; it is ornamented with two steeples, a lofty flight of steps, and a magnificent portico.

The Gemetery of this Church is in the form of a square, inclosed with a colonnade; under the arcades there are niches elevated about six feet above the ground, they are numbered in progression, and each serves as a place of interment; it is decorated with flower-pots and vases.

The mode of interment is to bring the corpse, dressed in the best apparel, on a bier into the Church, where it is placed on a pedestal; then a procession of Monks come out of the sanctuary, each with a lighted taper in his hand, and the whole chaunting the burial service, whilst making continual genuflections, sprinkling the body with holy water, and offering up smoking frankincense from a silver vase. When this part of the funeral rites is performed, a silent tribute of devotion takes place to invocate the mercy of God to the soul of the departed; when this is over, the body is removed to the sepulchre attended by six Monks, the relations following, dressed in black robes, the whole carrying lighted candles, when the body is deposited in the niche, without a coffin; then the principal Monk takes a shovel of quick-lime from a bag, and strews it over the body, after which he sprinkles it with the holy water; the other Priests and persons present proceed in the same manner; when the body being sufficiently covered with lime, the niche is closed up with brick and mortar, the candles are extinguished, and the funeral obsequies end. This is the general manner of interment; there are no burial grounds or church-yards appropriated for interments, and the floor of every church is divided into compartments which are numbered, and each is the separate property of a private family; — in fact, from the heat of the climate, and the exploded and antiquated custom of burying in churches, if this mode of burying was not adopted to destroy the bodies, pestilence and the most fatal consequences resulting from contagion, might ensue, to the manifest destruction of the lives of the surviving inhabitants. There are some families that preserve the bones of their ancestors for this purpose. After the flesh is consumed by the corroding operation of the lime, the bones are gathered from the ground, and deposited

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sited in boxes, which are preserved in a bone-house attached to the Cemetery. The name of the deceased is inscribed on each box in golden letters, and some of those frail memorials of mortality—the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, are covered with velvet, and studded with gold and silver nails. A. Sinnot.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 8.

ALLOW me to offer a few lines on the subject of the lamentation of your Correspondent "C. S." (Part i. p. 513.)

A worthy Dignitary of our Church, in a late extensive Visitation of Churches which he made, found that common basins were the general substitutes, in the country villages at least, instead of the actual Fonts, for the receiving of the water in the office of baptism. After he returned home, he devised a remedy for what he thought an indecorous practice. He made a drawing, or a model (I know not which) of a vessel for the purpose, with some appropriate ornaments upon it, to stand in any Font. A mould has been cast for it, and some specimens of it made by Spode the Staffordshire-ware manufacturer; and they may be had, I am informed, at Spode's, for a moderate price. The first time I may be in town, I shall certainly procure one of them for use in the parish where I live: and it will be my care to see (as indeed it has always been, as to the vessel used for this purpose) that it be kept clean, and that the water put into it be pure.

I agree with "C. S." most fully, that "where the Rubrick is precise in its directions, no Minister is at liberty to act contrary to it." So it has been invariably my practice to refuse to administer baptism, *in the* Church, and at the Font: neither have I ever administered it in the private form, except in such cases as are warranted by the Rubrick. And the public receiving of the children, so baptised by me, "into the congregation of Christ's flock," has always followed, if the child lived, *in the Church*. The "irreverent, slovenly, and indecent manner" of performing the office of Baptism, in the instance alluded to by "C. S." must shock every serious Christian and true member of our *public form*, in any place but the Church, who can only hope that such instances are rare.

And here I am led to advert to an inattention (to say the least of it) of which many Clergymen are, I have reason to believe, guilty; I mean that of deferring the entry in the Register of *private* baptisms, until the public receiving into the Church of children so baptized. A moment's reflection must convince any person that the *Baptism*, though done privately, is the thing to be registered, *not* the public receiving into the Church, as the baptism. Moreover, the late Register Act positively requires that the Register of "every Baptism, whether private or public," shall be entered, "as soon as possible after the solemnization of it;" but "in no case, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable impediments, later than within seven days after it."

I will only add my fervent aspiration, that, with every brother of my order, not only a strict adherence to the Rubricks of our excellent Liturgy, and a reverent and decent performance of all the offices belonging to it, but also a due obedience to the Acts of Parliament that direct *our* conduct in any particular, may be considered as matters of conscience!

Clericus Surriensis Primus.

Mr. Urban, *Oxford, Sept.* 14.

UNDER the head "Oxford Anecdotes" (p. 115), there is a severe and illiberal attack on the memory of the late Dr. Greene. The writer of this insidious article commences with an allusion to the establishment of discipline and good order at Christ Church by the late Dean, and he states that similar regulations were afterwards adopted in the other Colleges and most of the Halls. The improved condition of Magdalen Hall is dated from the time that Dr. Greene resigned the offices of Vice-Principal and Tutor. Notwithstanding the "*nil nisi bonum*," the Doctor is charged with having confined the Greek studies of his junior pupils to the Gospel of St. John, and the reading of the candidates for honours to the Anabasis of Xenophon. Ζῆτα concludes with an anecdote which bears the most evident marks of falsehood as well as malevolence. A pupil finding an inclination to read a Greek

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Greek author placed beyond the pale of Dr. G.'s recommendation, requests his assistance in the study of the Tragedies of Sophocles,—"the *wining* * Tutor replied—paltry book, paltry book; better take up the Offices at once." A Tutor of more than 30 years standing, is thus made to recommend his pupil to take up, for his Greek examination, the Offices of Cicero—*Credat Judæus!*

Why should this anonymous writer thus wantonly and uselessly wound the feelings of the friends of the deceased? Can it be for the purpose of lavishing praise on others at the expence of Dr. Greene's character? This surely cannot be agreeable flattery, even to the only gentleman whom it can directly affect. Magdalen Hall is certainly a most respectable house of education. It was so, likewise, when the learned Professor Ford presided, and Dr. Greene was Vice-Principal and Tutor. Education, morals, and discipline, were then as much attended to as now; and, I believe, the occurrences of Examinates belonging to that Society shining in the Examination Lists, are not now more numerous and striking than they were *seven or eight years ago*.

D. L.

Poems of Lucretius, Pope, &c. with critical Remarks.

(Continued from p. 209.)

If the subject which elevated or invoked the Muse of Pope, was not inferior to that which found so eminent a place in the thoughts and the poetry of Lucretius,—the rank and dignity of the theme upon which *Browne* has expatiated, yields in degree to none,—from the deep emotions of personal interest which it involves, and its general concernment, it is, perhaps, of all others which can come under the views of philosophy, accompanied with commanding and dignified importance.

Browne's conception and arrangement of the various parts of his subject is peculiarly happy, and calculated to impart a proper effect to speculations of an elevated nature. He has, in the course of his Poem, pursued a series of enquiries, all tending to support and corroborate the fact, that an impression of the natural immortality of the soul has generally prevailed among the heathens, and even among barbarous and savage nations, upheld by traditionary evidence, and by that native power of reason and observation, which most men have the gift of exercising for themselves. He has further endeavoured to found the principle for which he contends, on sound argument, and examines closely that evidence which may be marshalled in support of the positions to which he inclines his creed. He at one time views the ills, the complexions, and the changes, and draws an estimate of the pleasures which mark human life; at another tries to analyze the secret aspirations which each individual feels concerning a future existence and consciousness.—The exceptions of certain philosophers to this evidence and this light are likewise touched upon, and designated as sophistical and fallacious. This great question, which forms the subject of *Browne's* philosophical Poem, likewise involves much latitude of thought. And here, perhaps, if it be asserted that the surmises of untutored nature upon this recondite question are faint and indistinct; it may be asked, on the other hand, are the assurances which we receive from Scripture authority every way tending to satisfy that curiosity and thirst for new ideas which will sometimes agitate the well-exercised and aspiring mind? The reality of such existence we with pious gratitude discover,—but the mode in which our intellectual energies are to expand, is still mysterious,—is still unknown.

If the aspirations of human reason are destined to feel their native imbecility, when endeavouring to dig in this fathomless mine,—the divine and the theologian, when he wishes to attain greater clearness on these important matters, or to ascertain any thing beyond the simple assurance which the Scriptures reveal, will find his views clouded with an obscurity through which he is equally unable to pierce. Although the weakness which overshadows our nature and circumscribes its intelligence for the most part to this single state of being, needs the consolatory assurances of Revelation, whose bright and full effulgence unquestionably eclipses the twilight of our glimmering

* What does Zeta mean by *wining*?

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ing taper, yet reason and moral feeling, which, originally implanted by a Beneficent Creator in the human breast, still glow with unabated warmth, are yet capable of anticipating and believing what may nevertheless receive additional strength of evidence from Divine Truth.

In the developement of his subject, *Browne* has adduced extensive authorities in support of this sentiment which he adopts,—but the catalogue might have been considerably enlarged and augmented. If, with this view, we consult those oracles of learning and research Warburton and Cudworth, their testimony may serve to prove,—the one that among most human establishments that existed in the antient world, this doctrine was promulgated and enforced by the most eminent legislators,—and the other, that with most of the sages of speculative reasoning it was favoured, and sometimes openly maintained.

Pherecydes, Pythagoras, and Thales, if they did not support the opinion of the soul's immortality in its purer sense, taught its transmigration, and consequently its incorporeality, and, by a pretty plain inference, its imperishability. If Plato and Socrates, by an easy and reprehensible acquiescence in the pagan rites of their country, which we feel at a loss to reconcile with their philosophical dignity of mind, professed and even publicly taught the worship of heathen gods, they certainly, and especially the latter, through the light and exercise of their own reason, had attained to much purer ideas of the soul's future existence than attached to the gross and sensual creed of their contemporaries.

Cicero, it is well known (to say nothing of the faint surmises, all tending to the same end, of Seneca, Plutarch, and others), has, in his "De Senectute," unequivocally declared his sentiments in favour of this hypothesis, in several beautiful and elevated passages,—his occasional indecision when, on other occasions, he contemplates the possibility of its perishing with the body, may have arisen from the few means he had of obtaining a permanent assurance.

We learn from Strabo and Cæsar that the Druids of antient Gaul and Britain maintained and disseminated the belief of the incorruptible nature of the soul. Those among the Indians, called Brachmans, we are likewise told by Strabo, looked forward to a state of the highest happiness which was to attend them after this life, which belief is also professed by most of the roving tribes of Tartars who inhabit the central parts of Asia at this day. Herodotus states it as a current opinion among the Egyptians, that the soul of man was immortal,—the Sarmatians, the Scythians, and Gomerians, are thought to have professed, in the primitive ages of the world, this doctrine; and concerning the Thracians and Germans, Josephus, Solinus, and others, although they affirm a diversity of opinions to have prevailed, relate that many favoured the notion of the soul's surviving its corporeal machine, and being translated into some happy state, which had doubtless a reference to one common immortality. Most of the sects among the Hindoos in modern India have, it is well known, some faint indistinct reference to a future existence, and a state of rewards and punishments,—and the savage and migratory tribes which border upon Canada and the Great Lakes, have one uniform tradition of the soul's surviving the body, and its separate and eternal consciousness in the *world of spirits*.

Such are the testimonies, and such the flow of speculation, which spontaneously offer themselves whilst viewing the subject of the *De Immortalitate Animi*; in the course of which its author examines the various tenets which his design brings before him with calmness and intelligence, and may be said to be prompt in distinguishing truth, and firm in rejecting error.

Among productions in our language, which have been thought to come under the denomination of philosophical, the "Night Thoughts" of Dr. *Young*, and the "Pleasures of Imagination" of Dr. *Akenside*, may perhaps, be not improperly ranked. These well-known and well-established Poems, however, although occasionally in their matter and style resembling those whose subjects and merits have been peculiarly the object of the present Essay,—are clearly, neither in the design of their whole, nor the division of their various parts, of the same class or description.

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The first of these compositions has ever been esteemed of a mixed kind. Partaking alternately of the Descriptive, the Pathetic, the Devotional, and the Preceptive casts, these extraordinary efforts of a vigorous mind and fine imagination, often exhibit noble specimens of various and distinct walks in poetry, and give repeated indications of the richest treasures of knowledge being blended and associated with the wild flights of nature and of genius; which, although they do not, from their peculiar complexion, occupy a first-rate place in the annals of our Literature, are yet well worthy of the countenance and attention of the most intelligent, whose estimate must be highly honourable to their rank as powerful writings. The grand and indefinitely remote scenes,—scenes passing mortal bounds,—to which he often attempts to rise, redeem his finest thoughts from the character of fiction, and give them the form of realities; and the high and sage-like morality of his preceptial axioms, imparts to his performances an abstract and philosophic air of argumentative discussion.

The beauties which often attract in the "Pleasures of Imagination," consist rather, it will be said, in the warm colourings of fancy, than in a rigid congruity to matter of reality. The irregular excursions of the author's Muse, which have, without much propriety, been termed rhapsodies, doubtless please and exhilarate, as though all were the pictures of fiction;—but this Poem is in truth what the author meant it to be, a philosophical analysis of this endowment or faculty of the mind, termed Imagination, unfolded in all the pomp of epic strains, charming with the novelty and variety of its speculations, without, however, taking for its enquiry matters which are professedly the objects of science.

These, then, and various other Poems extant, may be thought to diverge into subjects which have a close affinity with Philosophy;—although, in common with other productions of a poetical nature, they please, perhaps, by gratifying the taste, and administering to the sympathies and passions. But the Poems of *Browne*, *Pope*, and *Lucretius*, which have elicited the present succession of thoughts, we peruse with ideas of a mixed nature,—and although the postulates and corollaries of philosophy are susceptible, as we perceive, of the brightening energy of the Poet, these lighter susceptibilities of mind are, whilst we read, less in requisition perhaps than a close and profound exercise of the understanding.

A few further remarks on the language which characterizes these Poems, may not, perhaps, in closing these speculations, be impertinent.

In point of style and beauty of composition, all good judges have allowed that they rank high,—a distinction which they must ever continue to receive at the hands of Criticism. The dignity, weight, and importance of their respective subjects we have attempted to illustrate; the flow of their numbers has offered no unworthy medium for their adequate expression and force. The purity, harmony, and occasional elevation, which is acknowledged to characterize Lucretius, have found no unworthy parallels in the "Essay on Man." If the dignity of thought and expression to which the one sometimes attains, be a characteristic excellency,—the energy and enthusiasm which sometimes attends whole passages of the last, may be thought to be seldom exceeded by the most established classical productions in our language. Few instances occur, (not perhaps even a solitary one), in discussions of this kind, in which rhimes have been made the successful vehicles of so much energy and animation of sentiment, the power of which each one who reads must acknowledge, in which the harmony, correctness, and polish of a series of verses should be conspicuous, and often vie with the higher characteristics of sublimity. "Art," as a great Poet has finely observed, "is only a prudent and wise steward, who lives on managing the riches of nature." It has always been allowed, by the first authorities, that Pope was an admirable artist,—that is, he had so thorough a knowledge of what was calculated to strike upon the sympathies and feelings of his readers, that, even rating the exuberant stores of his mind comparatively low, he

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he employed his stock of ideas, his faculty of invention, to the highest advantage.

It has also been no less finely said, by an eminent philosopher, that "words are the money of fools, but the counters of wise men." Without centering his fame in the beauties of composition or of style,—without displaying a useless fondness for the use of "great and sonorous words," Pope has used them, both in this, and all his other performances, to give body and shape to the conceptions of his mind, and has so adapted the felicities of his language to the exigencies of his purpose, that the importation of manerism has often hung on the measured flow of his periods, when his higher beauties have been neglected.

The merits of HAWKINS BROWNE, in the fine conception of his style, are not perhaps second to those of Lucretius and Pope. If the dignity, and classical selection of language has, in the first of these, been often the theme of panegyrick among critics and commentators, the purity and grace which characterized his numbers, was, in the last, enhanced by a dignity peculiar to his own genius, and to the grandeur and momentous nature of his subject. If in precision and closeness of argument *Browne* is sometimes superior to the Roman poet, in luminousness, distinctness, and propriety of illustration, he stands without a rival.

Although in description and animated apostrophe he never strikes his reader with such powerful effect, he preserves, through his whole poem, a uniform elevation of thought and expression which sorts well with the august and recondite nature of his disquisitions, and is calculated to heighten that expansion of mind which they are apt to generate.

"Elevated sentiments," says Lord Kaimes, "require elevated language,"—the enquiries in which Browne successively embarks, flow from his pen with an unaltered dignity of pace;—his language never rises to unusual passion, nor do his numbers, in any particular, sink beneath the weight of his conceptions.

The singular beauty and felicity with which he has adorned and amplified these enquiries, shews at once the circumspection with which he arranged his plan, and disciplined his language to the fine expression of his sentiments.

It may finally be said, with regard to poems which we have here termed Philosophical, that they peculiarly perhaps furnish forth matter of intellectual interest to certain readers, who have too much philosophy and too little of the poet's ardour to relish the fables of traditionary lore, or the inventions of truant genius, even if those inventions display unusual comprehension, grandeur, and sublimity of idea. They partake not of the high-sounding pomp, and heroic character of the Epic,—they have not the various ingredients of unity of fable, plots, machinery, and actors,—they are not founded on deeds of arms, neither do they sing the great achievements of more than mortal prowess, or more than mortal personages. They enter with calm and elevated dignity upon questions of recondite, but high philosophical interest and importance.

Although, then, they are not calculated to usurp that sort of influence over the mind and human passions which any well-delineated production of the Epic or Tragic school is wont to obtain, their dominion is of another kind. The last, by the help of occasional fiction, directed by the inspiration of genius, or by masterly displays of the greater passions which are elicited among mankind under certain circumstances, carries away the imagination, and by some secret power often thrills the soul with emotions, though it be at the expense of his judgment. The first preserves a calm and elevated march in its progress,—occasionally animates and distends the soul with feelings of sublimity more vast than usually attends the images or the extravagance of fiction,—and while it delights, through the bright medium of poetry, is usually addressed to the nobler powers of understanding.

Melksham. E. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Cape Town, March* 15.

DURING a short residence at Port Louis, in the Isle of France, in the year 1813, I am enabled to give you a slight description of that place, which, if you think worth insertion in your

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your widely-circulating Miscellany, is very much at your service.

The Town of Port Louis is situated in a valley on the North-west shore of the Island, and in latitude 20° 10′ South, longitude 57° 35′ East. It is on every side, except towards the Bay, surrounded by a screen of mountains of moderate height; this renders the air during the continuance of summer, excessively hot. The houses are mostly but one story high, and generally constructed of wood, with high ridged roofs, covered with shingles. The streets wear the appearance of some regularity, and the Town extends along the Bay for nearly two miles. The entrance, or mouth of the Harbour, is formed by a narrow neck of land on one side, and a small island connected by a causeway with the town in the other; the opening is less than one quarter of a mile over; it is defended by a battery at each point, and whilst the French held possession of the place, an iron chain was extended across, which shut up the entrance. On the whole, the space of water circumscribed, and which constitutes the Harbour, is very small, and not capable of containing many ships, although it is of considerable depth; there are two small Docks near the landing-place, and the Government-house extends with a uniform front to the Bay; it is an unfinished edifice, of three stories, consisting of an elevated front, with two wings of uniform height. The first story is constructed of stone, and ornamented with a colonade of the Doric order; the two upper stories are of wood, painted in imitation of stone, the whole structure is in the Spanish taste, being surrounded with galleries and balconies, and displays a magnificent appearance, particularly when contrasted with the neighbouring houses. The Church is a heap of ruins, which is much to be regretted, as the shell or body of the building exhibits a most elegant specimen of the modern Gothic style of architecture; it is built with the ferruginous stone so peculiar to this island. The front is battlemental, and flanked with two square towers, in one of which is a clock. Opposite the edifice there is erected a stone cross, about ten feet in height; near to which there is a tombstone erected to the memory of one of our East India captains, who died through excessive fatigue at the capture of the town. The roof of this structure (Church) being too elevated, and very heavily constructed, the walls were found to be insufficient to sustain the pressure, in consequence of which the foundation settled, and the pile now displays a melancholy picture of dilapidation, a great part of the materials having been appropriated to other purposes by the late French Government.

The Roman Catholic inhabitants attend divine service in a large temporary wooden house built within the dock-yard, and the English civilians and soldiers in garrison occupy a house formerly a store, for the same purpose, but they are at present converting a gunpowder magazine into a church. Close to the water side there is an Exchange, for the accommodation of the merchants, at a small distance from the government-house, and conveniently situated at the entrance of the principal street; it is adorned with carved piazzas and benches for the ready dispatch of business. The Barracks are built at one extremity of the town; they form two large squares, surrounded with houses of one story, solidly constructed of stone; it is said they are capable of containing about 6000 troops.

In a direct line from the water side, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, there is a piece of inclosed ground of about 20 acres in extent, denominated the Champ de Mars; it is surrounded on every side by woods and mountains, except towards the town, which makes the heat here intolerable before sunset, at which time, particularly on Sundays, it is crowded with all the beauty and fashion of the place, who assemble to listen to the music of the bands attached to the garrison, and to enjoy the cool air, which is certainly a great luxury in this tropical region. From the petty mountain, a rocky elevation in the Champ de Mars, there is a most delightful prospect of the town, harbour, and shipping, and the entrance of the Indian Ocean, extending towards Bourbon. An unfinished monument is erected here to the memory of General Malantie, a predecessor of General De Caen in the Government of the Mauritius, and beneath it his body is interred; it is a single pillar of the Corinthian order, the pedestal

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pedestal of which represents an antique altar, and, according to the plan, was to have been crowned with an urn of gilt brass, and surmounted with a plumed helmet, the shaft of the pillar ornamented with medallions; the pedestal, and half of the shaft of the pillar, is finished, and if the whole had been completed, agreeable to the design (which is in the possession of Charles Stokes, esq.) it would have represented a most interesting and ornamented object in the foreground of this public promenade.

Sequestered in the bosom of a woody mountain, about a mile distant from this spot, the romantic Cottage of Paul and Virginia is still to be seen, surrounded with many of those picturesque scenes so pathetically ascribed by the pen of the philosopher St. Pierre, in his studies of Nature. At the most vulnerable point of the town, by which road the English entered it, there is an extensive suburb, called Malabar Town, chiefly inhabited by Chinese, Malays, and Lascars; at the extremity of this village there is a fortified line, which extends from the furthest angle of the Puss mountain to the sea shore, and which secures the town on that side; having passed this barrier, there is a most charming road, which extends through a woody country to the village of Pamplemousses, about eight miles distant from the town. Here is the celebrated Botanical Garden, denominated the King's garden; it is in extent nearly as large as Kensington, and improved with considerable taste, being adorned with shady alcoves, burrows, and canals of pure water; and the open country, from hence to the coast, is truly delightful, exhibiting all the majestic scenery of Nature.

This town is well supplied with water from the grand river, a never failing source, and there are conduits almost in every street. The French government in the first instance were at great expence in sinking a number of iron pipes beneath the surface, and built a reservoir on an elevated part of the Champ de Mars, to receive and collect the streams from the adjoining mountains, in order to supply the town in case of a drought, which, in the summer season, they were apprehensive might happen at some near or remote period; but this work, after its completion, from neglect and want of attention, has fallen into ruin, several of the pipes being overturned and fallen from the line of the channel, and the level of the water; in fact, it is now in a state of the most miserable dilapidation, and the perfect part of it merely serves to convey a little stream of water to the College, once inhabited by St. Pierre.

In the summer season the rivulets are dried up, and you cross several bridges of some width in several parts of the town, without the least sign of water, but on the approach of winter the rains then descend in torrents.

The Theatre here is a regular piece of architecture, although executed in wood; it is of two stories, ornamented with a lofty flight of steps, by which you ascend into the body of the house through a magnificent portico. Detached from the gallery, there is a place set apart for the people of colour. From the paucity of performers, the pieces acted here are generally below mediocrity, and the scenery is a collection of miserable daubings.

Near the Exchange there is a circulating library, which is tolerably well-supplied with English books, which have accumulated in a great measure from the captures of English Indiamen, who generally take books out in speculation to India for sale. Attached to the Library there is a lounging and reading-room, supplied with newspapers.

During the continuance of the French, there was a most extensive Establishment here of a Naval Arsenal, the property of an individual of the name of Raundeaux; 500 persons were daily employed, and it furnished every requisite for the outfit and equipment of shipping; it is now on the decline. There is a naval yard contiguous, similar to Perry's at Blackwall, for building and repairing vessels, the property of Monsieur Piston.

The French have been indefatigable in their improvements in this town, considering the short time that they have held it in possession, being about (since 1720) ninety-three years. According to the statement of the judicious and learned Abbé Raynell, it cost the Old French Government, in

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in the expenditure and the establishment and local improvements, eight millions of livres per ann. which at 10*d.* each, amount to 333,000*l.* sterling. It is singular and unaccountable how the English were misinformed touching the state of defence of this island, and deterred from capturing it year after year, during the continuance of the late war, from a false opinion of its being impregnable, as there is scarcely a spot on the coast but what is vulnerable.

The population of this town is supposed to be about 8,000 Whites, and 14,000 Blacks and people of Colour.

Yours, &c. A. Sinnot.

Letters from the Continent.

(Continued from p. 132.)

Letter IX.

Luxembourg, Aug. 18, 1818.

In travelling we often meet with sour bread, and in general it is only good when quite new.

Amongst the things I omitted to see in Paris, the most curious are the Catacombs; these are immense collections of human bones, which occupy subterraneous caverns to a great extent under and adjoining the town. When the buildings were extended, and church-yards were turned into streets, the graves were opened, and the bones removed to these places. The arrangement of the bones is said to be extremely regular, and the sight of several millions of human remains, to be striking; however I felt no wish to see it.

In Paris and in the country, the usual breakfast is either cutlets and wine, or else fruit; the melons are of a noble size; in fact, every thing seems to grow on a larger scale than with us.

We reckon 4½ or 5 miles to the French post; the books make it 5½; it varies considerably. If a stage be less than four miles, it is never called less than a post; some posts are between five and six. We are usually driven near six miles an hour on good level road; about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour is spent in changing horses, and the average length of a stage is 7 or 8 miles.

The finest champagne is produced in the neighbourhood of Rheims; this name is pronounced as if written Rahnce: in the word Paris the final S is *not* sounded, in Senlis it *is*. On Sunday morning at half-past four, a great bell in Rheims Cathedral was rung for the commencement of morning services; but I did not rise till seven. Though our Inn, as I mentioned in my last, was as near the Cathedral as the Chapter Coffeehouse to York Minster; yet Precentor's Court at Rheims (I mean the street of which the Inn is the corner house) is a good wide one, and the West front of the Cathedral may be seen down it; on the North side the Cathedral is tolerably open. The West front is the principal feature of this Church, and is that for which Whittingham has extolled it above York Minster; it a good deal resembles Wells, but the statues and figures are nearly all perfect, and beautifully executed; the execution, and delicacy of workmanship in the finishing, even of the smallest figures, as well as the painted glass, must be admitted both here, at Amiens, and at the other Churches we have seen, to exceed our English Cathedrals.—The two West towers are as nearly uniform as possible, but are rather too short, and there is no middle tower, but a sort of spike of wood towards the East end. After all which has been said of the West front, I think that of Amiens is superior in elevation and grandeur. The inside of this Cathedral, considering the size of it, which is only 264 feet in length, is very solemn and striking; the roof is lofty, and the pillars beautifully formed; the windows at the East and West end, and the upper windows throughout the Church, are filled with rich painted glass, in perfect preservation; blue is the predominant colour. On entering I was struck with the gloominess of the choir; it begins at some distance West of the transept, so as to comprehend part of what should be the nave, and against the North end of the transept is placed a large organ. The gloom I alluded to seems to be occasioned partly by the organ's blocking up a large window, and partly by the lower parts of all the windows being covered with great pieces of tapestry, which I understood to be only temporarily placed, in honour of the feast of the Assumption, which happened the day before. Near the organ is an old clock with two

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two sets of figures, which revolve as it is striking. The best part of the Cathedral is the West end, as seen within side from the East, and I know of nothing so beautiful or magnificent in any other Church. Immediately over the great West door, and within the arch of it, there is a large Catherine's wheel, above this a long window, and at the top another Catherine's wheel, filling the whole width of the aile. The effect of these three windows, all filled with the richest painted glass, cannot be described. Each of the buttresses without side the building has an elegantly finished statue in perfect repair. On the North side there is a large handsome door, the arch of which is filled with curious imagery, representing saints rising out of their tombs at the resurrection, most of them naked; there is also a saint who carries his own head in his hand, and another who has got his head on a dish, and appears praying to it; but one ought to know the legendary stories attached to these representations, which appear very ridiculous.

After breakfast we went to the mass, which began at nine and lasted till eleven; the whole of the nave and part of the side ailes were filled with people, chiefly well dressed females, all upon moveable chairs. In all the Cathedral Churches the choir is set apart for the priests and choristers, and for a few men who sit in the stalls, but the middle or floor of the choir is kept clear, that the people may have a full view of what goes on at the altar. In the middle of the mass, after the gospel, a sermon was preached by an old priest, from a pulpit placed on one side of the centre of the nave. It was short and quite extemporé; he used a great deal of action and variety of tone, sometimes sitting, sometimes standing, sometimes raising himself still higher by a stool or hassock, sometimes putting on his black coif, then taking it off, throwing his arms about and beating the pulpit sides. All the chairs were turned so as to front him, which had a striking effect. The nave was so crowded that I could not get within it, and was obliged to be in the aile behind him, where I could only catch a sentence now and then; the subject was the evidences of religion, the duty of faith, and of a correspondent practice. After sermon, the priests proceeded with the sacramental parts of the mass: the organ was only used in symphonies; the choristers were accompanied by a serpent and clarionet. The performers, vocal and instrumental, are usually priests, deacons, and what we should call lay choristers; they wear fine thin surplices, fitted closely to the arms and waist, and they all, except the officiating priests at the altar, stand in the middle of the choir, in the place of our litany hox, with their faces to the East; before them are two or three huge mass-books on elevated desks,—"*bibles with the original music set to them.*" The Church was robbed of some altars and valuable ornaments at the Revolution, but in other respects has escaped very well. It is the place of the coronation of the Kings of France, but the present King has not yet been crowned. I ascended the roof, and had a view of the town and neighbourhood; it is a very clean respectable looking place, with 36,000 inhabitants. The neighbouring country much resembles that near Amiens; there are woods near the town, but the distant country is quite open, and contains nothing but corn stubbles. It rises in moderate hills in all directions. From the galleries round the nave I had a fine view of the interior of the Church, and of its rich painted glass. I was shown the great bell, which weighs 23,000lbs. and is only rung four times a year; had we been here on Saturday, the Assumption, we should have heard it; it is a very handsome bell, of an immense size, and in the key of F. The centre of the West end has been lately cleaned up and put in a perfect repair, and the scaffolding is now before one of the side aile doors. Immediately over the principal entrance at this end is the following inscription:

"Deo optimo maximo,
Sub invc. Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.
Templum seculo XIII.° re-edificatum."

The Church of St. Remise is a handsome Gothic building, and is the only one, except the Cathedral, which drew our attention.

From Rheims we proceeded in the evening to Vouziers over a wold country, exactly resembling our own wolds; there were no trees except about

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about the villages, which were in little hollows, like Fridaythorpe, Kilham, &c. There was this difference in Yorkshire between this country and the wolds, that here nothing but corn is produced. This is such an unfrequented route that our postillion several times had to stop in villages to inquire the road. It was in many places so narrow a track that there was scarcely room for the carriage wheels, which, by the bye, occupy a space twice the width of the body of the carriage. Russian troops are quartered at Vouziers, and at all the villages on this road. Near Vouziers we got into a broad straight line of high road, an old turnpike which seemed as if it had not been repaired for a century; it was terribly rough and rutty. At Vouziers we found a dirty looking Inn, very little frequented; the landlord could not tell by our speech or appearance of what country we were, and we found that in the course of his life only two or three Englishmen had ever been at Vouziers: one of these was a Colonel, brought thither a prisoner, and without any money in his pocket, whom our host told us he had the compassion to entertain gratis. We sat down to supper with himself and two respectable French travellers; we had a very good supper of stewed veal, chickens, fruit, Swiss cheese, brandy, and wine. Our landlord, who made us two very profound bows at entering his house, and another at leaving it, kept his hat on the whole of supper time, and sat on one side of the table; after supper we hob-nobbed with our glasses. I was disturbed in the night, both by bugs and by the yells of the Russian sentinels, who every half hour passed an hideous watchword or cry from post to post through the whole town. Hitherto our books and portmanteau, our great coats, and some loose half-peace, have been suffered to remain in the cabriolet all night, as we were assured they might do so with perfect safety, and we have found it to be so, for the poorest of the French are remarkably honest; but we were here recommended by the landlord to take every thing out, otherwise the Russian soldiers, many of whom were quartered in this Inn, would take possession of them. The charge for supper and beds was 5 franks each, (4*s.* 2*d.*)

August 17.—The Church of Vouziers (which is a small market-town) has three very fine Saxon arches. This morning one of the French travellers, a very respectable man, groomed, saddled, and bridled his horse, and set off on his journey; there is no one here to perform the part of ostler as with us. The packing of our portmanteaus was done by an old woman.

We had a very rough road to Boult-au-Bois, and thence to Buzancy, where we breakfasted at an unfrequented village Inn. The Inns here are not resorted to as with us, for labourers, &c. to go and tipple at, but only for the entertainment of travellers; our hostess was quite civil and obliging, and did her utmost to make us a good breakfast. We travelled along a pleasant country, amongst woods and over gentle hills; the horses which drove us were taken from the plough, and the postillions were farmer's men, ignorant of the distances and of the proper charges. The Russian horses are black, and the men wear a dark green uniform. Near Vouziers we saw the Russian cavalry parading.

From Buzancy we proceeded to Stenay, a town on the river Meuse, where a number of Prussian troops are in barracks.

From thence to Montmedy we had a prospect of extensive reaches of open hilly country, with large forests in the distance. Montmedy is an old fortified town at the top of a steep hill, which on one side is almost perpendicular; it is at least as high as Scarborough Castle. The town extends, without side the ramparts and gates, to the foot of the hill, where our Inn was situated.

We had intended proceeding the same evening to Longwyon, if not to Longwy, but the delays from badness of road, and slowness of changing horses were such, that it was four o'clock when we arrived at Montmedy, where we learnt there was no post at Longwyon, and a stage of 23½ miles of hilly bad road to Longwy. We did not think it wise to set off under the probability of being thrown into the dark before we reached Longwy, and spent the

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the evening therefore at Montmedy. After dinner I walked to the top of the hill, a steep ascent of upwards of a mile, and ascended the ramparts to see the sun set. This town is full of Prussian troops; one of the sentinels forbid my walking on the ramparts without leave of the Commandant.

The country resembles the high moors in the North Riding, as far as regards the form and appearance of the hills, but it is all either covered with wood or corn stubble. In the evening we were waited on by two Prussian officers to know our business; they were extremely civil, and seemed to consider it only a matter of form. Our Inn was a decent one; the female servants, as usual, kindly attentive, and we had a bottle of capital champagne at 5*f.*

August 18.—This morning we rose at four, and started before five; we had three horses; the postillion always rides a horse at the left side of the shaft horse; his horse is fastened by ropes to the Cabriolet, and he manages the shaft horse by a rope tied to his head, which he holds in his left hand; the third horse was placed on the right of the shaft horse, tied to the Cabriolet like the other, and its head secured by a rope to the head of the shaft horse. It was a wretched road, if road it could be called, over rugged dangerous hill sides, being in fact no regular thoroughfare, but a mere bye-way. Our postillion, who, though a young man, was an old soldier, had seen a great deal of the world, and knew most of the places through which we intended to travel; he was one of the 500,000 men whom Buonaparte conducted to Moscow, and one of the few that he brought back with him to France; after all the ups and downs he had seen, those which occurred in driving us over these hills were trifles to him; he conducted us with great skill and generalship. The road improved as we approached the village of Malmaison, half way to Longwy; we passed through a country resembling a gentleman's park. The trees were beautifully disposed for picturesque effect, with occasional openings into uninclosed land which was all corn stubble. It was between seven and eight when we stopped to breakfast at the village of Malmaison; the good woman of the village Inn had probably never before provided breakfast for Englishmen; she did her best for us; we had plenty of coffee and milk and good household wheaten bread; napkins were brought as usual, but she had no egg cups, nor wine glasses; nor any spoons for the eggs, except large pewter tablespoons; however, we managed to eat half a dozen eggs. She had no produceable butter, but one of her little boys brought in a saucer full of what he called white cheese; it was like the Somersetshire clotted cream. The young children seemed to wonder that grown people should not be able to talk so well as themselves. The charge for our own breakfasts and the postillion's was 4*f.* or 3*s.* 4*d.* At eight o'clock the thermometer in the garden, in the shade, was 59. The weather, since we left Paris, has been temperate, with the usual variety of clouds and sunshine; on Friday afternoon it threatened rain, and on Saturday there fell in the evening probably the 10th of an inch; on Sunday it was again bright and fine. Both the country and the road improved as we approached Longwy, the last town on the French frontier; in our way to it we passed through a village in Luxembourgh. We stopped a short time at Longwy, and proceeded to Luxembourg to dinner. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 6.

FOR more than twenty years past, the people of England have been much accustomed to hear of the *price* of gold and silver.

Soon after the year 1797, when the Bank was restrained from paying its bills in specie, it was said that gold had risen above the Mint price, i. e. above 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

I recollect, Sir, your pages gave, for a long period, a regular account of the different fluctuations.

During the years 1806 and 1807, standard gold was said to be as high as 4*l.*; and toward the end of the year 1808, it began to advance rapidly, till at last it attained the height of 4*l.*10*s.* and upwards. In the year 1810, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the cause of the *high price* of gold bullion.

In my present address to you, Sir, I mean, with your permission, to assert,

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sert, and I will endeavour to prove, that *the precious metals cannot have a price.*

While the commerce of the world was carried on by barter, there was no occasion which could rise to such a word as *buying*;—there were no buyers properly so called; every person was a trader, who, if he wanted to obtain some commodity, must have had some other commodity to give in exchange for it. Let the Reader carry his mind back to a market of barter, and consider what must have been the terms there made use of; no such word as *buying* could have occurred, for nothing was sold; neither could *price* have occurred, for there was no medium of price, and as to *purchase* where there was no price, there could be no purchase. Such terms as *exchange truck*, the *giving of this for that*, could be the only intelligible phrases there used. The same mode of expression prevails to this day, where the transaction is the same; nor does any person say, when two commodities are exchanged the one for the other, that the transaction is a purchase, or speak of the one as buying the other.

When, however, the inconveniences of barter had suggested a medium in any one place, its utility must have been so apparent, that other markets adopted the idea, and then the only difficulty was in the choice of a medium that should be so valuable as to be acceptable by all persons, and for which all persons would at all times be willing to part with the superabundant commodities which they desired to exchange for others.

The precious metals, gold, silver, and copper, offered the most inviting appearances, and subsequent experience of their fitness has raised such an opinion of their value, that they have become acceptable all over the world as an equivalent for every sort of commodity.

This selection and adoption of the metals, with the quality of universal acceptation, have given to them a function differing from any thing else in nature, for they have been chosen from the whole mass of commodities, to be the representative and buyer of all the rest. Hence they are no longer commodities, but are appointed to be THE PRICE, and consequently cannot themselves have a price. As they are the price of *all*, there is none left to be the price of *them*.

Before this quality was given to them, they, like the rest, were received in barter, and there could then have been no knowledge of the terms *price*, *buying*, *selling*, *purchase*, and the like; but when general consent had made the metals universally acceptable, then, and not till then, the science of buying was introduced: they became universal buyers, and the word *money* has been chosen for their designation.

The most ignorant of mankind know the use of money, and all concur in considering it as the buyer of commodities. Whoever goes into a market with money in his purse, and there expends it, is a buyer,—he who receives it is a seller, and receives the piece or pieces of price, while the other takes the commodity, the price and the commodity being as distinct as the buyer and the seller. All this may seem obvious enough, for no person doubts the power of money as a buyer, though very few have extended their considerations so far as to know that money is *always* a buyer in every transaction wherever it is used. I beg to repeat, that it is *always* a buyer, so exclusively so, that it cannot itself be bought, and consequently cannot have a price, it being agreed by all persons who have any thing to dispose of, that money shall be the buyer; at every move money maintains this character, and is never deprived of it. As well might the measure be said to be the thing measured, or the weight the article weighed, as that the price is the commodity.

Let us visit the precious metal at the mouth of the mine, and see how it can there be bought. The first possessor cannot buy it, for he has it by the bounty of Providence; it is the reward of his research and his labour. He knowing the office that is assigned to it, will not part with the least atom, but for some commodity, or for some service performed, and he thus buys the commodity, or pays for the service; at every subsequent move, the money, whether in the shape of coin or in bullion, is a purchaser, the first move is of this description, and so must be the last; for no one can be honestly possessed of

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of money who has not by himself or his ancestors, had something to sell, or performed some service *. And as no one can obtain the metals at the mouth of the mines on any other terms, neither can they be had in any other place or way but upon the same terms: they march through the world and command all markets always as buyers, but never to be sold: though it is true, that in countries where silver only is the legal standard of price, there gold may be commodity and silver the purchaser; so likewise where gold is the standard, there silver may be commodity, and be bought with gold. But now in most countries, both gold and silver are standards of price, and their relative value is defined by the State.

I am well aware, that to persons who have not studied the subject, and who have been habituated to that common phrase, the price of gold and silver, it will appear a strange assertion, that they cannot be bought; and being still extremely anxious to convince, because I know that much confusion and much injustice does arise from not admitting this quality in the precious metals, I will endeavour to elucidate by example, though at the hazard of being thought puerile and trifling.

Suppose a quantity of standard gold or silver coins to be advertised for sale. How will the buyers come prepared for purchasing? Not one of them can bring any thing else but money, or the representative of money; and money against money can be no sale; it can only be exchange where each person will take care not to give a larger weight for a smaller; a parity of weight is the first thing considered, and the buyer (we will allow a buyer and a seller for the present purpose), must be allured by some advantage which the seller is willing to admit for some convenience that he seeks. Still this is not a sale; like is exchanged for like, and therefore it is a transaction of barter, and not of buying and selling. It will most likely be here said, if money cannot be sold, that at least bullion may. Let us try this also. Bullion is advertised for sale. How can this be bought? With money also? An ounce of standard gold is said to be purchased for 4*l.* 10*s.*; but let the money be examined and *weighed*, and its contents will invariably be found to be somewhat short of the ounce weight; for weight, as before said, is the first thing sought after, and some allowance of profit must be conceded on one side or the other. Neither of these instances is a sale, any more than if a large quantity of loose wheat should be offered for sale to be paid for by bags of the same wheat tied up in different sizes: this would be an exchange or barter of wheat for wheat, and would be erroneously called a sale; for the quality being the same, the exchange would be made as nearly as possible, bushel for bushel, allowing something for the bags. So it must ever be, when money or bullion is exchanged; the par is always sought for by the party who desires the exchange, and all that he expects to pay is some premium, commonly called agio, for accommodation.

That the precious metals have or have not a price, that they are or are not commodity, is one way or other, a matter of fact, and not of conjecture, and it is opprobrious to the age we live in, that the question is still undetermined.

To admit that gold and silver can have a price, is, in my conception, to confound cause and effect, to destroy the distinction between the buyer and the seller, the grower and the consumer, the manufacturer and the user, the payer and the receiver; and the practical consequence is, that the one very frequently afflicts and defrauds the other without either being conscious of the evil committed. To the same source may also be traced the use of a phraseology so bewildering, that all treatises upon the subject of Bullion, Money, &c. seem contradictory and unintelligible; and thus the influence and operation of the precious metals are hid from the sight of man.

This obscurity cannot, in my opinion, be removed but by a more careful appropriation of the terms *exchange*, *commodity*, *price*, *value*, and *weight*.

If you, Mr. Urban, are not afraid that my communications have already tired your Readers, I will on a future

* I take no notice of the exaction of tribute, lest it should be allied unto robbery.

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ture occasion, offer some observations on the phraseology employed by writers and reasoners on Money, Bullion, &c. The subject is certainly dry and unentertaining, but it involves consequences of the most stupendous nature, meriting the study of legislators, because on a right understanding of its effects, depends much of the glory and prosperity of nations. A LOMBARD.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE seen some strictures in one of the late Numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, upon "the white Lady" in the popular Romance of the "Monastery." The anachronisms of which the author is guilty (and which he indeed acknowledges in a postscript to the last Volume, but which are not on that account less inexcusable), are still more objectionable than even the introduction of supernatural agency. The Tale commences immediately after the battle of Pinkie, which was fought in the year 1547, when we are told that Halbert Glendinning was nine or ten years old. In the second Volume he is described as being then nineteen, so that the date of the year must have been 1556 or 1557; a few pages before that time, however, Sir Piercie Shafton is made to say, "This courtly exchange of epithets of honour, is no more than the compliments which pass between valour and beauty, wherever they meet, and under whatever circumstances. *Elizabeth of England herself calls Philip Sydney her Courage, and he in return calls that Princess his Inspiration.*" Now Sir Philip Sydney was born in the year 1554, and was not introduced to Elizabeth till the year 1575. Elizabeth herself ascended the throne only in the year 1558. In the third Volume the Author returns to the period of which he writes; for, speaking of the community of St. Mary, he observes, that "it was supposed to be protected by the powerful Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, whose zealous attachment to the Catholic Faith caused at a *later* period the great rebellion of the *tenth* of Elizabeth. In the same Volume, Christie of the Clint-hill remarks, that "it is a bedlam business." What could Christie know of Bedlam?

I am at a loss to discover the hero of the piece, for none of the personages introduced in it excite the smallest interest. Halbert is a savage of nineteen, extremely ignorant, ready to embrace any faith that may be offered to him, and whose chief excellence consists in being a "practised archer," and "six feet high." Mary of Avenel, to whom he is afterwards married, is so rarely introduced, that we can form no opinion of her; she is, however, sufficiently insipid. Sir Piercie Shafton makes the greatest figure, and he turns out to be a tailor's grandson. With respect to the White Lady, her presence is no where required: the maxim of "*nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodex*," is set at nought by her appearance, for there is not a difficulty in the story which might not be overcome by natural means; neither is her character preserved; for the incident of the bodkin, the sight of which so violently agitates Sir Piercy, is too ludicrous for so grave a personage; the effect likewise is lost, and the circumstance forgotten before the rank of the Knight is discovered; there is a contradiction likewise in his boasting of it to a person whom he believes to be acquainted with his birth. Previous to the duel a grave has been dug by nobody knows whom, for nobody knows what, and it is covered and the grass growing on it immediately afterwards, nobody knows how: and the mystery has no sort of connexion with the piece. Sir Piercie too is run through the body and left for dead on the field; in a few minutes he is sufficiently recovered to walk away; and in the evening of the same day, scarcely the vestige of the cicatrice remains. The introduction of ideal beings can only be tolerated by supposing the tale to have been written in the days when their existence was a matter of popular belief. In the Romance of the Monastery this illusion is destroyed by the frequent reference to matters of recent date. In the last song of the White Lady, she speaks of "a *holly* waving without a wind;" the green willows are said to "wave in the wind," but who ever heard of a waving holly?

I believe that the Author of the Monastery and Waverley has hitherto kept himself concealed, although these Works and several others of the same description, are attributed by

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by many persons to Sir Walter Scott, an opinion which is strengthened by the liberal employment in them of that feeble expression, "he undid," which so frequently disgraces the most beautiful passages in the Poems he avows. "He undid the door," "he undid the bolt," "he undid his helmet*." Whoever he may be, he is unquestionably a man of considerable talent; and it is to be regretted that one who can write so well should write so carelessly as to subject himself to animadversions such as these.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

ALTHOUGH I cannot suppose that any of your Correspondents are well acquainted with the state of roads and names of *hostelries* in Buckinghamshire during the reign of Elizabeth: yet it may be in their power to favour me with information as to what follows.

In "The First Part of Sir John Oldcastle, by William Shakspeare," 1600, occurs this passage:

"*Ostler.* Tom's gone from hence; he's now at the Three Horse-loaves at Stoney Stratford. How does old Dick Dun?

"*Carrier.* Uds heart, old Dun has bin moyl'd in a slough in Brick-hill Lane. A plague 'found it! yonder's such abomination weather as was never seen."

We are told by Dr. Percy†, from the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland, that horses were not so usually fed with corn loose in the manger, in the present manner, as with their provender made into loaves. As I have not the immediate opportunity of referring to Browne Willis's MS. I am unable to say whether any such Inn was known in Stony-Stratford; though, if I recollect rightly, one called the *Horse-shoe* stood at the lower end of the town, near to *Old Stratford*.

It appears that, till a garrison was established at Newport-Pagnel in 1643, the road from Woburn through that town to Northampton was but seldom used. Queen Elizabeth, however, came by that way, in the summer of 1575, in one of her Progresses.

Stony-Stratford was one of the places where the hearse of Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I., rested; and a Cross was erected to her memory, which was demolished, with the rest, by order of the Parliament, during the Rebellion.

In Speed's History of England, I find mention made of the arresting of the young King Edward V. by the Duke of Gloucester, as follows:

"Now was the King in his way to London, gone from Northampton, when the Dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham came hither (Northampton), where remained behinde the Lord Rivers, the King's uncle, intending on the morrow to follow the King, and be with him at Stony-Stratford, twelve miles hence, early ere hee departed." P. 885.

"They tooke the way to Stony-Stratford, where they found the King with his company, ready to leape on horse-back, and depart forward to leave that lodging for them, because it was too strait for both companies." P. 885-6.

"And as soone as they came in his presence, they alighted down with all their company about them; to whom the Duke of Buckingham said, 'Goe afore, Gentlemen, and, Yeomen, keepe your roomes.' In which goodly array they came to the King, and on their knees in very humble maner saluted his Grace, who received them in very joyous and amiable manner, nothing knowing, nor mistrusting as yet what was done."

"And forthwith they arrested the Lord Richard, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawt, Knights, in the King's presence, and brought the King and all his companie backe unto Northampton, where they tooke again further counsell." P. 886.

Mr. Malone, in his edition of the Play alluded to, seems to have been ignorant of the true signification of "Brickhill" (for he has divided it into Brick-lane): that place takes its name from a small market town in Bucks, near Hockliffe, where the Assizes were occasionally held in those times. It appears by the Parish Register, that on June 9, 1562, one James Shakespear suffered death* and was

* From the following, however, and two or three other passages, he may be taken for an Irishman: "Not in this spot," answered the youth, "we *would* (should) be liable to interruption,—follow me, and I will bring you to a place where we *will* (shall) encounter no such risk."

† Malone's Supplement to Shakspeare, vol. II. p. 349.

* No Commentator upon Shakspeare, I believe, has mentioned this circumstance. Some of your Readers, perhaps, may be able to discover whether the criminal was related to the poet.

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was buried. In the same drama is introduced a Sir Richard Lee, of St. Alban's: this character the Editor probably considered as fictitious; but it is curious, that a Sir Richard Lee received a grant of part of the lands belonging to St. Alban's Abbey, at Sopwell, in the immediate vicinity of that place. Whether his son was murdered, as appears in the Play, I have not seen; he died in 1575, leaving two daughters co-heiresses.

Shakspeare was in the habit of gleaning incidents wherever he travelled; he took, as we learn from Aubrey, the humour of ——— the constable, in "Midsummer Night's Dream," at Grendon in Bucks; lying there on Midsummer night; the constable was living there about 1642. "Mr. Jos. Howe* is of that parish, and knew him."

I have, Mr. Urban, wandered somewhat from the original subject, but have no further particulars to bring forward respecting it: should any of your Correspondents possess any information of the kind, they will, by communicating it, oblige

Yours, &c. LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

AFTER so much has been written in your pages on the subject of the Clerical Dress, you will perhaps be surprised that another Correspondent should venture to offer his thoughts; but I cannot forbear troubling you with a few remarks, and at the same time I beg to offer you an idea, which I do not think has been suggested in any of the Letters on this subject.

Your Correspondent "Sigismund" (see vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 226) very judiciously quotes the Canon in which a distinct dress is prescribed to the Clergy:—"The general purport of this Canon is to enjoin a distinction, and a gravity in the dress of the Clergy, whereby they may be known to all people to be of that order, and be sufficiently distinguished from the laity at all times, and on all occasions, whether in their journeys abroad, in their abode at home, or in their common conversation in their neighbourhood."

It is not easy to assign the reason why this injunction is now so almost entirely disregarded. "Sigismund" has endeavoured to solve this; but had he omitted his 3d and 4th reasons (see vol. LXXXIX. Part i. p. 312), he would at least have *shown* himself more friendly to the cause of the Church, than he *now appears* to be, for I do not wish to doubt he wrote from the purest motives; yet it is confessedly a bad sign of a good intention, to charge the Clergy with the neglect of a duty, because they might sometimes be marked out as objects for the contemptible ridicule of ignorance. But when he charges "the Bishops and Archdeacons with inattention and negligence," I hesitate not to say, that it is a most illiberal and undeserved attack upon that venerable and pious body—the pillars—the ornaments of our Holy Church. But let me not under-rate the other parts of "Sigismund's" Letters; I refer the Reader to them with pleasure: he will find there many good things well said.

I have no doubt myself but that the inconvenience and expence of adopting the full Clerical Dress have weighed somewhat to the neglect of the desirable distinction. With deference then I ask, whether the Clergy would not conform to the full spirit of the Canon, and be appropriately distinguished as Ministers of God, if they *always* wore their "*Bands*," and never appeared out of doors but with a *Clerical Hat*, and the rose of satin placed in the front as an ornament. Many a Clergyman has on occasions wished that he had borne some holy badge to check the volatile foolishness (to use no harsher terms) and indecent remarks, which his prudence thought better to bear, than to interrupt. The great body of the Clergy would, I am convinced, be willing and even desirous to adopt these marks of their sacerdotal function—so easily assumed—so conveniently worn. It is quite needless for me to add more. I will beg leave to adopt the concluding remarks of "Sigismund's" Letter: "I trust this humble essay will stimulate some abler pen to take up the subject, that it may not be suffered to rest only in this Repository of Antiquarian, Literary, and Scientific Research; but may be brought forward before the world

* Josias Howe, an eminent loyalist and ejected Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

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world in the persons of a body of men, who I trust will never prove a disgrace to their sacred order, or reverend habit."

Your inserting the above will oblige your constant reader and admirer. I will subscribe myself, now and ever,

AMICUS URBANI.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

CHARLTON, a pleasant village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, is distinguished for a Fair held on St. Luke's Day, called Horn Fair. It consists of a frolicsome mob, who, after a printed summons dispersed round the country, meet at a place called Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, whence they march in procession through Greenwich to Charlton, with horns of divers kinds on their heads. This assembly was formerly disorderly, but now they are kept in a state of some regularity by the peace officers, who are ordered to attend.

The origin of the Fair, according to tradition, is as follows: King John who had a palace at Eltham, having been hunting, rambled from his company to this little hamlet; he alighted at a cottage, and taking a liking to the mistress, prevailed in the end over her modesty. In the meanwhile, the husband came home, and vowing to kill the adulterer, the King was obliged to discover himself, and by way of reparation gave the man a purse of gold, and a grant of all the land from Charlton to the place now called Cuckold's Point, besides making him master of the whole hamlet. In memory of this grant, and the occasion of it, the husband established a Fair here for the sale of Horns, and of all sorts of goods made of horn, which are to this day the chief article sold at this Fair. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Ipswich, Sept.* 1.

THERE is no one of your numerous Readers who has perused the late publication of that celebrated and ingenious Essayist, Dr. Drake, the "Winter Nights," but must have been most sensibly affected with the traits which it exhibits of a highly-cultivated mind, and of a heart most feelingly alive to every thing that is good and virtuous.

In the third Number, which contains some "Preliminary Remarks on the Antiquity of the Town of Hadleigh," in Suffolk, the residence of the worthy Doctor, I have been particularly interested; and I conceive that he would confer a favour most acceptable to the Topographical Antiquary, if he would undertake the publication of the MS "Account of the Church and Town of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, written by David Wilkins, D. D. Rector of that Parish, 1721," and which is now deposited in the Rectorial Library. From the specimens with which Dr. Drake has already favoured us, in his Remarks on the Antiquity of Hadleigh; on the Character of Guthrun the Dane; on the Life and Martyrdom of that able and strenuous defender of the Protestant Church, Dr. Rowland Taylor; his description of, and extracts from that curious and rare little work, "Hawkins's Corolla Varia," and his Account of Theodore Paleologus; I know of no one who is more able for, or competent to the task. Continued up to the present period, it would form a most interesting work. Should this, therefore, meet the eye of the Doctor, and should not his present literary engagements, or the necessary avocations of his profession, prevent him from the task, I sincerely trust and hope that he will feel inclined to listen to, and comply with the request. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

AS the Winchester and Hursley Inscriptions of "Dunelmensis" and "Tudor," who are not *alter et idem*, but altogether different persons, first courted the notice of your "Thirty-five years Correspondent," through the medium of your pages, it is but fair, Mr. Urban, that the same channel be adopted for conveying to posterity the response of the oracle that shall solve the enigma they seem to embody, whenever that solution is attained; and for this reason I prefer a public intercourse with your ancient friend to the *petite entrée* so graciously offered by him in p. 231 of your last Number.

It would ill become me, who have not numbered so many years in the sum total of my existence as your Correspondent has devoted to your service, to enter into the lists of controversy

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troversy with the odds so much against me,—nor do I wish it, if I felt ever so confident of my own ability,—I shall therefore proceed to the point at once, which I think requires but little occasion for argument, and may soon be dismissed where no disposition for controversy prevails.

There appears certainly to have been some foundation in fact for the assertion repeated in the Epitaphs above alluded to, namely, that Mrs. Young was a descendant of the house of Chandos—niece of *Thomas* Lord Chandos she is never styled, but his grand-daughter,—though it is not attempted to be denied that a discrepancy exists in the verbal construction of the two inscriptions, and that one or other of them is erroneous. It does not, however, follow that the error "is easily capable of being proved," nor has this assumption of your Correspondent been established any further than that there was no *Thomas* Baron Chandos summoned to Parliament. Deeply read as he evidently is, in the genealogy of the Brydges Family, he can probably, by an explicit detail of the lineage of Mrs. Young, and her father William Brydges, show the true connexion that subsisted between them and the noble house of Chandos, and thus remove the veil of obscurity that at present envelopes them.

To one so well qualified to appreciate the value of genealogical evidence as your friend is, it would be superfluous, Mr. Urban, to dwell upon the importance of an antient monumental inscription in proof of descent;—and I think he will not go so far as to insist that a falsehood, certain of detection at the era of its promulgation, would have been attempted in the instance before us; or that people, strangers in blood to a noble race then in prime vigour, would have dared to claim affinity to it without just cause and pretension.

I shall make no remark on the inquiry, "Why these female relatives should be objects of research when the *title* was entailed on the male line?" save that I did not advert to such a subject, in requesting an explanation of the Epitaphs. Yet it affords a curious example of the morbid acuteness of perception in your "Thirty-five years Correspondent," who has conjured up an imaginary phantom without the slightest reason, as he need not fear an antagonist in the person of

Yours, &c. DUNELMENSIS.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from p. 231.)

AS to the principle of FINAL CAUSES in every production, whether of the Creator, or man, our first curiosity is excited to inquire—how it was made—TO WHAT END—*of* what materials—and who was the maker. I would ask what principle is the prompter of this?

The principle of custom and habit are obviously historical. Habit is the dexterity produced by the customary performance of prescribed exercises. Hence all discipline, virtue, talent, affection, and aversion, are mere historical *habits:* taking different names. But frequency of acts are not sufficient without *length of time: place* too, with its associations, has great influence. Habits may be general or specific. Uniform reiteration in gratifying the same passion, or taste, upon different objects, produces at length a generic habit. Indifferent and even disagreeable things become agreeable and necessary by custom: this is turned to advantage, in all good—and to abuse in all bad, education. Though custom augments our sense of moderate pleasures, and blunts that of intense ones, it incessantly takes off the edge of all pain. The final cause of this is obvious—violent passions cannot co-exist with habit of any sort; they burn out, or are extinguished, consuming often the possessor along with them. Hence, party-violence is incompatible with steady patriotism—as are all suddenness, excess, and ferocity, with progress in a continued course of study, as well as with any regular conduct of life—and all composition in the fine arts. It is needless to repeat that the principle of novelty and unexpectedness, as well as the marvellous, are historical. And we have noticed congruity and propriety as parts of historic character, truth, and nature, regulated by the historical usage of social order.

"Regularity and simplicity respect the

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the whole; uniformity, order, proportion, the parts of any subject:" or any entire subject, considered as the part of a greater whole. We have before spoken of intrinsic *beauty:* as distinguished from relative BEAUTY. It is nothing more than an inference by study of proportions historically noticed. It pre-supposes many comparisons of things in their kind. Inequality is essential to proportion, and all harmony; which last is only the beauty of sounds. Simplicity of composition, whether by art, or nature, is necessary to afford the spectator a readiness of apprehension: for multiplicity of parts distract the attention. But choice, separation, selection, *and exclusion*, are included—operations which, though they suppose a process of calculation, yet this process becomes, by rote, intuitive. As for relative beauty, this is as extensive as the historic relation itself: which delights us, just as any theorem does, by its simplicity and universality of application to an infinite variety of cases.

Beauty in the human form is rather the attribute of *adult*, as GRACE is of *adolescent* natures—And GRACE seems essentially feminine. For the male sex has too much vigour and severity: while infancy has not disposeableness enough, expression, and self-command. There is a becoming bashfulness, and even awkwardness, below the age of adolescency, that is not so much grace as an excuse for it. But it is at the age of adolescency that grace appears in woman—seldom afterwards. (This is the proper and exclusive age for love, or the elegant passion. After this it is esteem, affection—but grace, or the appearance of it, is the proper object of love.) Grace supposes an eternal youth and chastity, purity of mind, a something spiritual in the contour of the form, in the play of the features, and movement—in the flexibility and rythm of the voice—the furthest removed from those worldly, sharp, and sordid air and tones derived from the accidents and occupations of human condition. It supposes as essential, innocence (or the appearance of it), candour, courtesy, sprightliness, and a heavenly serenity of disposition—which characters, the wisdom of the antients has fixed in the names of the three Graces: AGLAIA, EUPHROSYNE, and THALIA. With such forms we clothe our conceptions of Angels, Cherubs, and Seraphs, divine history having informed us of such beings; and we exalt our conceptions, by dropping, as much as we can, every thing too particular, gross or earthly, and thus attain A SECOND species of the ideal beauty.

DIGNITY is the attribute of acknowledged worth, whether personal or of rank, and political station. The highest degree of this is MAJESTY. Majesty, like GRACE, is more connected with feminine natures. The JUNO of the ancients by her rank, the consort of JUPITER, was the queen of majesty; her head is decked with a tiara, the form of which is the emblem of this attribute, and is therefore consecrated to religion. The robes of senators, judges, and kings, but, above all, the costume of the POPE (which, in the pictures of RAPHAEL, is *unique* for its expression of grace and majesty), are feminine.

GRANDEUR is the attribute of power, whether divine or human, whether physical or mental, whether of human stature, or of inanimate nature. It is perhaps composed and quiescent—not easily moved—hence the idea of magnanimity.

The SUBLIME is the *action* of grandeur—its highest energy, called forth on a sudden. The mind of the percipient is awed, without being terrified, but rather encouraged and elevated. It swells, in order to comprehend it; but it is in thought only—for the action is gone by. It is not only a passing effect, but it is ever unexpected—it strikes us, as it were, by a glimpse—a flash—but the mind of the spectator inly "pants with influence divine." If it were of long continuance, the human frame could not sustain it. But how could BURKE imagine *terror* essential to the sublime? The mind is ever delighted under its influence. In the first chapter of Genesis, the creation of light is without terror: so, perhaps, is the *history*, in the Song of Moses, of Pharaoh's hosts overwhelmed in the Red Sea. History divests a fact of its terrors: we contemplate it as a nation does it own artillery and armaments by sea and land—as a matter of glory and security—not terror; and whenever passion is represented, (whether in its greatest intensity—during

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during which time it is *silent*,—or upon its finding words to vent itself, when it utters the capital sentiments only, and speaks by fits)—the sublime here is not passion merely, but sentiment or passion tempered with grace or dignity: this is the selection of the poet—turning our attention not so much to the passion, but to the powerful and energetic cause and control of such perturbation.—BURKE here mistakes an accidental accompaniment—a circumstance—(if it ever do accompany it, which I cannot understand) for an essential property. Besides, terror is a passion; and all passion is incompatible with the emotions of taste, whether in the actor or the spectator. But a proportion, an awful beauty, *certainly* PROPORTION, is an essential component of the sublime.

The definition by LONGINUS is more just and consonant to nature. The highest beauty, grace, and sublimity affect the mind equally, and in a manner not to be distinguished. Undoubtedly that grace or beauty, (provided only it were virtuous, chaste, and celestial,) that so inspired SAPPHO, was sublime. Longinus even adds to his definition of the sublime, "that the mind swelled with transport and pride, *imagines* the ACT DONE or the power exhibited, to be *its own*." I mention this, because such is precisely the definition of what LORD KAIMES has entitled "the sympathetic emotion of virtue." This emotion we experience at the aspect of all beauty and truth. This it is that accompanies the exertion, and the recital, of all worth, all the energies of genius and goodness: this it is that fills the eyes with tears—no unmanly ones—the tears of martyrs, of heroes triumphant, in the moment of death, over mortal nature. YORICK.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

IN the "*Beauties of England and Wales*," vol. I. p. 342, I observed the following:

"'According to the tradition which accompanies the quaint distich,

'Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe, did go,
For striking the Black Prince a blow.'

Those places were formerly in the possession of the Hampden family, but what degree of credit is to be attached to these lines we know not; for the particulars of the circumstance to which they relate have eluded our enquiries."

Tradition says, that Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, once honoured Lord Hampden with a visit at his seat at Great Hampden, now Wendover, in Bucks, for many generations the property of this antient family: and that whilst the Prince and his host were exercising themselves in feats of arms, a quarrel rose between them, in which Lord Hampden gave the Prince a blow on the face; the King, in consequence of this outrage, quitted the place in great wrath, and punished Lord Hampden's misbehaviour by seizing on some of his most valuable manors, which gave rise to the following impromptu by some of the court wits:

"Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,
Hampden did forego,
For striking of a blow,
And glad he did escape so."

Mr. Lysons, however, in his "Magna Britannia," adds,

"This tradition, like many other of a like nature, will not bear the test of examination; for it appears by record, that neither the manors of Tring, Wing, or Ivinghoe, ever were in the Hampden family."

Yours, &c. W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Sept.* 9.

THE following account of the origin of Cards, translated from the French, may be worthy a place in your Magazine.

About the year 1390 cards were invented, to divert Charles VI. then King of France, who was fallen into a melancholy disposition.

That they were not in use before, appears highly probable. 1st. Because no cards are to be seen in any painting, sculpture, tapestry, &c. more antient than the preceding period, but are represented in many works of ingenuity since that age.

2dly. No prohibitions relative to cards, by the King's edicts, are mentioned, although some few years before, a most severe one was published, forbidding by name, all manner of sports and pastimes, in order that the subjects might exercise themselves in shooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppose the English. Now it is not to be presumed, that

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that so luring a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in use.

3dly. In all the ecclesiastical canons prior to the said time, there occurs no mention of cards; although twenty years after that date, card playing was interdicted the clergy, by a Gallican Synod. About the same time is found in the Account Book of the King's Cofferer the following charge, "paid for a pack of painted leaves bought for the King's amusement, three livres." Printing and stamping being then not discovered, the cards were painted, which made them so dear. Thence, in the above synodical canons, they are called pagillæ pictæ, painted little leaves.

4thly. About thirty years after this came a severe edict against cards in France; and another by Emanuel Duke of Savoy, only permitting the ladies this pastime, *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles.

Of their design.—The inventor proposed by the figures of the four suits, or colours, as the French call them, to represent the four states, or classes of men in the kingdom.

By the *Cæsars* (hearts) are meant the *Gens de Chœur*, choir men, or ecclesiastics; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the use of cards from the French, have *copas* or chalices instead of hearts.

The nobility, or prime military part of the kingdom, are represented by the ends or points of lances, or pikes, and our ignorance of the meaning or resemblance of the figure induced us to call them spades. The Spaniards have *espades* (swords) in lieu of pikes, which is of similar import.

By diamonds, are designed the order of citizens, merchants, and tradesmen, *carreaux* (square stone tiles or the like). The Spaniards have a coin *dineros*, which answers to it, and the Dutch call the French word *carreaux*, *stieneen*, stones and diamonds from the form.

Trefle, the trefoil leaf, or clover grass (corruptly called clubs) alludes to the husbandmen and peasants. How this suit came to be called clubs is not explained, unless, borrowing the game from the Spaniards, who have *bastos* (staves or clubs) instead of the trefoil, we gave the Spanish signification to the French figure.

The history of the four Kings, which the French in drollery sometimes call the cards, is *David*, *Alexander*, *Cæsar*, and *Charles* (which names were then, and still are on the French cards). These respectable names represent the four celebrated Monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks under Charlemagne.

By the Queens are intended *Argine*, *Esther*, *Judith*, and *Pallas* (names retained in the French cards), typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom, the qualifications residing in each person. Argine is an anagram for *Regina*, queen by descent.

By the Knaves were designed the servants to knights (for knaves originally meant only servant; and in an old translation of the Bible, St. Paul is called the knave of Christ) but French pages and valets, now indiscriminately used by various orders of persons, were formerly only allowed to persons of quality, esquires (escuiers) shield or armour bearers.

Others fancy that the knights themselves were designed by those cards, because *Hogier* and *Lahire*, two names on the French cards, were famous Knights at the time cards were supposed to be invented. W. R.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 14.

A SIMILAR enquiry with that of "J. T. M." (p. 194), for particulars "concerning Joseph, commonly called Joe Miller," was made some years back with very little effect. He appears to have been a favourite low comedian, the *Edwin* of his day, and the boon companion in every convivial settle in Drury Lane or Clare Market, or the suburbs of that populous neighbourhood. Some of the early editions of the Jests have a print of him as "Mr. Miller in the character of Sir Joseph Wittoll, in the Old Bachelor." Perhaps the best chronicle is his epitaph from the pen of a distinguished genius of the day. He was buried in the East side of St. Clement's Danes, where a stone was erected, with the following honourable inscription:

"Here lye the remains of honest Joe Miller, who was a tender husband, a sincere friend, a facetious companion, and an excellent comedian. He departed this life the 15th of August, 1738, aged 54.

If humour, wit, and honesty could save
The hum'rous, witty, honest from the grave;

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The grave had not so soon this tenant found, [crown'd.
Whom honesty, and wit, and humour
Or could esteem and love preserve our breath, [death;
And guard us longer from the stroke of
The stroke of death on him had later fell,
Whom all mankind esteem'd and lov'd so well." S. Duck.

The forming that popular work, so universally known as *Joe Miller's Jests*, has been too interestingly told by the real compiler to be compressed. Col. Mottley, the author of the Life of Peter the Great, and other distinguished works, was that compiler. In his life, believed to be written by himself, and given in a list of Dramatic Authors appended to *Scanderbeg*, a tragedy by Thomas Whincop, posthumously published, he thus describes his melancholy situation:

"This Gentleman (Mottley) has had very little supplies since but his pen, and how precarious must that dependance be to one, who has frequent fits of gout in his right hand, and is, as we are told, at present almost bed-rid with that distemper, and has not been above twice out of his lodgings these two years past, and sometimes for several months together, not out of his bed! But under these circumstances can maintain a cheerful temper, and among several other pieces he has given the public, the book that bears the title of *Joe Miller's Jests*, was a collection made by him from other books, and a great part of it supplied by his memory from original stories recollected in his former conversations."

The earliest copy I have seen of this work was without date, and had "a new edition" in the title. Probably it was first published about 1738, or early in the following year. "*The Country Tatler; or, the Daily Pacquet;* by Lepidus Wagstaff, a merry Philosopher," which commenced in 1739, concluded the second side of each paper, a half-sheet foolscap, with a jest, as did also another daily paper of similar size, called "*All Alive and Merry;* or, the London Daily Post," published about 1741-2. Many of these witticisms are to be found in Joe Miller's Jests, and it is fair to conclude, after the above declaration by Col. Mottley, the Diurnals pilfered from his pages, and not him from the Diurnals.

The ninth edition, with large additions: London: printed for T. Read, in Dogwell-court, White Fryers, Fleet-street, MDCCXLVII.;" was in the title "most humbly inscribed to those choice spirits of the age, his Majesty's Poet Laureat; Sir C. H. W. Knight of the Bath; and Job Baker, the Kettle-Drummer." The Witticisms are numbered, being in the whole 590, then moral sentences and Epigrams, &c. Ev. Hood.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 30.

THE following are three Epitaphs transcribed from the English Burying-ground at Leghorn.

"Antonio Lefroy, Cantuariensi, Claris orto Majoribus, cujus animus a Natura bene informatus, Juventutem egit in literis: Qui deinde Liburnum se contulit, ubi Mercaturam excoluit honeste ac decore. Bonarum Artium Fautor, Ajutor, Statuas, Tabulas pictas, antiqua Numismata sibi studiose comparavit. Vir autem bonus et prudens, Familiam, Patriam, Sapientes unice amavit, Officia auxit liberalitate: multa passus et gravia æquam semper servavit mentem. Obiit in hac Urbe, A.D. MDCCLXXIX. Prid. Id. Julii: Natus Prid. Kalend. Jan. A.D. MDCCIV. Elizabeth Langlois Conjux mœrens Viro digno, carissimo; Antonius et Georgius, Filii memores*, Patri bene merenti, cujus Corpus hic jacet, P. P."

"The Right Honourable Francis North, Earl of Guildford, died at Pisa on the 28th of January, 1817."

"Francis Horner, Member of the British Parliament, born at Edinburgh, Aug. 12, 1778; died at Pisa, Feb. 8, 1817. In his public life he was distinguished for his splendid talents and spotless integrity: in his private life he was dutiful, affectionate, and sincere. His father erected this monument, and offers this tribute to his memory." †

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* Anthony Lefroy, esq. eldest son, formerly Lieut.-col. 13th dragoons, died at Limerick in Ireland, 1820, aged about 78. His eldest son, Thomas, is a King's Counsel in Ireland.—Rev. Geo. Lefroy, younger son, died at his Rectory of Ash, in Hampshire, Jan. 1806, aged 61. His eldest son, the Rev. Geo. Lefroy, succeeded by the will of Hen. Maxwell, esq. to the estates and seat at Ewshot, in Hants. Mr. Maxwell had married his mother's sister.

† Here are also monuments for John Bastard, esq. M.P. co. Devon, who died at the Globe Tavern, Leghorn, 1817.—For Tobias Smollett; for his widow, about 1791; for Baroness Clinton (mother of Geo. Earl of Orford), about 1781; with numerous others.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

57. *The History and Antiquities of* Eynesbury *and* St. Neot's, *in* Huntingdonshire; *and of* St. Neot's, *in the County of* Cornwall: *with some Critical Remarks respecting the two* Saxon *Saints from whom these places derived their names. (Illustrated with Fifty Engravings, on Copper and Wood.)* By George Cornelius Gorham, *M. A. Fellow of* Queen's *College*, Cambridge. 8vo. *pp.* 340. Lackington *and Co.*

MR. GORHAM is a new, but zealous candidate for Topographical laurels; and has made his debut with no inconsiderable merit.

"That those persons who 'dwell in the sight of remarkable Monasteries' should endeavour to 'rescue the observables of their habitations from the teeth of time and oblivion,' was the judicious advice, happily illustrated by the example, of no mean Historian.—The Writer of the following sheets has been beguiled, almost insensibly, into the spirit and practice of this recommendation. Notwithstanding the popular (and occasionally just) ridicule which is directed by the multitude against Antiquarian pursuits,—he confesses that he is not unsusceptible of that enthusiasm, which impels the mind to cast a retrospect through the 'long-drawn' vista of past ages; to dwell, with a solemn and mysterious interest, on objects which are rapidly fading away in the distant perspective; and to dissipate some little portion of the gathering mist, which mantles between the land of oblivion and the region of authentic record. Under such an influence he commenced his inquiries; but without even a remote intention of submitting them to the public eye. He purposely omits to detail the unimportant train of circumstances, by which his materials have been gradually extended from the private memoranda of a port-folio to their present more enlarged and ostensible form. The publick is rather interested with the nature and result of an Author's pursuit, than with the incidents by which he was originally invited to his undertaking, and the steps by which he has at length been conducted to the termination of his task."

This is both candid and manly. Let us attend to the result:

"A History of the Town of St. Neot's, including the adjoining (and parent) village of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire, constitutes the principal subject of this Volume (Ch. I.; Ch. II. § II.; Ch. III. Ch. IV.). In pursuing this investigation, the Author has travelled along an almost untrodden path: the Monastic History of St. Neot's has received but little illustration from the labours of Dugdale or of Bishop Tanner; its Topography has been altogether unexplored. The information which the following pages present—sustained by perpetual references to the most ancient documents, and confirmed by many original (and hitherto unpublished) Records, dispersed throughout the notes or inserted in the Appendix—is the result of labour and expense with which the size of the Volume is by no means commensurate. In the use which he has made of his materials, he has not *merely* endeavoured to gratify local curiosity: his aim has been higher, and he has failed in his attempt if his Work be considered as unworthy a place in the Library of the Antiquarian Collector. However limited has been the field of his investigation, he ventures to entertain a hope that his Work will not be altogether an unacceptable offering; when considered as the *first-fruits* of researches into the Antiquities of a County *still* without an Historian, although two centuries and a half have elapsed since it gave birth to the most celebrated Collector of our national Records—'its brightest * ornament'—Sir Robert Bruce Cotton!

"From the more immediate subject of local Antiquities, some little digression has been made (in Chap. II. § 1.) to the Biography of the Saxon Saint whose name is perpetuated in that of the town. The very obscure and contradictory information, which is to be obtained from either antient or modern Writers, respecting St. Neot, might alone be considered as a sufficient reason for an inquiry into the accuracy or falsehood of preceding statements. Since the time of Camden and of Wood, the simple authority of those truly great names has been a ready passport (with less diligent Writers) for assertions derived from MSS. of suspected authority or from Records of doubtful age. *One* learned modern Writer has, indeed, pursued a line of independent investigation: but, in his eccentric (however original) volume, fable is perpetually intermingled with fact, and dogmatical assertion too often substituted for

* "The remark is *still* correct, that 'no steps have been taken towards illustrating Huntingdonshire, since Sir Robert Cotton, its brightest ornament, declined the pursuit.' Gough's British Topography, vol. I. prel. p. xi. edit. 1780."

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for modest inquiry. A strict scrutiny into the unsustained positions to which allusion has just been made, necessarily leads to their rejection. The materials for a Biography of Neot thus become reduced to a few simple facts; and we are constrained to awake from the pleasing delusion, by which the events of his life have been closely connected with a remarkable period of British Annals. If the criticisms in pp. 20—26, and in pp. 41—44, be correct, he will no longer appear in the venerable character of 'the first Theological Professor at Oxford;' dispensing his pious instructions to that infant University: nor will he be encircled with the fictitious glory which imagination has shed around 'the oldest brother of Alfred the Great;' renouncing the ambitious bustle and splendid occupations of the Court, for the devotional retirement and self-denying services of the Cloister. What is lost, however, in *effect*, is gained in *accuracy*: the threads of a false association having been withdrawn, the tissue of History may possibly have been deprived of some gaudy colours; but her dress exhibits a more becoming (though less ostentatious) texture.

"These criticisms respecting the Life of Neot, naturally led to some notice of the obscure Cornish village (see p. 39.) which was his principal abode;—the sylvan retreat, where, as a Hermit, he dwelt in his mossy cell;—the secluded valley, where, as an Abbot, he founded his Monastery and erected his Collegiate Chapel. A brief sketch of the Topography of that parish has been added (see Chap. V.); with a more particular view to a description of its beautiful Church, dedicated to St. Neot."

Mr. Gorham then thankfully acknowledges the assistance which he has received during the progress of these inquiries; particularly from the Marquess of Buckingham, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Countess De Grey, Mr. Caley, the late Mr. Lysons, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Bandinel, Mr. Todd, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Lodge, the late Mr. Townsend, Mr. T. F. Forster, Mr. Bean, Dr. O'Conor, the Librarian at Stowe, and many other persons, whose kind offices have not been solicited (nor, he trusts, bestowed) in vain.

The History consists of Five different Chapters.

"1. On the early history of Eynesbury, previous to the foundation of the Priory of St. Neot.—2. On the Religious Houses dedicated to St. Neot, in Cornwall and in Huntingdonshire.—3. Topographical Account of Eynesbury.—4. Topographical Account of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.—5. Topographical sketch of St. Neot's, Cornwall."

And concludes with an Appendix of curious original Records.

Eynesbury was originally the Mother Church; and Mr. Gorham tells us, that

"For nearly a century after the Priory had been made Alien, it is probable that Neotsbury had no other places of worship than the Church of (the present) Eynesbury, and the Chapel of the Monastery. These being found insufficient for the population which began to gather around the shrine of St. Neot, may be reasonably considered as the cause of the institution of a separate parish, and of the erection of another sacred Edifice at St. Neot's."

Both Churches are ably described, and Lists given of their Incumbents, with brief Memoirs of eminent natives.

We have room for only one more short extract; which is selected chiefly on account of the note which accompanies it.

"In Jesus Chapel (in St. Neot's Church) a mutilated brass occupies the centre of the pavement, to commemorate the decease of Sir Robert Payne, kut. of Midlow, near St. Neot's. Below is a brass plate with the following inscription, in capitals: (nearly effaced.)

"Here lies interred the body of Sir Robert Payne, kn'. deceased the 18th day of June, anno d'ni 1631, aged 58 years: who marryed Elizabeth the daughter of George Rotheram, of Someris in Com.' Bedford, esq.; by whome he had issue 5 sonns and 6 daughters.

"This mourning vault of death, that must retayne
As pledge awhile the dust of honoured *Payne*,
Is but his tombe, nor can it styled be
A monument of him; his memorie,
And fame on earth, with those good deeds he sent
To heaven before him, are his monument.
The Country's tears, farr better than this stone,
Will tell the Reader noble *Payne* is gone;
Ask them, not mee; they feel the loss of him,
And will for ever keep his just esteem.

"In the centre of the stone, inlaid in brass, was the figure of a knight in a kneeling posture, and of a lady by his side."

This was remaining about 1732, but has since been removed. The transcript was made from a collection of monumental inscriptions in Huntingdonshire,

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tingdonshire, 1740—1750, by the Rev. Robert Smyth, of Woodstone.

"This MS. is in the possession of J. Simmons, Esq. of Paddington-house, containing valuable Collections for a County History. It probably contains the unpublished Collections of J. Clements of Allwalton, begun in 1732. A singular mistake has been made, by Mr. Noble, respecting this person: misled by the word "*Visitation*" (which he understood in the *Heraldic* sense), he thus comments on Gough—'Mr. Gough says, 'Mr. Ashby has a printed undated receipt 5*s.* for a *Visitation* by J. Clements'; as there is no such *Herald* as J. C., we must suppose he was only a *riding Painter* to some Clarenceux, or else to one of the Marshals, or other agent of theirs.' [Noble's History of the College of Arms, Appendix, p. xxvii.] Mr. C. was merely a private Collector who issued a prospectus for publishing 'Notitia Ecclesiastica, or A Visitation of all the Churches in Huntingdonshire,' which prospectus (enclosed in a letter to Browne Willis) is preserved in the Bodleian Library, MSS. Willis, vol. XXXIX.: the abovementioned receipt is nothing more than an acknowledgment for a *subscription* to his proposed work!"

The embellishments both on copper and wood are numerous. The Copper-plates, in particular, are uniformly elegant, but on a scale somewhat smaller than the size of the letter-press demanded, and for this an apology is made.

"They were executed after large drawings, from the pencil of Mr. Harraden, in the possession of the Author; the diminutive scale of the Engravings is, doubtless, much to be regretted; this has been the unavoidable consequence of an arrangement essential to their introduction, and the result of considerations which would have fully justified their total suppression."

The reliefs on wood (chiefly outlines) are by Mr. Branston and Mr. Hughes.

We take leave of this handsomely-printed volume, with an approbation of all which it contains, except the unpleasant leaf which follows p. xii. of the Preface.

58. *History of* Verulam *and* St. Alban's. 12*mo. pp.* 239. Shaw, St. Albans.

THERE is a nicety in publications of this kind, which few country topographers attain; for without sufficient investigation a work is dry and uninteresting, while with *too much* (if such a thing exists) it becomes finical and particularizing: the compilation now before us is a specimen of each advantage and defect; for while much information is brought forward, the Editor has neglected that extensive research and arrangement which stamp a lasting value on the Chronicles of towns.—Much of this is owing to the frequent practice of compiling topographical works from treatises of the like nature; by which, although *ostensible* investigation is shewn in quotations and references, no new matter is procured, and an inequality of information and expression is the necessary consequence. Where the ground has been already trodden by Matthew Paris, Chauncey, and Newcome, it was no difficult matter for the local historian to extract the substance relating thereto, and present to the publick a faithful historical account of Verulam and St. Alban's. Had this publication possessed no interest in itself, its claim to notice would be strong as the prototype of the "History of Woburn," which we reviewed in p. 45.

From the materials which have been amassed by former topographers, we might reasonably have expected a fair octavo volume of sterling merit, but in spite of so great advantages, the work bears stronger marks of what is technically called *book-making*, than many other compilations of this kind which have come before us: this, however, we suspect to be not totally owing to the Editor.

Had the Editor extended his researches to Burton's "Commentary on Antoninus," he would have met with several particulars concerning the antient Verulam, which have escaped his notice, and would have assisted him in his statistical description of that city. Still great praise is due to his exertions; he has collected the legends of St. Alban and Amphibalus, with an industry worthy of Matthew Paris or d'Amersham; but there is a fiction which seems to have been unknown to him, and which, as every particular relating to the history of our protomartyr must be interesting, we will lay before our Readers. In the British Museum [Bibl. Cotton. Faust. c. 3. fol. 81.] is a paper entitled, "Catalogus summorum

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summorum cancellariorum Almæ Universitatis Cantabrigiæ *," collected from Royal Archives and other authorities; in which we find this passage—"[Anno] 289. Amphibalus Martyr *primus Civitatis Scolarium Cantebrigiæ Rector*—Hoc anno S. Albanus Anglus Prothomartyr, *ejus Universitatis in Artibus Magister*, persecutione Diocletiana Martyrio coronatur." No other Author, we believe, has informed the publick, that Alban proceeded M. A. at Cambridge; as to his matriculation the antiquary is unfortunately silent.

Whatever may be the defects of this Work, no one can justly censure it as deficient in monastic information; for it presents us with the *cream* of Newcome: there is, however, a defect common to writers upon Abbeys, and in which this has participated. In this instance, where the Author has arrived at copious and correct accounts of the Abbots and Priors, much of the internal history of the monastery has been elucidated; yet the unfortunate monks are passed over, as if the most patient research were insufficient to rescue them from oblivion: in others, like the History of Woburn, where no mention has been made of the Abbots, they must of necessity be neglected. The Rev. Peter Newcome in his elaborate work has given interesting accounts, as well as several lists of the monks of St. Alban's; and something of this kind, although on not so extensive a scale, might be collected by the topographers of the present day; we mean that such of the brethren as were presented to benefices might be enumerated, and in some cases, further particulars of them might be discovered.

Well as the biography of the Abbots of St. Alban's has been executed, there is one of whose life the Editor has given by far *too* few memoirs—that name is Michael de Mentemore; he was born of substantial parents in the vale of Aylesbury, and received a scholastic education at Oxford, and, as Newcome supposes, among the Benedictines at Gloucester-hall; whence, after he had proceeded A. M. he was admitted by Abbot Hugo as a monk at St. Alban's.—If his abbacy was not splendid, it was more beneficial than that of any of his predecessors. As a political character, he is now forgotten, but as a legislator, his actions reflect considerable lustre on his memory; his attention was wholly employed upon devising rules for advancing the honour of the monastick life, and especially of the Benedictine Order. He framed rules for the Nuns of Sopwell, which were for a long time in estimation, as well as several institutions for the leprous brethren of St. Julian's. His regulations concerning the refectory, and his directing the cook to provide on flesh-days *two good courses*, may appear ludicrous in the eyes of many who feel no enthusiasm for "British Monachism," yet they were not only well-timed; but salutary. His repute was so great, that on the delivery of the Queen of a son at Langley, he was chosen to baptize the child by the name of Edmund; for the nobles and courtiers imagined that his hands would convey to the infant a peculiar degree of sanctity and merit. It is to be regretted that de Mentemore fell a sacrifice to his piety and humility: having performed the duty of the choir and washed the feet of the poor, at a time when the plague had spread over the country, on Maunday Thursday (1349), on retiring to his bed he complained of pain and sickness, and expired in ten days: at the same time no less than forty-seven inmates of the convent became victims to the pestilence.—"These never appeared," says Walsingham, "a man of greater humility, piety, justice, and integrity; and, as was said of Moses, none so mild and gentle." De Gorham procured privileges for, and Ramrydge and Whethamstead beautified the convent, but it is to Mentemore that its internal regularity was owing; the memory of his piety will remain when the sumptuous effigies of more splendid Abbots are defaced, and their inscriptions torn away. In short, he was an honour to the county which gave him birth.

In the life of Whethamstead, we are surprised that no mention is made of John of Amersham. He was a native of the same county as Mentemore, was educated at Gloucester-hall, and succeeded Whethamstead as Prior of that fraternity, which office he

* Printed in Parker's History of Cambridge, 1721.

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he quitted in a few years, and entered as a Benedictine Monk here. His friend at that time held the Abbacy, and their intimacy was so great that, (according to Fuller), they justified that saying against Priscian, "*Duo amici vixit in eodem Conventu.*' His death is not mentioned, but he survived his companion, and '*shielded*' him in a work entitled 'Whethamstead's Bucklers' he was also Author of 'The Acts of the Abbat John Whethamsted during his first rule to his resignation in 1440,' [Cotton. MSS. Claud.], 'Epistles' and 'Poems of several sorts *.'—Fuller has classed this writer amongst the worthies of Buckinghamshire, while Newcome, whose mention of the private monks is extremely interesting, has recorded but little concerning him. We think it not improbable that he held the situation of *Annalist* in the Abbey.

It is a lamentable fact that reverence has been unable to preserve the remains of 'The good Duke Humphrey,' 'bone after bone having been purloined by the curious, till very few remain!' The Editor has not mentioned that it is by no means uncommon for Visitors to carry away a portion of the Protector's—*dust!* ("Faugh, cried my uncle Toby"); many persons having been known to fill their pockets, and bags, from his coffin!!! Whether what they have taken be genuine, we know not; but we think, that in so national a case as this, it would be pardonable to substitute other 'precious reliques,' and remove what remains of the Duke of Gloucester to some safer repository.

Among the curiosities preserved in the Abbey Church, is the copy of an engraving, entitled, 'The true and only exact draught of one of the thirty pieces for which Judas betrayed the great Saviour of the world Christ Jesus,' and of which a *fac simile* plate is annexed. Where the original draught was taken, which would be a remarkable circumstance, we are not told.

"Immediately over the tower, the top of which it rests upon, is an altar-piece, being a representation of the Last Supper, given by a Captain Polehampton." p. 124.

A curious story is current concerning this picture *, and not mentioned by the Editor; it was painted by order of Dr. Welton, and first hung up in his Church at Whitechapel. Bishop Robinson however, understanding that Dr. White Kennett was represented under the character of *Judas*, ordered it to be taken down and removed. It was afterwards purchased by Capt. Polehampton, and by him presented to the Abbey Church of St. Alban's, where it hangs in the Saint's Chapel.

"Camden mentions a most beautiful brass font, wherein the children of the Kings of Scotland used to be baptised, as belonging to this Church; to which it had been given by Sir Richard Lee, of Sopwell; who, as was recorded by a pompous inscription, having recovered it from the flames, had brought it from Edinburgh. This font was embezzled in the Civil Wars, during which period also considerable damage was done to the brasses, and other sepulchral memorials; but the particulars of these dilapidations, as well as all the modern history of the Church, from the time of the Reformation, is involved in obscurity." p. 126.

It appears that the Abbey was used as a prison by the Rebels, when great damage must have been done, and some commanding influence exerted in order to preserve what still remains. The Editor has omitted the inscription on the font; it ran as follows:

"Cum Lætha Oppidum apud Scotos non incelebre, et Edinburgus Primaria apud eos civitas incendio conflagrarent, Richardus Leus, Eques Auratus, me flammis ereptum ad Anglos perduxit. Hujus ego Beneficii memor, non nisi Regum Liberos lavare solitus, nunc meam operam etiam infimis Anglorum libenter condixi. Lucu Victor sic voluit. Vale, Anno Domini M.D.XLIIII. et Henrici Octavi XXXVI."

[*To be continued.*]

59. Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage.*
(Continued from p. 236.*)*

WE now give an extract concerning the depreciation of money, from vol. I. p. 257.

"Another cause of the depreciation of money is the product of modern times, and is derived from an increased quantity of a substitute for actual coins. This has produced effects highly to be deplored; for it has given an apparent increase to

* Supplement to Dugdale, by Captain John Steevens.

* See Malcolm's London, IV. 447; Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXVIII. Pt. 1. p. 442.

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the money in circulation, whilst in reality it has added nothing valuable to it. This it has done by enabling the money to act in a double capacity, once in its real form, where the actual coins are circulated, and again in the form of a promissory note, whose value is in fact founded upon those very coins."

M. Paucton, in his Metrology, says, "Dans tous les temps, les choses necessaires à la nourriture, et aux besoins de l'homme, ont toujours eu pour mesure appreciative une quantité d'or, d'argent, ou de cuivre, fort approchante de celle d'aujourd'hui. Le bled et les autres choses valoient sous le consulat de Metellus ce qu'elles valent de nos jours dans les années fertiles et abondantes." Now, we should be glad to find that the value of money and that of commodities has always continued to advance in equal steps side by side; so that a man, who had an income of 100*l. per annum* fifty years ago, now enjoyed such an advance, that he could purchase the same quantity of commodities now, as then. But the fact appears to be otherwise; for the rise of money has never been equal to that of commodities, as will appear from the following statement.

In the 20th Edw. III. (1346) a pound weight (Troy) of old sterling silver was worth 22*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 10$d\frac{1}{2}$. per ounce *. In 1350, wheat was exactly of the same price as the ounce of silver, above mentioned, *viz.* 1*s.* 10$d\frac{1}{2}$. per bushel †, so that 22*s.* 6*d.* or a pound of silver, would purchase twelve bushels of wheat. Now, taking silver at the modern price of five shilling, the ounce, 5 × 12 = 60, which will only buy one half of the quantity of wheat at ten shillings the bushel, that the same pound of silver would do in 1350, viz. six bushels instead of twelve. It also appears, that silver has only risen from 22$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 5*s.* and corn from the same 22$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 10*s.*

In the same year, 1350, the labourer received threepence per day ‡, which would purchase the seventh part of a bushel of wheat, or rather better than half a peck. Now if the quartern loaf is 1*s.* or the 16th of a bushel, and the wages of the labourer 9*s.* a week, he can purchase only the sixteenth and one fourth more of that integer, out of a bushel.

Thus it appears, in our opinion, that the advance of the necessaries of life has enormously exceeded that of the circulating medium in its least fluctuating form, that of specie: and we do not therefore see, that the abolition of paper, were it desirable, would remove the difficulty of equalizing or bringing to par the growth of the precious metals and corn. Advance in value depends only upon two points, increased demand, and the greater difficulty with which the article is procured. Human circumstances will not permit an assize, adapting the value of the circulating medium to that of corn, for such an attempt would partake of the folly of a maximum.

To perpetuate wealth, it must be reducible into money; for a man may have vast estates in America, and yet be poor, because money only is convertible into general purposes. But absolute specie cannot be procured in sufficient quantities to meet progressive accumulation; and the commercial value of money is not to be estimated by its mere intrinsic worth in the scale, but by what can be made of it. This would be to value a cow by its cost-price, not the return of milk, butter, cheese, and calves, which it brings; or to value money, let out at compound interest, by the simple principal. We therefore think, that, particular circumstances excepted, depreciation of money, *i. e.* increase of it, is only in a trading view duplication of capital, whether by paper or otherwise, which duplication takes place, not in specie, but commodities. For though a man who has 100,000*l.* in the funds can command no specie, yet he can alter it from a fixed to a fluctuating capital, whenever he pleases; and, it is plain, by the greater wealth and luxury of the present age, and lower interest of money, that such a state of things is far more beneficial, than exclusion of paper and nominal value, even though it is attended with depreciation of money, *i. e.* cheapening through multiplication of it, because it augments the products of a nation. No rules can be made upon the subject, except those of convertibility into specie, and keeping the coin to the market price of

* Leake, p. 94. † Ruding, i. 259, 260.
‡ Ruding, *ubi sup.*

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of bullion. A circulation *in specie* would not correct circumstances, *e. g.* three years ago, the price of a subject for the surgeons was only three or four guineas; but owing to public clamour and danger, the resurrection-men have raised the price to ten, and yet there is no scarcity of dead bodies, or difficulty of procuring bullion. The fact is, that were it not for paper, the whole commerce of the country would be monopolized by a few capitalists, whereas by means of the convenience alluded to, men convert their prospective returns into capital, and through the medium of the banker the old maid's savings enable the tradesman to go on; and a cheapness from plenty of the articles is produced, which far counterbalances the loss by depreciation. What machinery as a substitute for labour does in wrought goods, banking, as a substitute for capital, does in money matters.

We have said this in difference of opinion, not in disrespect of Mr. Rudding, who, of course, made a hobby of his subject.

We now come to another distinguishing characteristick from coinage in the classical æra.

"During the period above mentioned [the reigns of the three Edwards] there does not appear to have been so much as an attempt to preserve any similitude of the several Kings in the impression of their heads. They are all alike, and even those, that are represented on their broad seals and monuments, as wearing beards, do nevertheless appear smooth-faced upon their coins; nor are the variations of ages which must have taken place during a long reign, in any way expressed; but the Monarch bears as youthful an appearance upon his latest coins, as he does upon those which were struck when he was a child," ii. 120.

We apprehend that the effigies was only considered as a mere stamp to denote the value, and confer authority. We meet with statues of our Monarchs, only upon their sepulchral monuments. There were portraits in their missals, and stained glass. But it is plain, from the type of a ship, expressive of naval sovereignty by Edw. III. and the DNS HIB of John, that our Monarchs desired rather to make medals of their coins, *i. e.* to make them commemorative of national events, than to preserve recollection of their persons. It seems that the legend, "Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat," upon these fine ship coins of Edward, was an amulet against thieves. Id. ii. 169, 170.

Philip of Spain, upon his marriage with Mary,

"Brought with him a vast mass of wealth, seven and twenty chests of bullion, every chest being a yard and some inches long, which were drawn in twenty carts to the tower; after which came ninety-nine horses, and two carts, loaded with coyned gold and silver." iii. 6.

Antiently the coin was considered in much the same light, as the Royal Person; for in 1555 one article of accusation against a Robert Farrer was,

"Wishing that at the alteration of the coin, whatever metal it was made of, the penny should be in weight worth a penny of the same metal." iii. 11.

According to this, it would be High Treason even to wish the Monarch to be as virtuous as the duties of his station require.

[*To be continued.*]

60. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Rochester, *in June* 1820. *By* John Law, *D. D. Archdeacon of* Rochester. *Published at the request of the Clergy.* 4*to. pp.* 18. Rivingtons.

IT is now more than 40 years since we noticed (vol. L. p. 189) a "Charge" of this venerable Octogenerian from the Archidiaconal Chair, which he has gracefully filled for more than half a century; and since that period have again and again had to notice his pious labours. The present Charge indicates no decay of intellect, no want of animation; but the good Doctor thus affectionately expresses the probability of advancing age producing the wonted effect of debilitating the mind:

"As I do not presumptuously entertain the expectation of future opportunities of meeting you, I am anxious once more to address you, and to acknowledge gratefully the attention with which you have uniformly honoured me. We have happily met together, during a long and unusual succession of years, in mutual harmony. No circumstance of discord has ever yet occurred; and while the regularity of your attendance at my Visitations has been observed by me with peculiar satisfaction, I am willing to hope, that there has been no failure in any endeavours on my part either to secure your regard,

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regard, or to act in conformity with a sense of duty in declaring what appears to me the Truth as it is in Jesus."

The "Charge" itself is worthy of the Archdeacon in his heartiest days. It is moderate, but firm and manly.

Speaking of the mischiefs of polemic disputes, he says,

"When modern innovators seek to promulgate their creeds by the erasure or mutilation of those parts of Holy Writ, which accord not with their own sentiments; and while they reject the testimony of ages; and of Manuscripts of the most undoubted authority, the best proof of the authenticity of any writings; it surely is no violation of candour to denominate these Expounders to be ill qualified for the propagation of Truth. If they will explain Scripture by Scripture; and if they will dispassionately examine whether the tenets and doctrines of our Church be not warranted by the concurrent testimony of the first Believers in, and Promoters of, the Faith of Christ, attention might then be claimed for the "oppositions in science." (1 Tim. vi. 20.)

61. *The Nature and Extent of Christian Duty, stated and enforced, with a more immediate reference to the present times. A Sermon. By the Rev.* John Stedman, *M. A. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 40. Valpy.

WHOEVER but superficially notices the character of the present times, will observe the endless efforts now made, in respect to the grand interests of society, to elevate the opinions of the vulgar and ignorant over those of the informed. Clamour and slander demand, *in fact*, that we should cease to improve; and with regard to religion, that we should prefer ignorant devotion to enlightened piety. The hope of thus acquiring popularity has induced many flaming preachers "to do evil that good may come," but upon the same principle of consulting low taste, they ought to turn quack-doctors and fortune-tellers, for those illustrious wights will woefully divide their authority and influence.—But, as fanaticism (we repeat it again and again), besides a very unfavourable operation on the improvement of the mind, and the benevolent qualities of the heart, never did, or ever will produce any other result than folly and mischief, we affirm, that they are thus undermining the science, good sense, and morality of the country. Of the injury accruing to the two former, we have spoken on previous occasions; and this sermon, a plain good instructive discourse, enables us to exhibit the bad effect upon morals. Christ is taught in such a manner, that it is no matter whether a man be a sinner provided he be a saint, and displays enthusiastic confidence upon his death-bed. The Judges have recently noticed the offensive assurance in this point, of murderers, &c. but in p. 38 of this sermon we have the excellent opinions of Archbishop Tillotson on the subject. These are surely better than those of any semi-lunatic, who knows nothing of Theology as a science, or who disregards it; and who deals out damnation profusely among his innocent Sunday hearers, whilst he consigns the most infamous rascals to eternal happiness: thus making religion an instrument of folly and mischief.

"I have no great opinion (says the illustrious Prelate) of that extraordinary comfort and confidence, which some have, upon a sudden repentance for great and flagrant crimes, because I cannot discern any sufficient ground for it. I think *great humility and dejection of mind, and a doubtful apprehension of their condition*, next almost to despair of it, would much better become them; because their case is really very doubtful in itself." Sermon on Ecclesiast. viii. 11.

62. *Sermons, plain and practical, explanatory of the Gospels, for every Sunday in the Year; including the Festivals of Christmas-day, the Epiphany, Ascension-day, and Good Friday. Preached in the Parish Church of* Walthamstow, Essex. *Intended for the Use of Families. By the Rev.* George Hughes, *Curate.* 2 *vols.* 8vo. Cadell *and* Davies.

THESE Sermons have considerable merit, and are written in the manner of Alison. Of course, though they are practical, even elegant, they cannot be plain—understanding by the word, intelligible to the poor. It has been very properly observed, that the language addressed to the poor ought to consist of words not derived from the learned or French languages. In strict fact, that class of society, grammar excepted, is the only one, which speaks *good English*. Their presumed vulgar expressions are genuine Archaisms; and he who laughs at *axed* for *asked*, knows nothing of Anglo-Saxon; or considers, that the jargon, in which the higher

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ranks converse and write, is a motley compound of Greek, Latin, Norman French, &c. &c. any thing else in etymon, accent, and style, but *English*, except the *th*, which drives foreigners mad. Poor old *ness*, the pigtail formerly worn by many adjectives, is scarcely ever retained, but in goodness, having given way to the foreigner *ion*, as the upper-servant, language and wine being the only foreign things which Englishmen like.

Mr. Hughes has announced another volume of Sermons. We shall be glad to see them: but beg to recommend more caution in the Title, for in the present there should have been an *and*, before *including*. Now, it reads, Sermons for *Sundays*, including *Good Friday*; an old joke.

63. *The Sinner made a Terror to himself and his Friends; a Sermon. By* James Plumptre, *B. D. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 29. Cambridge.

WE have a firm persuasion, that Methodism is destructive of rational, literary, and military character.

Mr. Plumptre, a Cambridge Bachelor of Divinity, brings up a story of the decease of that wretch Tom Paine, to which Infidels will oppose the exits of Hume, Adam Smith, Gibbon, &c. Fanaticism never did, nor ever will, produce any other result than Folly and Mischief.

We solemnly believe that Christianity wants no such inefficient aid. Let Sermons be formed in the dignity and beauty of Holiness, in Gospel plainness of speech, and be founded upon the sublime truths of Scripture, and we believe that we safely leave the result to the Holy Spirit. Mr. Plumptre's other sermons have gratified us; and we hope that he will never again become a literary "*Sinner made a terror to himself and his friends*," among whom we beg to be included.

64. *Memoirs of* Granville Sharp, *Esq. Composed from his own Manuscripts. By* Prince Hoare, *4to.*

To snatch from oblivion the venerable names of worthy men, who have ceased to be amongst us, is the office of common humanity. To set them truly forth, in a connected point of view, by collecting the scattered materials of which their histories consist, is at once to do honour to Virtue and to Religion.

The wise and the good have always dwelt with delight on the meritorious talents and dispositions of their fellow-creatures.

By exalting our ideas of the human character, they expand within us that original native principle of benevolence, which best dignifies and adorns our species; they excite a noble ardour of emulation; and are at the same time highly favourable to virtue, by raising our views to the origin of all that is just and godlike in man.

Without the efficient aid of Biography, the career of the best of mortals would be, as to other men, but like that of the gourd of Jonah; ordained just to spring and flourish for a few fleeting hours, and then to perish in a night for ever.

It is not enough, therefore, that while good men lived, their temporary excellence was known, and noted by their contemporaries with suitable respect and honour; their virtues must also remain on durable record; and, if we wish to stir up others to benefit the world, from a sincere love of goodness, their names and their conduct should alike be had, in all that we can give of them, in everlasting remembrance.

The origin of the present work is thus related in the preface.

"About the time that a monument to Mr. Granville Sharp's memory was erected in Westminster Abbey, by the African Institution, it was understood to be the intention of that Body to publish an account of the services which he had rendered to the cause of African Freedom. This intention being communicated to Mr. Sharp's family, they were desirous of enlarging the proposal so far as to include a memorial of his whole life; and the plan being determined, the task of performing it was assigned to an intimate friend, whose abilities and professional character rendered him eminently suited to the undertaking. The pressure of other occupations induced him after a time to relinquish it; and I received a request from the executrix that I would take the charge on myself. Obligations of gratitude to the family precluded refusal on my part; and my high respect for the person whose life was to be the subject of the memoirs, made me concede cheerfully to the proposal: but in giving my consent I did not form an adequate idea of the task in which I was about to engage."

The

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The Author has divided his elaborate Work into six parts or grand divisions, and it appears that the Life of Mr. Granville Sharp may be divided under four principal heads:—

1. The Liberation of the African Slaves in England.
2. The Colonization of Sierra Leone.
3. The Establishment of Episcopacy in America.
4. The Abolition of the Slave Trade.

To these may be added, his attempt to reconcile the British Colonies with England, at the commencement of the American Troubles. Were there no other records, these will be probably thought sufficient to give importance to his Memoirs; yet they form a part only of the promiscuous range of action to which his benevolence gave birth.

It would be impossible in our short limits to convey an adequate view of the contents of this handsome volume; but a few extracts may afford entertainment to the Reader, and excite a wish to consult the Work itself, every page of which displays diligent research and accurate investigation.

Mr. Sharp was descended from a family very antiently settled at Bradford-hall, in Yorkshire; and his more immediate predecessors had been distinguished for the same high qualities of which he maintained the lustre in his own example.

"During the war between Charles the First and the Parliament, *Thomas Sharp* rose into notice from the particular degree of favour in which he stood with General Lord Fairfax, who held his head-quarters at his house at Bradford, and, among other marks of regard, offered him a commission in the army; but he declined it, preferring to continue in trade. It is unnecessary to say that he was attached to the opinions of the Puritans. His infant son John would have been brought up in the same principles, if the contrary attachment of the mother to the Royalist Party had not given a more salutary direction to his mind. This boy was afterwards the venerable Archbishop of York."

Granville Sharp, the subject of the present Memoir, was born at Durham in November 1735. A large part of his father's fortune having been expended on the educations of the two elder brothers, and it being his father's intention to place him in trade, he was bound apprentice in London in 1750, to a Linen-draper. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he quitted his situation, and engaged himself in the service of another linen factory, but he soon also relinquished this engagement. In this early stage of life were laid the foundations of that equal temper, with which it was enabled to enter into argument with all who differed from him in religious opinions.

"Though my father (says he, in a Letter to Dr. Fothergill, August 1770) was a dignified Clergyman of the Church of England, and brought me up in the public profession of that Church, yet he was so far from being prejudiced against any man for being of a different persuasion from himself, that he did not scruple to bind me as an apprentice to a Quaker, at the distance of nearly three hundred miles from home, though I was of so tender an age that I could not be supposed capable of discerning the propriety or impropriety of any difficult argument that might be thrown in my way, and consequently was liable to receive prejudices of education even in favour of Quakerism."

The fifth part contains his domestic character—his decease—public respect thereon to his memory. Of his domestic character and habits his Biographer relates many pleasing anecdotes.

"In his home no part of his character was more remarkable than the even cheerfulness of his temper, and the facility with which he at times consented to dismiss every thought connected with business or study, in order to join in the amusements of all ages, even of children. How eagerly did the little females of his brother's families watch the opening of his study door, as the signal for their mirth and play! How gaily did the sound of his tabour and pipe set their nimble feet in motion, or his ready pencil delight them by delineations of birds, beasts, or other familiar objects! of the company of young persons in general he was, indeed, peculiarly fond; and he behaved to them with a kindness which nature had poured into his breast with an overflowing measure, and which met its full return from their cheerful and artless feelings."

"In his general demeanor, although always serious on important points, he never assumed any rigour of manner or conduct, nor did he abstain from the common recreations of mankind. He occasionally attended plays, operas, balls, and concerts; and his acquaintance were numerous among all ranks."

His last illness and death are thus described.

"He

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"He was attended with most faithful care and tenderness, and the even, although rapid decay of life within him, allowed almost to its last hour the melancholy pleasure of viewing him still forming a part of the small domestic circle at the once happy mansion of Fulham *. On the day preceding his death, he breakfasted as usual with his family. His weakness was much increased, and he was several times obliged to lie down on his bed, during the course of the afternoon. He appeared often to labour for breath. Night and partial repose came on. In the morning his countenance was changed. About four o'clock in the afternoon he fell into a tranquil slumber, in which, without a struggle or a sigh, he breathed his last. The talent which had been entrusted to him was faithfully disbursed, and he returned to the bosom of the Giver. He expired on the 6th of July, 1813.

"His remains were, on the 13th of July, deposited in the family vault at Fulham, and an epitaph, written by the Rev. John Owen, was placed on the tomb †.

An excellent Memoir of this venerable Philanthropist, with a Silhouette Portrait, will be found in volume LXXXVIII. ii. 489.

65. Biographia Curiosa. 8vo. *pp.* 90. Smeeton.

THIS is the "First Part" of an ingenious Work, which is printed and published by Mr. Smeeton; and contains the Lives and Portraits of the following 24 persons, each of them remarkable for some peculiarity, either natural or acquired.

"Madame Theresa, William Stevenson, Elias Hoyle, Sam House, T. Hudson, Sir H. Dimsdale, Buckhorse, Peter Williamson, Eliz. Perkins, Mynheer Wybrand Lolkes, T. Clarke, T. Wood, H Lemoine, Signora Josephene Girardelli, H. C. Jennings, Chevalier D'Eon, James Toller, Peter the Wild Boy, Joseph Boruwlaski, Anne Moore, Mrs. Everitt and her son, Foster Powell, Margaret Nicholson, and Joanna Southcott."

The Plates are neat, and uniform; and the Book handsome.

66. *Historical Documents and Reflections on the Government of* Holland. *By* Louis Bonaparte, *Ex-king of* Holland; *continued from* Pt. I. 526.

WHEN we last noticed this interesting Work we promised some additional extracts; we therefore select the Author's account of the Nobility of the Bonaparte family, and of his own personal history.

"Whatever libellers may pretend, the Bonaparte family is very antient, and well identified in the Annals of Italy. It is said, that when the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa was about to take place, the French Emperor, in answer to some remonstrances on the subject, observed, *I should not enter into this alliance, if I did not know, that her origin is as noble as my own.* A collection of documents, extracted from the archives of different towns of Italy, was then presented to the Emperor Napoleon, from which it appeared, that the Bonapartes, at a very remote period, were lords of Treviso. Napoleon threw it into the fire, energetically observing, 'I wish my nobility to commence only with myself, and to hold all my titles from the French people.'

"The Bonaparte family fixed their residence in Provence, when Paoli, the Corsican commander, violated his oath, and delivered the island into the hands of the English. The Bonapartes chose to see their houses set on fire, their estates laid waste, and to sacrifice their fortune, rather than enter into any alliance with the enemies of their country. They first settled at Lavalette, near Toulon, and afterwards at Marseilles. They certainly lived in this last city, at the period of the siege of Toulon; but the reports which have been circulated respecting their situation at that time, are atrocious calumnies. In fact, Napoleon had the command of the artillery at the siege of Toulon; that is to say, he was second in command in that army; and Joseph married, at this very period, Julia Clari, sister of the first merchant in Marseilles; a family in high estimation, and enjoying a consideration equal to that of the first nobility. Julia brought her husband a fortune of half a million of livres (20,833*l.*) These facts, the truths of which the Reader may easily ascertain, afford a sufficient proof of the vulgar malice of the libellers in question.

"During the siege of Toulon, Napoleon frequently visited Marseilles, for the purpose of hastening the preparations for the siege, and, at the same time, seeing his family.

"In one of his visits, he prevailed on his mother, to send Louis to the school of Châlons, that he might undergo the examination

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* For a description of Mr. Sharp's delightful residence called Slowton House, at Fulham, and the Epitaphs of various members of his family; see Faulkner's History of Fulham, pp. 116. 220.

† This epitaph is inserted in our vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 431. where for "age of 79," read "78."

mination necessary for his entrance into the corps of artillery, to which he had always been destined. He took his departure, furnished with passports, examined by the representatives of the people. On passing through Lyons, he was exposed to great danger, as that city was then the theatre of the most violent and horrible revolutionary massacres. People were crowded together without distinction of sex or rank, and coolly destroyed by their fellow-citizens, by discharges of grape-shot, on the public walks. Louis, who was without attendants or protectors, and scarcely fourteen years of age, owed his safety wholly to the passport signed by the representatives of the people, a passport which he always carried with him, and which he was obliged to exhibit several times a day, to persons of the most savage and ferocious appearance, by whom he was frequently stopped in the streets. He continued his journey, but on reaching Châlons-sur-Saone, he learned, that the school of artillery at Châlons-sur-Marne was dissolved. In his alarm, he lent a ready belief to this rumour, and returned to his family without delay. Though they were surprised, they were, at the same time, very much gratified at seeing him, as the leaving home and travelling in the interior were then attended with great danger. Shortly after his return to Marseilles, the city of Toulon was retaken. This first achievement of his brother procured him the rank of General of brigade, and the head command of the artillery of the army of the Maritime Alps, to which he repaired, carrying Louis with him, whom he intended to place in his staff, with the rank of sub-lieutenant.

"When Napoleon reached Toulon, he inspected the different works. He ascertained the effects produced by the various attacks that had been made, and the counter-operations of the Enemy; and he experienced the satisfaction of being convinced of the accuracy of all his plans. To his young brother who accompanied him this examination proved an excellent and instructive lesson. When they came to fort *Pharon*, which had been attacked by another General, Napoleon observed, that the assault had been attempted in a part, which was nearly inaccessible; and two hundred men were stretched on the spot. After several useless and destructive attempts, the only rational plan was adopted, namely, the occupation of the neighbouring rocks, which were nearly equal in height to the fort: but it required the death of so many brave soldiers, to suggest to the general a measure, which common sense alone should have pointed out to him, that of turning the mountain, scaling the chain of rocks to the North, and commencing the attack from that quarter alone. On seeing the ground covered with dead bodies, Napoleon exclaimed, 'If I had commanded here, all these brave men would have been still alive. Learn from this example, young man, how indispensable and imperatively necessary it is, for those to possess knowledge, who aspire to the command of others.'"

67. 1. *The Age of Intellect: or Clerical Showfolk, and Wonderful Layfolk*, 12mo. *pp.* 172, *and* 8 *of Index.* Hone.—2. *The Political House that Jack Built*, 8vo. *pp.* 22. Hone.—3. *The Real or Constitutional House that Jack Built*, 8vo. *pp.* 22. Asperne.—4. *The Man in the Moon*, 8vo. Hone.—5. *The* Dorchester *Guide; or a House that Jack Built*, 8vo. *pp.* 35. Dean *and* Munday.—6. *The Constitutional Apple Pie: or Bythanical Red-Book*, 8vo. *pp.* 22. Hughes.—7. *The Political 'A, Apple Pie'; or the Extraordinary Red Book,' Versified*, 8vo. Johnston.—8. *A Peep at the Peers*, 8vo. *pp.* 16. Benbow.—9. *The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder, a National Toy*, with Fourteen Step Scenes and Illustrations in Verse*, 8vo. *pp.* 22. Hone.—10. Noa mi Ricordo, 8vo. *pp.* 14. Hone.

WE will take a view of the subject before us, by examining the merits of these pamphlets collectively; and in this we purpose to shew that, exclusive of *other* evils which have befallen this country, the Radical Authors have attempted to blacken the Government, and the Ecclesiastical and Legislatorial discipline of Great Britain, as a preliminary step towards (and a vantage-ground necessary to be secured before), the *last great effort* of Rebellion and Infidelity.

In the first place, the Ministry of the present day, are the men who have conducted the affairs of Britain from the commencement of the French Revolution, (with some short intervals,) with prudence and firmness: they have, throughout their career, deserved well of their country, and

* The 'Ladder' is of a piece with other Radical pamphlets, but the *Toy* which is given with this tract, is of a darker hue than the rest: it is intended to be put into the hands of children, who may thence derive *instruction* as well as amusement; in short, it is an instrument made use of wherewith to poison the minds of youth; and we seriously advise all persons in any way connected with education, if they will not banish these tracts altogether from their houses, at least to separate the *toy* from them.

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this merit, in the eyes of the Radicals, is a crime. By their efforts was the monster of Gallic breed, which had begun to prey upon England, strangled ere it arrived at maturity; yet the exertions of Government were not confined to the preservation of this kingdom alone; they united Ireland to Britain, and by so doing, formed a coalition which no shock from abroad could overturn; they organized the Army which drove Buonaparte, &c. from Egypt, which tore Malta from his grasp, and finally annihilated his power in Africa. At the head of these measures was the lamented *Pitt*; and his Coadjutors have followed the plans which he had formed. Emboldened by conquest in a good cause, the Ministry did not disdain to listen to overtures of peace, which, when they had agreed to, they observed with fidelity, till the violation of the contract by the Ruler of France. To their subsequent measures we owe the victory of Trafalgar, the successes in Calabria, and the sovereignty of the Mediterranean. Their firmness, at a time when all Europe crouched before Napoleon, not only animated the Patriots of Spain and Portugal, but drove his armies out of the Peninsula, and finally blasted his hopes at Waterloo.

We now advert to the slanderous calumnies which have been sent "reeking" from the press against the Ministry:

"This is the Doctor of *circular* fame,
A driv'ller, a bigot, a knave without shame;
And *that's* Derry Down Triangle by name,
From the land of mis-rule, and half hanging and flame;
And *that* is The Spouter of Froth by the hour, [power.
The worthless colleague of their infamous
* * * *
The hate of the People."
"House that Jack Built," pp. 12, 13.

Now *audi alteram partem*:

"Such men are rais'd to station and command,
When Providence means mercy to a land.
He speaks, and they appear; to Him they owe [blow;
Skill to direct, and strength to strike a
To manage with address, to seize with pow'r
The crisis of a dark decisive hour."
"These are the Patriots of high renown—
The heroes of Britain—the gems of her crown;
Who, despising all danger, and scorning all fear, [held dear,
When all was at stake, that their Country
'Midst Jacobin rebels, and friends of Reform, [storm."
Supported the Pilot that weather'd the
'Real House that Jack Built,' p. 6.

In the second place, the Clergy are doubly entitled to the hatred of such as would work a radical reform in Church and State. They have endeavoured to check the torrent of sedition and impiety as well by example as precept; we cannot wonder, therefore, that many who *dissent* (to speak in no stronger term) from them in religious and political opinions, because *they* hold cures, or are listened to with attention by all who honour their King, should inveigh against the doctrines which they hold forth as unscriptural*: yet, if ever there were a time when we may "desert the cause of God for that of man†," (and may pardon be ours for the assertion,) it is the present; this is the season, not for theological disquisitions in the pulpit, but for the reclaiming of numbers who have gone astray: the people have listened to men whose *words are death*; they have in consequence imbibed ideas contrary to the plan with which the world was formed, and endeavoured to subvert the fabrick, to the organising of which the creation of man was but preliminary.

We must look to distant years for the provocation given for this attack on the Clergy. It was a Bishop‡ who destroyed the image, which, in an "Age of Reason," the united efforts of the Infidel and Rebel had set up. The writer has found an *escape-valve* for his indignation in these words:

"Yet I wonder that either the B—p or D—n [fied mien!
Don't assist them §, at least, with a sancti-
For a sanctified mien oft undoubtedly proves
A safe passport to clerical fishes and loaves!

* There are many ministers amongst the Nonconformists who have borne their part with us in advising obedience to the laws, and to them be their due praise: amongst the divines of the Church of England we shall find but few instances to the contrary:—our Clergy are accused of preaching mere *Heathen Morality*, but they have been guilty of a far greater crime, that of diffusing *Christian Loyalty*.

† Johnson.

‡ Dr. Watson, Bp. of Llandaff.

§ The Choristers of the Cathedrals.

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And, like counterfeit coin, it will probably pass,
Till, the silver rubb'd off, we discover the brass."
"Age of Intellect," p. 45.

* * * * *

"Cloth'd in eloquence, hear the bright precepts resound
Of some learned Dissenters;—and say, is there found
'Mongst the Clergy of England, in town or at college, [ledge?
More talents,—or more theological know-
How few of the latter persuasively glow
With the Orator's warmth,—we unhappily know," pp. 101-2.

The Parodist, in fact, wishes to recommend all who do not come within the pale of the Establishment, as models of imitation to our Clergy: yet, what is the "elocution," the "orator's warmth," on which he lavishes such praise, but the spirited rant of some Enthusiast?

The French Nobleman in Sterne's Sentimental Journey would not deign to look into Sermons written by the King's Jester, nor will the Divine receive spiritual advice from the Libeller and Parodist. Were these his true and only reasons for attacking the Clergy, some (although we are not of the number) would regard him as a man rather to be pitied than refuted; but there are more potent causes for his asperity, to which he has given utterance "with all *their* imperfections on *their* head:" he alludes, as our Readers will perceive, to a perilous hour, when a Clergyman, by his exercising his magisterial functions, "kick'd Rebellion out of town:"

"This is a *Priest* made 'according to law,'
Who, on being ordain'd, vow'd, by rote, like a daw,
That he felt himself call'd, by the Holy Spirit, [merit."
To teach men the kingdom of Heaven to

* * * *

"Then, not having the fear of God before him— [*rum;*
Is sworn a Justice, and one of the *Quo-*

* * * *

He, though vowing from all worldly studies to cease, [tice of Peace;
Breaks the peace of the Church, to be Jus-
Breaks his vows made to Heaven; a pander for Power;
A perjurer—a guide to the people no more;
On God turns his back, when he turns the State's agent;
And damns his own soul, to be friends with the ——."
"House that Jack Built," pp. 19, 20, 21.

But the antidote to the foregoing dash is at hand, and our Readers will excuse us if we transcribe the greater part of it—"Look on this picture, and on that!"

"This is a *Priest* made according to Truth,
The guide of old Age—the instructor of Youth;
Belov'd and respected by all whom he teaches,
Himself the example of all that he preaches;
The friend of the poor, the afflicted and sad,
The terror alone of the impious and bad.
—— He embroils not himself with affairs of the State,
And, though closely allied, keeps aloof from the great;
Yet ne'er will against them vile calumnies fling;
But, fearing his Maker, he honours his king.

* * * *

"Against these blasphemers and hollow deceivers, [believers,
This 'Priest of the Temple' warns all true
Exhorting the poor to lay hold of the Bible,
And leave all the rest to the children of Libel;
To look up to Him to whom mercy belongs,
To protect them from ill, and redress all their wrongs;
Assur'd of this truth, that we read in the word,
'They shall ne'er be forsaken who trust in the Lord.'"

The Radical Poet has given us his opinion of the Anti-establishment Ministers: we will therefore subjoin that of a Loyal Publication before us; short, but pithy:

"This is the Priest, neither shaven nor shorn, [morn,—
Who'd learnt all his lessons by times in the
With puritan twang, was to prelude petition, [tion;—
But had it cut short by a Writ for Sedi-
A scheme brought to bear by some freedom reviler,
Who'd enmity sworn to the spawn of *Wat Tyler*."
"Dorchester Guide," p. 17.

A Petition from the City of London, October 22, 1642, to King Charles I., at a time when loyalty and true allegiance were in the wane, speaks thus forcibly:

"Besides, Religion, which is the groundwork of all due obedience to God and your Majesty, hath (wee confesse) beene despised and trampled downe by a company of tumultuous people, who in regard of their foolish opinions, whereby they willingly tumble into many errours, are called Boat-heads, or Separatists, because they runne

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runne roond like bowles after their ignorant and blasphemous conceits; these, if please your Majesty, are enemies to the Church and State, and would not suffer any service to be read in Churches if they might have their will; they have so minced and pared the Protestant Religion, that it is now become the ghost of religion rather than any reall substance; they affirme that without any humane learning they can preach by the instinct of the spirit, and that a barne or stable, wherein the congregation of the elect are gathered together, is a Church, during the time that some ignorant fellow is preaching there in a tub without any knowledge, but with much impudence; and this sort of people (we must confesse), and other sectaries, have been a great disturbance in the Church and State; for whatsoever they conceive do give them offence, they will without feare of law or punishment presently gather together and make a mutiny;"——" and of late they raysed a mutiny in Paul's, intending, if no resistance had been made, to have defaced the organs, and strook him that read the service a strook on the eare." pp. 4, 5.

The same disposition to oppose such evils still exists amongst all worthy people, and we are but echoing the sentiments of the majority of the Nation.

It still remains for us to shew that the Law has been the butt of Radical obliquy. Against the Attorney and Solicitor General the writer has directed his malice unconcealed: these gentlemen have acted with vigour in the cause of morality, and this conduct has obtained for them the epithet of 'two-sided,' and the following luminous stanza, *inter alia*;

" With sudden joy and gladness,
Rat G—ff—d was beguil'd;——
And C—pl—y on his nether end
Set like a new-born child,
But without either comfort or joy," &c.
" Man in the Moon."

The Parodist is, however, mistaken, if he believes that such trash as this can lure either of these men from the path which they have so meritoriously pursued: posterity will judge rightly between the parties, and the talents and loyalty of a Gifford and a Copley will be remembered and admired, when the scurrility heaped on them is forgotten.

We have, as our Readers will perceive, cautiously avoided any allusion to the unhappy contest which now engages the attention of the publick: retaining the names of certain tracts only, without giving a specimen of their contents.

We may therefore calmly look upon the *tree of death* which the monster Faction had planted. Its branches have fallen in succession, and the trunk which lent them life must eventually follow; let us now take leave of the field in which it grew, with the sentiment of a Poet and a Loyalist:

" An age indeed to see the times,
Bespread with ribauldries and rimes:
Striking at scepters, yea Kings wounding,
Royall Monarchie confounding:
Seeking to eclipse his name,
Whose worth shall outlive time and fame:
* * * * *
With strange sects we are divided,
Law and Gospell are derided;
Decent order is neglected,
Church Government [is] disrespected.
* * * * *
I'm dumbe, Lord, teach me what to say,
That I to God for King may pray.
* * *
Let [*George's fame*] through England ring,
Let Subjects say, 'God save the King.'"
"The Last Age's Looking-Glasse, or England's Sad Eligie, by S. H. 1642."

68. Tabella Cibaria. *The Bill of Fare: A Latin Poem, implicitly translated and fully explained in copious and interesting Notes, relating to the Pleasures of Gastronomy, and the mysterious Art of Cookery.* 4*to. pp.* 104. Sherwood *and Co.*

THIS little Poem has great merit; and the Notes which accompany it are curious and instructive.

" It was written several years ago in an idle hour, and at the solicitation of a few friends, mostly foreigners, who challenged the Author upon the apparent impossibility of expressing, in *decent* Latin verses, the curious and pleasingly *tangible* variety of dishes which French eating-houses and hotels lavishly display upon their long and hardly intelligible *Bills of Fare*.—A translation into English was proposed as a convenient appendage; but the Author declaring himself exclusively fond of original and genuine dishes; and a translation being, at all times, and at best, what the French call 'un réchauffé,' this laudable suggestion was set aside."

A very few lines from the beginning of the Poem, with a short extract from some of the Notes, will give an idea of the whole.

" Quas nec gustavit, nec novit Apicius unquam,
Hic canit innumeras Musa jocosa dapes.
Quis

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Quis qualisve siet G—— coquus impiger arte,
Non ego, sed meliùs fercula lauta probant.
Entria mirificam linquent Sorbilla culinam
Ad labitum, quodvis si modò voce vocas.
Primum ut Oryza facit; Caulis eam carne secundum;
Tertium, at exceptâ carne, ministrat Olus.
Præteream, referamne tuum, Testudo, saporem
Magnatum mensas quæ decorare soles?
Hinc procùl a nostris remanes aliena palatis,
Dum mendax titulo stat Vitulina tuo."

"V. 3. *Coquus impiger arte.* The name of the cook at whose house the poem was originally thought of, is of no sort of interest to the reader, since he left England more than twenty years since. However, as the Author hates mysteries in common things, he allows the commentators to say that the name was *Guédon*, and that he lived in the precincts of Leicester-square."

"V. 7. *Primum ut oryza facit.* The poet mentions only three sorts of soups, among many others. The first is *rice soup*, 'potage au riz.' Here rice is boiled in broth made of the best meat; beef, veal, and chicken. *Rice* was known to the Romans, if we can take for granted that the Latin *oryza* means exactly this seed. The miser Opimius is advised to take a *Ptisane of rice*, Horat. Sat. 2, 3, v. 155. *Sume hoc ptisanarium oryzæ.* But the wretch refuses to touch it on account of the price, which is supposed to have been about two-pence. 'Eau de riz, ptisane de riz,' are commonly used in France, and for the same purpose as 'water-gruel' in England. When in partnership with 'Patience' they do wonders."

V. 9. *Testudo*, Turtle. This splendid and delicate gift, sent from the transatlantic Nereids to the Gastronomers of the old world, could not be known to the antients; and we regret that the pens of Martial, Juvenal, and Horace, had not to describe the three-fold quality found in the flesh of this enormous reptile, and amphibious animal. How harmoniously *callipash* and *callipee*, tasting accidently so much of Grecian origin, might have begun Hexameter, or ended Iambic verses! For instance:

Callipash *hinc gustum languentem provocat; indè*
Novum ministrat appetitum Callipee.

and it seems a great pity that the Tortoise, the shell of which was adapted to the lyre by Mercury, had not the gratification to accompany the dithyrambic odes composed, as they would have been, in enthusiastic praise of her testaceous sister, the Turtle. Some travellers mention the turtle as an inhabitant of the East Indian seas; but the nautical knowledge of the Greeks and Romans was so very confined, that, were this assertion positively true, they could not have obtained a sufficient acquaintance with this excellent food. However, it never appeared upon their tables.

V. 12. *Mendax vitulina.* Mock-turtle soup. Many *gourmets*, or gastrologers, have preferred the copy to the original. *De gustibus non est disputandum*; and we confess that, when done as it ought to be, the mock-turtle is exceedingly interesting. A calf's head is the principal ground of this metamorphosis, and the Pentameter, in the poem, alludes to the mystery which books upon cookery will fully explain. French Gastronomers agree in avowing that turtle-soup, mock-turtle, and all messes thereunto belonging, originate with the English."

A curious and interesting article on "Wine," which is given in an Appendix, shall be copied in a future Number of our Magazine.

69. *The River* Duddon, *a Series of Sonnets:* Vaudracour *and* Julia: *and other Poems. To which is annexed, a Topographical Description of the Country of the Lakes, in the North of* England. *By* William Wordsworth. 8vo. pp. 321. Longman *and Co.*

THE Poems in this Volume are marked by the same apparent ease and elegant simplicity which characterize the productions of Mr. Wordsworth. The first of them, affectionately inscribed to his brother (the Rev. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth) consists of XXXIII. Sonnets, "called forth by one of the most beautiful streams of his native County;" and is illustrated by some entertaining Notes; particularly an excellent Biographical Memoir of the Rev. Robert Walker, who lived to the age of 93, and was Curate of Seathwaite 68 years.

"The River Duddon rises upon Wrynose Tell, on the confines of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and, serving as a boundary to the two latter counties, for the space of about twenty-five miles, enters the Irish Sea, between the isle of Walney and the lordship of Millum."

The scenery of that sequestered spot, and of the pious Curate's labours, is thus described:

"A dark plume fetch me from yon blasted yew,
Perched on whose top the Danish Raven croaks;
Aloft the Imperial Bird of Rome invokes
Departed

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Departed ages, shedding where he flew
Loose fragments of wild wailing that bestrew
The clouds, and thrill the chambers of the rocks,
And into silence hush the timorous flocks,
That slept so calmly while the nightly dew
Moisten'd each fleece beneath the twinkling stars:
These couch'd 'mid that lone Camp on Hardknot's height,
Whose Guardians bent the knee to Jove and Mars:
These near that mystic Round of Druid frame,
Tardily sinking by its proper weight
Deep into patient Earth, from whose smooth breast it came!"

"Sacred Religion, 'mother of form and fear,'
Dread Arbitress of mutable respect,
New rites ordaining when the old are wreck'd,
Or cease to please the fickle worshipper;
If one strong wish may be embosomed here,
Mother of Love! for this deep vale, protect [effect,
Truth's holy lamp, pure source of bright
Gifted to purge the vapoury atmosphere
That seeks to stifle it;—as in those days
When this low Pile a Gospel Teacher knew,
Whose good works formed an endless retinue:
Such Priest as Chaucer sang in fervent lays; [drew;
Such as the heaven-taught skill of Herbert
And tender Goldsmith crown'd with deathless praise!"

In a note on the third line Mr. Wordsworth says,

"The Eagle requires a large domain for its support; but several pairs, not many years ago, were constantly resident in this country, building their nests in the steeps of Burrowdale, Westdale, Ennerdale, and on the Eastern side of Helvellyn. Often have I heard anglers speak of the grandeur of their appearance, as they hovered over Red Tarn, in one of the coves of this mountain. The bird frequently returns, but is always destroyed. Not long since one visited Rydal Lake, and remained some hours near its banks; the consternation which it occasioned among the different species of fowl, particularly the herons, was expressed by loud screams. The horse also is naturally afraid of the eagle.—There were several Roman stations among these mountains; the most considerable seems to have been in a meadow at the head of Windermere, established, undoubtedly, as a check over the passes of Kirkstone, Dunmail-raise, and of Hardknot and Wrynose. On the margin of Rydal Lake, a coin of Trajan was discovered very lately.—The Roman Fort here alluded to, called by the country people "*Hardknot Castle*," is most impressively situated half way down the hill on the right of the road that descends from Hardknot into Eskdale. It has escaped the notice of most antiquaries, and is but slightly mentioned by Lysons. —The Druidical Circle is about half a mile to the left of the road ascending Stoneside from the vale of Duddon: the country people call it "*Sunken Church*."

In Seathwaite Chapel is the following inscription:

"In memory of the Reverend Robert Walker, who died the 25th of June, 1802, in the 93d year of his age, and 67th of his curacy at Seathwaite.

"Also, of Anne his *wife*, who died the 28th of January, in the 93d year of her age."

And in the Parish Register:

"Buried, June 28th, the Rev. Robert Walker. He was curate of Seathwaite sixty-six years. He was a man singular for his temperance, industry, and integrity."

In his early days Mr. Walker had been the schoolmaster of Loweswater, and from the register of that parish Mr. Wordsworth gives the following memoranda respecting "a person apparently of desires as moderate, with whom he must have been intimate during his residence."

"Let him that would ascend the tottering seat
Of courtly grandeur, and become as great
As are his mounting wishes; but for me,
Let sweet repose and rest my portion be.
HENRY FORREST, Curate.

Honour, the idol which the most adore,
Receives no homage from my knee;
Content in privacy I value more
Than all uneasy dignity.

Henry Forest came to Lowes-water, 1708, being 25 years of age."

"This Curacy was twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The first payment, with great difficulty, was paid to Mr. John Curwen of London, on the 9th of May, 1724, deposited by me, Henry Forest, Curate of Lowes-water. Ye said 9th of May, ye said Mr. Curwen went to the office and saw my name registered there, &c. This, by the Providence of God, came by lot to this poor place.
Hæc testor H. Forest."

"In another place he records, that the sycamore trees were planted in the churchyard in 1710.

"He died in 1741, having been curate thirty-four years. It is not improbable that

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that H. Forest was the gentleman who assisted Robert Walker in his classical studies at Lowes-water.

"To this parish register is prefixed a motto, of which the following verses are a part.

"'Invigilate, viri, tacito cum tempora gressu
Diffugiunt, nulloque sono convertitur annus;
Utendum est ætate, cito pede præterit ætas.'"

The volume concludes with a very interesting "Topographical Description of the Country of the Lakes," which is thus prefaced:

"This Essay, which was published several years ago as an Introduction to some Views of the Lakes, by the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, (an expensive work, and necessarily of limited circulation,) is now, with emendations and additions, attached to these volumes; from a consciousness of its having been written in the same spirit which dictated several of the poems, and from a belief that it will tend materially to illustrate them."

70. *Fancy's Wreath; a Collection of Poems. By* J. L. Stevens. *Foolsc.* 8vo. *pp.* 128. Plymouth.

A COLLECTION of not unpleasing verses; some in the Scottish dialect, *à la Burns*. This we regret; for the mere style of the latter is the shell without the nut, a simplicity and originality all his own, and not to be imitated. This Author, however, only wants a larger stock and greater diversity of ideas, to become one of the countless stars which form the milky way of modern Poetry; for his feelings are strong, and his style close and precise.

71. *Poems by* William Cowper, *of the* Inner Temple, *Esq. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Author; also, Critical Remarks on his Poems, written expressly for this Work. By* John M'Diarmid. *Second Edition, revised and corrected. pp.* 508. Oliver *and* Boyd.

A CHEAP and elegant edition of a justly-popular Poet, introduced by a satisfactory Memoir.

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Ready for Publication.

The New Picture of Edinburgh, in which the History and Improvements are brought down to the present time, and embellished with many new Views.

Divine Meditations and Holy Contemplations. By the late R. Sibbs, D.D.

Illustrations of Phrenology. By Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, bart. F.R.S. L. and E. &c. illustrated by seventeen Engravings. A succinct, and, as far as possible, a popular view of the new system of philosophy, and of furnishing to the student means of satisfying himself. Among the subjects selected for illustrating the system are the skulls of King Robert Bruce, a New Holland Chief, and of a French soldier of Napoleon's Young Guard. Also detached portions of other skulls. Among the portraits selected are those of Dr. Spurzheim, Mr. Bewick, Mr. Watt, Professor Playfair, Handel, the Admirable Crichton, and Louvel; engraved in the best style, from original pictures, busts, and drawings.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century, containing a complete Account of the Ruins of the Ancient City,—the Remains of the Middle Ages,—and the Monuments of Modern Times; with Remarks on the Fine Arts, the State of Society, and the Religious Ceremonies, Manners, and Customs of the Modern Romans,—in a Series of Letters, written during a residence at Rome in the years 1817 and 1818.

A History of the Church at Hafley, Gloucestershire, read at a Centenary Commemoration, and published at the request of the Church.

The Life of the late Principal Hill of St. Andrew's. By George Cook, D.D. F.R.S.E.

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An Essay on the Principles of Evidence, and their application to subjects of Judicial Inquiry; with a View to illustrate the Rules of Evidence recognized in the Law of Scotland. By James Glassford, Esq. Advocate.

Practice of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, with Observations on the late and

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and present Acts of Parliament respecting Insolvency. By RICHARD HART.

Desultory Thoughts in London, with other Poems. By CHARLES LLOYD, author of "Nugæ Canoræ," and translator of Alfieri.

Notes on Rio de Janeiro, and the Southern Parts of Brazil, taken during a Residence of Ten Years in that Country, from 1808 to 1818; with an Appendix, describing the Signals by which Vessels enter the Port of Rio Grande do Sul; together with numerous Tables of Commerce, and a Glossary of Tupi Words. By JOHN LUCCOCK.

Preparing for Publication.

The Books of Genesis and Daniel (in connection with modern Astronomy), defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis—Also the Sonship of Christ against John Gotton and the Rev. Mr. Evans, as supplementary matter to the Genealogy of Christ. By JOHN OVERTON.

A Sermon, demonstrating that the Christian Priesthood is a perfect Hierarchy, emanating immediately from God himself. By the Rev. JOHN OXLEE, Rector of Scawton, and Curate of Stonegrave.

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The Private and Confidential Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, during the Reign of King William the Third, never before published; illustrated with Historical and Biographical Narratives, from the original Documents in the possession of the Duchess of Buccleuch, to whom the work is inscribed, by permission. By WILLIAM COXE, F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts.

A new Pocket Edition of Bagster's Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," under the care of the Gentleman who edited the last Edition. Wales's Designs will be engraved on a reduced scale, as well as the Portraits of Walton and Cotton. Other fresh Prints from the real Scenery of both Parts of the Work will be introduced: and, amongst them, an exterior View of the Palace of Theobalds in its perfect state, from an antient Painting. New Lives of Walton and Cotton will be given, and great improvements and additions to the notes throughout. The representations of the Fish, with numerous smaller embellishments, will be cut in wood.

The Works of Sir Richard Blackmore, now first collected, with his Life, and Notes. By Mr. CHALMERS. In 10 vols. 8vo.

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An Account of a New Method of making dried Anatomical Preparations; exhibiting the various structures of Animal Bodies, so as to present the same appearances as a fresh subject when first dissected. By Mr. JOSEPH SWAN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Augustus; or, the Ambitious Student.

The Universe, a Poem. By the Rev. Mr. MATURIN, Author of "Bertram," &c.

"Scheming," a novel, will shortly appear from the pen of a person of high fashion.

Time's Telescope for 1821; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanacks. To which will be prefixed an Introduction, containing the Elements of British Ornithology.

MODERN GREEKS.

The Public Schools established at Smyrna and Chios have hitherto been attended with the happiest success. The great College of Chios is particularly distinguished, and students flock to it from all parts of Greece. Its three most celebrated Professors are Bardalochos, Seleri, and Bambas. Bardalochos has published a Compendium of Experimental Philosophy,

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vindy folds of rather coarse pale brick-red coloured linen, is deposited in a strong wooden coffin, fashioned so as to bear a rude resemblance to the human shape. At the upper extremity is carved a face, the features of which (as is the case with all Egyptian sculpture) are very much of the Negro cast. The coffin, along the entire length of its outside, is richly ornamented with a profusion of hieroglyphical characters, of various colours, all in a state of the most perfect preservation.

The case immediately containing the body is again inclosed in a second, similarly shaped, but more sparingly ornamented, and exhibiting a greater appearance of antiquity.

This highly interesting relic was examined in the presence of several Professors. Upon opening the inner coffin, the freshness of the linen forming the investment, excited a desire of carrying the investigation the length of ascertaining the actual existence of an embalmed human body.

A longitudinal incision was made through the coverings immediately over the face, which were evidently continuous folds of the same web. Those in immediate contact with the skin were soaked in liquid asphaltum, a substance of highly antiseptic power, and said to have been employed by the Egyptians in embalming. The head was completely denuded of these coverings, shewing a face, apparently female, in an astonishing state of preservation.

Though the features were much collapsed, the face was no where divested of skin. The skin itself was of a chesnut-brown colour. The brow was well-shaped, though, if any way defective, narrow; and to some it may be interesting to learn, the organ of music was prominent. The nose, though slightly compressed, retained enough of its original shape to be recognised as Roman. The cheek bones were prominent. The mouth, most likely from the shrinking of the muscles attached to it, was wider than accorded with the general good proportion of the face. The space between the nose and the chin, especially between the nose and mouth, was also proportionally too distant. Independent, however, of these exceptions, the face was decidedly handsome. There appeared upon the chin not the slightest vestige of hair, but that upon the eyebrows was distinct and finely arched. Upon the scalp there was a profusion of silky golden hair, about two and a half inches in length. A small portion of the scalp accidently removed, shewed the skull with all the freshness of recent bone. Having separated the lips about the eighth part of an inch, the fore-teeth could be seen, remarkably white, and regularly shaped.

One circumstance must have struck all who had an opportunity of seeing the above interesting examination; namely, the dissimilarity of the features to what we are taught to believe were those of the inhabitants of Egypt, at the remote period at which the custom of embalming existed in that country. A moment's reflection will suffice to convince us, that this circumstance can in no way throw discredit on the antiquity or genuine character of the Mummy. It is sufficiently well known that at all times the conqueror has adopted, in a greater or more partial degree, the customs of the conquered. We should therefore naturally expect that the Grecian settlers whom Alexander left in different parts of Egypt, after its conquest, would imitate the habits of the Egyptians in this and other respects; or we have, perhaps, a more direct solution of the difficulty (if so it can be considered), by supposing, what would in many instances take place, the intermarriage of an Egyptian with the daughter of a Greek.

Mr. Millar, portrait painter in Glasgow, is at present finishing a likeness in oil of the face and surrounding parts, as they appeared immediately after they were exposed; and was completely successful in the accuracy of the likeness before the exposure to the air had converted the face from a brown to a sable hue, which it did in the short period of three hours.

Antient Well near Manchester.

In cutting and carrying away a part of Castlefield, to make the ground level near a new warehouse, lately erected on the banks of the Canal, a very antient well was discovered about four yards below the level of the field, which has been cut down for the above purpose. The well was square, and was formed of four upright posts, driven at the four angles into the bed of clay, and closed in by other logs of wood, placed, one upon another, in the simplest manner, on the outside, so as to form a kind of chest, which was floored with the same rude materials. The logs were rudely hewn; they had evidently never been sawn, either on the sides or ends; they were about five or six inches square, and together formed a hollow cube of four feet. The upper logs were level with the top surface of a bed of clay, by which the well was surrounded, and into which the timber had been inserted. The wood when first discovered had little more consistency than paste, but on its exposure to the air, became much harder, and more wood-like; it was perfectly black, and so much of a coal-like appearance as to favour the theory of such

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such naturalists as suppose that pit-coal was originally a vegetable substance. At the bottom of the well, a quantity of large stones, such as in this neighbourhood are called bowlers, were found; they were black and dirty, as though they had been taken from a sewer. The clay which adhered to the timber, had also changed its colour by its proximity, from the rusty iron tinge of the native clay, to the appearance of the inferior potters' clay found in Dorsetshire. Over the well, unbroken, were various strata of sand and gravel, which, as the bank was broken down, gave proof that, except for about a yard and a half below the surface of the field, it had never been exposed to day-light since the strata was laid by the disposal of a flood. The part which the section discovered to have been acted upon by human industry, was very visible to the depth of about a yard; and a few yards to the West of the part beneath which the well was discovered, the remains of a part of the foundation of the antient fortification built by the Romans, afforded evidence, by contrast of colours, that the materials immediately above the well were already there, and that the well was lost,—buried by the wreck of some great flood,—before the Romans began to dig the foundations which are to this day so great an object of curiosity to Antiquaries. In all human probability the well was the work of the Antient Britons (before they knew how to cut stone), so as to serve for the purpose of a well, and before saws were in their possession; and as the spring from which that well had been supplied, turned out in another place, in the same bank, after the floods, the old well was soon forgotten. In all human probability, the work now discovered is upwards of 2000 years old, for it is 1741 years since the Romans settled here; and the section of the foundation which intersects the line of strata above the well, is proof that they were not aware of its existence.

PERPETUAL FIRE.

In the Peninsula of Abeberon, in the province of Schirwan, formerly belonging to Persia, but now to Russia, there is found a perpetual, or as it is there called an eternal fire. It rises, or has risen, from time immemorial, from an irregular orifice of about twelve feet in depth, with a constant flame. The flame rises to the height of from six to eight feet, and is unattended with smoke, and yields no smell. The aperture, which is about 120 feet in width, consists of a mass of rock, ever retaining the same solidity and the same depth. The finest turf grows about the borders, and at the distance of two toises are two springs of water. The neighbouring inhabitants have a sort of veneration for this fire, and celebrate it with religious ceremonies.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SIDEROGRAPHY.

A French Artist, M. Guillot, ex-director of assignats, has claimed for his countrymen the invention of Messrs. Perkins, Fairman, and Heath, evidently without having ascertained the nature of their process. M. Guillot says "claim to the priority of the invention of engraving *in relief on copper*, by the pressure of a plate engraved by incision *(en creux)* on steel." The inventors of this valuable art do not claim the discovery of engraving *in relief on copper*; it constitutes no part of their process of multiplying copper or steel engravings. The method adopted by the French artists to multiply engravings is not practicable, and is acknowledged by M. Guillot to have been abandoned long since. What practical man could suppose that copper, having been pressed into a steel engraving, although made harder by the operation, could indent, by its relief, another copper plate, without enlarging each, and thereby distorting and injuring the engraving? M. Guillot, after claiming for his countrymen this invention, says it is worth nothing, and points out the reason why. He says (and we perfectly agree with him), "copper, when strongly pressed, experiences in all its parts an extension proportioned to its degree of annealing, and to its thickness. The difference between two impressions in copper has been found to amount, in the eagle and in the figure of liberty, to two centimeters 25-100ths (a line): hence the identity is destroyed." M. Guillot has, we think, fairly proved, that although the French Artists long ago conceived the idea that engravings might be multiplied, yet they could not put their ideas into practice, and, after many experiments, it was given up.

PROTOGRAPHY.

M. Bruguer, antient Professor in the Academy of Nanci, has been lately reading Lectures at Geneva and Lausanne, on Protography, or the Art of Primitive Writing. The inventor of this method professes to designate, by a single stroke, every sound of the voice, or each movement produced by one of the organs of speech. He has taken for the groundwork of the confirmation of his characters, the form of those organs, the character of which is intended to represent the sound. In these respects, his plan is described as being novel, ingenious, and just.

New

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New Spanish Plough.

The Royal Society of Valladolid has published a description of an improved plough, presented to the Society by Don Andres Herrarle, one of its members. The improvement which this ingenious artist has given to an instrument of such importance to agriculture, preserving the same simplicity and the common uses, varying it only in the share, cause it to work with much less fatigue to the cattle and the driver, moving and penetrating the earth every where to the same depth, clearing away the weeds, and cutting through the deepest and largest roots.

Machinery.

An inhabitant of Paris has invented a boat which is impelled forward by machinery, without the aid of steam, at the rate of five miles an hour in smooth water. The machinery is worked by only two hands, and the boat will contain 100 persons.

M. Michel, mechanist, residing at Offenbach, has contrived a machine, simple in its construction, and not bulky, by which a river may be crossed, and even the sea navigated, without danger of drowning. It is nearly five feet in diameter, when fully drawn out. An excavation of one foot, three inches in depth, is the place of reception for the voyager. The machine may easily be transported from one place to another, as it does not weigh above five pounds. The inventor has tried it on the Rhine, with perfect success. He can direct its movements at pleasure, and without any great efforts, and that in all directions.

SELECT POETRY.

ON THE LATE HARVEST.

FATHER Supreme, Thy bounteous hand
Hath spread abundance round our land,
And fill'd our barns with food!
The time to sow, the time to reap,
Still their appointed Seasons keep,
And make Thy promise good.

With wearied limbs, and moisten'd brow,
Man tills the soil, and guides the plough,
And sows the precious grain;
Yet barren is the labour'd ground,
Unless with thy rich blessing crown'd,
And all his hopes are vain.

By Thee, with heavenly moisture fed,
The earth becomes a genial bed,
The new-sown corn to rear.
Fann'd by Thy winds, the blades aspire,
Warm'd by Thy sun's etherial fire,
The golden ears appear.

The furrow'd clods receive the seed;
The blade, the ear, the corn, succeed,
Yet we can never know
What secret process brings again
An hundred fold the buried grain,
And makes our crops to grow.

'Tis done, and lo! the reaper wields
His sickle o'er luxuriant fields,
Where cottage gleaners roam;
Our barns are fill'd with future stores,
And gratitude with pleasure pours
The shout of—Harvest Home.

H. W. S.

LOVE'S THE LIGHTEST,

Occasioned by a neat Engraving so called.

VAIN of her charms, a flippant fly,
In painted plumage gay,
One sultry noon came flaunting by,
Where Love in ambush lay:

Beneath a full-blown rose reclin'd,
He seem'd the heat to shun:
When thus the spotted trifler cried,
A challenge; Love said, done.

Across the tender stem she press'd,
Chance dropp'd a wither'd leaf,
And here, said she, the lightest rest,
The heaviest sink with grief.

The boy consents, on either half
They light with equal bound,
Papilio sinks—the urchin laughs—
And Love's the lightest found.

J. A. G—s.

APOSTROPHE TO WAR.

Extracted from Mr. Wiffen's "Julia Alpinula," &c.*

O WAR! thou miscreating curse!
Dark juggler of the Universe!
How hast thou marr'd this glorious globe!
Throwing around thy scarlet robe,
And masking with the rainbow blaze
Of gem-like beauty thy fierce face;
Thou hast deceiv'd from Time's first ages,
Its mighty Captains, Lords, and Sages,
Till they and the strong multitude
Thy mad remorseless smiles have woo'd;
And drunk with thy bewildering song
From horn or harp or cymbalon,
Done deeds, which might the lion shame,
And make the Nations pale to name!
For Priests,—their mitres are thy mirth,—
Thy panders are the Kings of earth;
From their high pagods dost thou come
Chariotted with the hideous hum
Of thousands, who where'er it reels,
Perish beneath thy waggon wheels:

* This very interesting Poem shall be speedily noticed in our Review.

When

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When given the grossing death they ask,
Thy visage thou dost then unmask
Like the veil'd fiend of Khorassan;—
And on thy wolfish brow we scan,
The thunder-graven mark of Cain,
Heaven's warning impress stamp'd in vain,—
Eye-balls that act the Gorgon's part,
A hydra's head—a viper's heart,—
The penal fire around whose core
Shall sadly burn for evermore!

Heaven's angry Angel pour wrath on thee, War!
Ambition and Cruelty harness thy car,
And Ruin and Rapine and fell decay
Herald thee on thy blighting way!
Thou cancellest Treaty at thy nod,
Crumblest the robes of the Priest of God;
On the palace of Kings, and the peasant's cot,
Thou turnest thy visage—and they *are not!*
Where thy hurricane hurtles, a capitol burns,
And infancy's ashes fill innocent urns.
Wrath on thee, War! thou hast given to the tomb [doom;—
Tens of thousands to dread the day of
Thou hast fix'd on the age that is rolling by, [eye;
The terrible charm of the rattle-snake's
They have come to thy altar with fire and spell,
To people the chambers of death and hell.
Yet Royalty smiles, and yet Beauty vows,
They crown thee with laurel and myrtle-boughs;
And minstrels throng to their hallow'd spring,
Thy sanction'd homicides* to sing;
Dealing on nations a frenzied fire,
Sorrow to mercy, and shame to the lyre!

BRUNO AND CARLO;

Or, the Practical Joke. A True Story.

When cruel Alva held the sword of Spain,
The hapless men of Netherlands distressing,
The ruthless General maintain'd his reign,
By acts which never gain'd a single blessing—
Even his own gallant officers oppressing.

It was his common practice at midnight,
When any of these officers displeas'd him,
To send his Provost, Bruno, to the wight,
Who from his cubicle abruptly rais'd him,
And with a death-warrant full sore amaz'd him,

Soon as the Provost had the wretch confess'd, [pollution,
And cleans'd from all his crimes and
In march'd a hangman in black vesture dress'd, [tution,
Who, when the culprit got full absolHaul'd him away to instant execution.

It happen'd that this Provost had a friend,
Whose nerves he wish'd to try one night when mellow;
So to his tent, with warrant duly penn'd,
He went, attended by a monk and one grim fellow, [black and yellow.
With halters in his hand, and visage

"Carlo, awake;" says he, "arise! I come,"
With smother'd sighs, and stammering accents speaking,
"To bring the dismal tidings of your doom;
Alas! with horror all my bones are quaking— [is breaking.
Oh, my dear friend, farewell, my heart

Carlo had just compos'd himself to sleep,
Musing alone on something not worth naming,
When at the hangman's phiz he got a peep,
Sufficient quite to dissipate his dreaming,
And up he bounc'd, his eyes in terror gleaming.

"Good Provost Bruno, how?—what?—tell me is it
To *me* you come thus clad in all your terror?
Oh, can it be that this unwelcome visit
Is made to me in jest, to make me stare?—or,
Perhaps, you come to your old friend, in error."

"Alas!" cried Bruno, with desponding look,
"My heart with grief, as with a sword, is mangled;
I come direct, with orders from the Duke,
To get your thoughts from this world disentangled,
And when you've been absolv'd to see you strangled."

Struck down with sudden terror and despair,
Poor Carlo dropp'd upon his bare knees weeping,
Confess'd his sins, and with one fervent pray'r,
As icy horror o'er his frame was creeping,
Resign'd himself to holy angels' keeping.
The monk absolv'd him in a dull deep tone,
Then

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* This denunciation of War is somewhat strong; particularly the application of the word *homicide* to the brave defenders of their country; but we must bear in mind that Mr. Wiffen is one of the Society of Friends. Edit.

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Then made way for *Jack Ketch*, who
stood behind him;
Bruno took leave with one terrific groan,
Shook hands with trembling Carlo, and
consign'd him
To the black ruffian's hand, just rais'd in
ropes to bind him.

"Farewell, kind Bruno," said his pale-
cold friend,
"I blame you not—hold ruffian! I am
choking—
My wife—my child—to your care I com-
mend;"
Says Bruno, "Rise, you fool, why stay
there poking?
Begone to bed and sleep — *I'm only
joking!*" *

Lifford, Sept. 29, 1819.

LINES

*Suggested by a solitary Evening Walk on
the Banks of the* Humber.

Ουτις αποινα διδους θανατον φυγοι.

THEOGNIS.

THE Sun has sunk beneath the trembling wave,
To gild another Heaven with orient light,
And nought is heard amid the stillness, save
The lonely whisper of the conscious night;
How sweet to rove when veil'd from human sight
By the dark curtain which enwraps the sky,
How sweet to drink from thought the pure delight
Which ever shuns the gay, and still must fly
The fickle Sons of wantonness and vanity.

Where are the hopes of Childhood, where of Youth,
The joyous vision which encharm'd the view?
Where are the friends whose constancy and truth
Would fresh for every scene our strength renew?
Our Fathers, where are they?—beneath the yew
Their clay unconscious drinks the silent cred earth;
The mouldering turf entombs their sa-
dew,
And left behind with aught that gave them birth,
Their weariness and pain, their hopes and noisy mirth.

And haply soon, o'er my departed dust,
The lonely cypress will its branches wave,
And soon at most receive its fragile trust,
The narrow precinct of my humble grave. [can save,
O God! and is there nought on earth
Nought that can teach me to avert the blow?
And is it vain a longer stay to crave,
And wilt Thou surely lay thy creature low?—
Beneath thy chastening rod, O let me humbly bow.

Hull. Ουτις.

ENIGMA.

IN Paradise found, I with Adam descended,
And was seen in the sword that his footsteps attended:
On the Deluge I rode, with the flood I subsided,
And was seen on the land when the waters divided;
On the face of the deep I am constantly found,
Yet ever most low, in the lowest profound;
I aid in the murder, assist in the pardon,
Mount guard in the dungeon, sway half of the garden.
With the high foaming tankard I 'm banded about;
The slave of decision, yet ever in doubt.
No good can be prov'd such, unless I am civil, [Devil;
Nor without me can evil be found in the
The support of a coward, the pride of a duke, [look.
Disease without me claims a contrary
Tho' I ever was deem'd the last prop of a maid, [afraid;
Yet 'tis plain that I ne'er was of wedlock
I lead up each dance, yet am never in motion,
Am equally true to despair, and devotion.
I exult o'er my foe, to expire with my friend,
I attend him in death, and am true to the end.
Would you seek me, go mark where the leopard has trod,
A stranger to home, I have settled abroad.
I play in the whirlwind when tempests are near,
And ride in the dust 'midst the havock of war.

J. A. G.

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* The best commentary to this tale, is the following sequel to it from the "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ," No. XXVIII. dated at York, May 1, 1626:

"The Provost threw the halter away, and breaking into laughter, told him there was no such thing, and that he had done this to try his courage, how he could bear the terror of death. The Captain looked ghastly upon him, and said, 'Get you gone out of my tent, for you have done me a very ill office.' The next morning the said Captain, though a young man of about thirty, had his hair all turned grey, to the admiration of all the world, and the Duke of Alva himself, who questioned him about it, but he would confess nothing."

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 20.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Irish Court of Chancery Bill, Lord *Redesdale* moved an amendment on the clause disqualifying Masters in Chancery from sitting in the House of Commons, so as to make it have only a retrospective operation.

The amendment was opposed by Lords *Limerick*, *Holland*, and *Lauderdale*, and supported by Lords *Enniskillen* and *Liverpool*.

The *Lord Chancellor* opposed the clause *in toto*, because the principle on which it proceeded would go to the exclusion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and all the officers of the army and navy.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 22 to 10. The question was then put, "that the clause so amended stand part of the Bill," which was carried in the negative by 22 to 10.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was recommitted, after a few observations from Lord *Auckland*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and Lord *Redesdale*, on the clause appointing three Commissioners instead of one, which was agreed to.

July 24.

Lord *Erskine* said, it was his duty to present a Petition to their Lordships on the part of her Majesty; and, in presenting it, he must state to the House that her Majesty, as it appeared to him, had made a very just and reasonable request to their Lordships. She begged of them, as a list of the witnesses had been refused to her, that she should be furnished with a specification of the times and places when and where it was alleged that she had acted licentiously. The Petition was read by his Lordship; after which he ably supported the object of the Petition; and concluded with moving that Counsel be heard in its support.

The *Lord Chancellor*, the *Earl of Liverpool*, and *Earl Bathurst*, objected to the prayer of the Petition.

Lord *Holland* made a few observations. The House then divided on Lord Erskine's motion, which was rejected by 37 to 12.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to Sir W. De Crespigny, stated that when the House should meet on the 21st of August, Ministers would be enabled to inform Members of the course of proceedings in the other House, by which their own must, to a certain degree, be regulated.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 25.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Felonies Commutation Bill, the Stealing in Shops Bill, and Stealing in Dwelling Houses Bill.

Lord *Shaftesbury* read the Report of the Committee of Privileges, which recommended a fine of 100*l.* for the absence of any Peer for each of the three first days of the approaching proceedings of the House against the Queen; and of 50*l.* for each day after, while these proceedings last. That no Peer be allowed to absent himself from the second reading, and other proceedings on the Bill of Pains and Penalties, unless his age be 70 and upwards; or except on account of the death of his nearest relative. The Report also went on to state the best mode of accommodating Peers during the approaching proceedings. The House agreed with the Committee in its Report; and also to an Address to the King on the subject.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wetherell* called the attention of the House to a gross libel on the Queen, which had appeared in a late Number of *Flyndell's Western Luminary*, published at Exeter. After some observations, he moved that the paper in question, Flyndell's Western Luminary, should be laid upon the table.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, there could be only one opinion that the libel was of a very gross description. It was of recent date: but still, recent as it was, it had attracted the notice of his Majesty's Attorney General. In the conflict of libels which now issued daily from the press (loud cheering on the ministerial benches, re-echoed from those of the opposition), it was not within the power of his hon. and learned friend to repress all which seemed deserving of punishment. In the course of his speech Lord *Castlereagh* read libellous extracts from several of the Opposition papers. He must say, that if the attainment of justice was the only object which the honourable and learned gentleman had in view, prosecutions ought to be instituted against the writers on both sides of this question. If the hon. and learned gentleman persisted in pressing his motion upon this particular paper, he should

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should hand in to the clerk those papers from which he had read so many extracts.

The *Attorney General* said, if the publication complained of was a breach of privilege, it was a breach of the privileges of the other House, not of their own; he was inclined to think that the wisest course would be to withdraw the motion.

Lord *Archibald Hamilton* deemed the libel so gross, as to be beneath her Majesty's attention, and was calculated only to be detrimental to the author.

Mr. *Wetherell* intimated his satisfaction that the libel would be proceeded against.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 26.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

It was ordered that the Judges do attend the service of this House on the 17th of August next; to which time their Lordships adjourned.

The Commons met this day, and after going through some routine business, adjourned till the 21st August.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August* 21.

A motion having been made by Lord *Castlereagh*, that the House should adjourn to the 18th Sept.; it was moved, as an amendment, by Lord *F. Osborne*, that an Address should be presented to the King, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament. The motion gave rise to a discussion of some interest.

Mr. *Wilberforce* lamented that he had not been able to make a second attempt at reconciliation before the last adjournment, though he thought it was due to her Majesty that the charges should now be gone into.

Mr. *Brougham* said, the case had been opened against the Queen, and the chief witness had been examined, but not yet cross-examined. This was not, therefore, the time to bid Parliament to stop the proceedings. He took occasion to observe that the Lords had acted differently from what they had done upon the comparatively unimportant case of Lord Melville: then no part of the evidence had been allowed to be published till the whole had been concluded; but at present the whole was to appear morning after morning. He hoped his noble friend would withdraw his motion. The motion was finally negatived without a division, and the House adjourned to the 18th of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Sept.* 18.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that a Committee should be appointed to inspect the Journals of the Lords, in order to ascertain what progress had been made with the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen.

Mr. Serjeant *Onslow* signified his intention of bringing in a Bill to enable the House to receive the depositions of witnesses on oath. He explained that his object was to give additional solemnity to their proceedings.

Mr. *Hobhouse* declared his opinion that the Bill of Pains and Penalties should be rejected *in limine*. As to the public, their opinion had been pronounced against it in the most convincing way. He proceeded to argue that no benefit could result to any one from the Bill, one part of which having been given up in deference to public opinion, why was not the other part given up from the same motive? He then moved an amendment for an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, humbly praying him to prorogue the Parliament.

Sir *R. Wilson* supported the amendment, declaring his conviction that the whole case originated in a foul and hateful conspiracy: he felt himself quite competent to pass his judgment on the case.

Dr. *Phillimore* expressed much surprise at the sentiments of the last speaker, who thus broke in on the solemn order of a judicial proceeding for the sake of indulging in *ex-parte* statements *(loud cries of hear on both sides)*. It was the sincere conviction of his mind, that whatever might be the result, the Queen would have perfect justice done to her *(hear, hear!)* Certain he was that she would not be found guilty, unless she were proved to be so. He reminded the House of the necessity of not giving way to popular clamour. The public ought not to have it bruited amongst them that the Parliament were likely to do injustice.

Mr. *Bennett* was convinced that a more foul and diabolical conspiracy never existed than that from the effects of which her Majesty was suffering. The fearless manner in which the Queen had faced her accusers, convinced him of her innocence; observing as he did, that the present was the strongest instance within his memory in which a single class, composed of the judges in the case, were in direct opposition to all the other classes of the community.

The *Attorney General* assured the hon. gent. that he should not shrink from the painful duty he had to perform.

Mr. *Hume* believed there was a foul conspiracy against the Queen, and spoke at some length on the impediments thrown in the way of her Majesty's witnesses by foreign Governments.

Lord *Castlereagh* began by pointing out the injustice of thus agitating a subject now before the other House; he thought that the predetermined opposition of gentlemen on the other side, would not much raise their character before the country.

Much

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Much had been said of a conspiracy; but if a conspiracy existed, how easy and natural would it have been for those who sustained it to effect their object, as far as the Hon. Member's reasoning went, by fabricating the fact at once, instead of going into long and disgusting details? But if this was a conspiracy, it was a conspiracy without example, and that was an additional reason for proceeding with the investigation, and sifting the subject thoroughly. If there was a conspiracy, in the name of God let it be sifted to the bottom by full investigation of the evidence. His Majesty's advisers had done every thing that could be done in the execution of every wish of her Majesty, whatever may be thought or asserted by the Counsel out of doors, who were generally not the best counsel. With regard to the feelings out of doors, he observed that there was much of generous delusion in the country on this question; this feeling he could not but honour; but while he said this, he could not avoid adverting to the efforts of a party—not numerous he trusted—who fastened on this, as on every other public calamity *(hear, hear!)*—whether a mutiny in the fleet, an enemy, the evils of a long protracted war, or the distresses of the country—which they would ascribe to the acts of the Government (whether justly or not he did not now enquire)—or this calamity—which befel the country after every effort had been made by Ministers to avert it. This disastrous subject was fastened on by the party to whom he alluded, with the hope of making it the means of effecting their base and wicked object of subverting the laws and constitution of the country. The language held out by some hon. Gentlemen was too well calculated (without probably intending) to encourage this party; if hon. Members wished traitors to be put down, they would not countenance their efforts by unguarded expressions.

Mr. *Creevey* said he had not wanted the evidence to convince him that the investigation should not proceed. The injustice of the measure was so great, that the evidence went for nothing. *(Hear, hear!)* That was the opinion of the people. *(Hear!)*

Mr. *P. Moore* said, on his soul he believed this was as foul a conspiracy against her Majesty, and the nation at large, as ever was planned, and moreover he believed that his Majesty's Ministers were at the bottom of it.

Mr. *Ellice* opposed the amendment.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* adverted to an assertion made by Ald. Wood, that the defence of the Queen had been impeded by the want of pecuniary resources.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that 20,000*l.* had been advanced to her Majesty. The sum of 10,000*l.* was advanced before the proceedings commenced, and a second sum of the same amount a few weeks since; every sum for which application was made by the Queen's legal advisers had been advanced, with an intimation from the Treasury, that if any further sums were deemed necessary they would be cheerfully furnished, subject only to such an account as the legal advisers of the Queen should be able to render.

Mr. *Whitbread* and Sir *G. Noel* spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Ald. *Heygate* spoke of the attempts made to excite the minds of the military on this question. He was astonished that any one who professed to love liberty should encourage the interference of the military in political matters, as it was evident that the soldiery who aided the cause of liberty to-day might to-morrow be turned against it.

Mr. *K. Douglas* thought that Ministers should take some measures for correcting the licentiousness of the Press, to which much of the present agitation might be ascribed.

On a division, the amendment was lost by 66 to 12.

The House of Commons then adjourned to the 17th of October.

THE QUEEN.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 3 and 4.

The proceedings against her Majesty re-commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 3. The attendance of Peers was very numerous. After their Lordships had been called over, previous to Counsel being called in, Lord Liverpool read some letters, explanatory of the transactions which took place between the Marrietti's, Col. Brown, and Sacchini. The letters were ordered to lie on the table;—Lord Holland declaring, that he should not be satisfied, without a full investigation taking place on this subject. Lord Darnley then renewed his motion for an account of the entire expence of the proceedings against her Majesty. The motion, however, was ultimately withdrawn, as being very inconvenient pending these proceedings. Counsel were then called in; and Mr. Brougham immediately commenced his Address on behalf of her Majesty. The learned Counsel commenced at 20 minutes before 11. At 4 o'clock the House adjourned. On Wednesday, Mr. Brougham resumed his comments on the evidence

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dence adduced in support of the Bill, and concluded a powerful and most eloquent address about 1 o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Williams, another of her Majesty's Counsel, whose address was not concluded when their Lordships' hour of adjournment arrived.

The following is a brief abstract of Mr. Brougham's luminous Speech in defence of her Majesty:

The learned Counsel observed, that it was not the novelty nor the magnitude of the cause confided to him, which dismayed him: but the knowledge of the full conviction of its strength, and the fear that his best exertions must be inadequate to it. It was, however, a gratification, that his cause did not demand of him, that he should go back beyond her Majesty's departure in the year 1814; nor to recur to a recriminatory Defence. If necessary, he would not hesitate to recur to recrimination; but if he did not deceive himself, no such necessity could arise. He denied it as *foul and false*, that her Majesty's advocates acknowledged her Majesty to have been guilty of levities; he denied them all. He gave the Attorney General full credit for not having exceeded his instructions. But in illustration of the degree to which these instructions were supported by the evidence, he would advert to a few of the assertions made in the Attorney-General's statement. First, he would observe, that the Attorney General had promised to bring down the history of the Queen's conduct to the present time, whereas the evidence did not approach the present time nearer than an interval of three years. Again, at Naples it was said that the Princess had denied herself to the Neapolitan nobility, but nothing of this kind had appeared in evidence. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals had certainly manifested no acquaintance with Italian manners, when they set up so highly the judgment of a Cassino, as a proof of the Princess's unworthiness, and made it a matter of wonder, that she went disguised to a masquerade in a hired carriage, and not in her state coach. Mr. Brougham proceeded to point out other discrepancies between the Attorney General's statement and the testimony of the witnesses. Nothing had been proved of the disgust of the foreign nobility; in fact the opposite had been proved. She had been received by the legitimate House of Baden, the more legitimate Bourbons of Palermo, the legitimate Stuarts of Sardinia, and, most legitimate of all, the Bey of Tunis. Adverting to the character of Italians in all ages, Mr. Brougham quoted the opinion of the Italians as taken by Henry VIII. and recorded by state papers in Rymer, and Bishop Burnet's History of the Revolution; and drew at great length a humourous parallel between the proceedings upon that occasion in Italy, which were, it appeared, conducted by a Mr. Crook, and the Milan Commission. The next point to which he drew their Lordships' attention was, the evidence of the first witness. He had only to refer to the evidence of Majocchi himself, to show that there never was a more palpable perjury and false swearing, than is evinced in his memorable answer of "I don't remember." At once, to give proof positive of Majocchi's perjury—to show his *mode* of forgetting, when it suited his convenience, he would come to the manner of his swearing to the position of Bergami's bedroom, with respect to that of the Princess. This was a great object. It was evident that the Attorney General wished to establish the contiguity of those two bedrooms, and that a communication existed between them. It was evident that Majocchi was concerned in the concoction of this plan. He came forward prepared to prove the relative situation of these bedrooms, as he knew, that thereon would rest the charge of adulterous intercourse. When he asked the witness a question relative to the situation of the other rooms, he said he did not know; he did not recollect; though he must have known, he must have recollected the circumstance at the time, as in examination in chief he said, they were distant and apart. The witness then must have perjured himself in one case or the other. As to time, too, the witness had, when it suited him, a most excellent memory. But when he found that the answers would be of use not to the prosecution, but to the defence, he could not remember any thing. Their Lordships would recollect the shuffling of this witness in his answers relative to the money given to him by Lord Stewart at Vienna to go to Milan. First, he distinctly stated that he got the money to go to Milan. He next swears that he never got any money at Vienna, and next says, "I remember to have received no money at Milan. I do not know—rather no than yes—*non mi ricordo.*" When this man was reminded by the Attorney General of the kissing which took place in the closet, he refused to repeat it; he said he only heard "whispering." There are many other points which clearly show that Majocchi told one story before his instructors and another here. It is probable that he recollected the facts, but forgot a part of the fiction—the falsehood which he had grafted upon them. There was one part, in particular, of Majocchi's evidence which is in itself altogether incredible; he would have it believed, that the Queen having free access to the bed-room of Bergami, through other rooms in which no person slept, had yet preferred passing through the

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the room in which he (Majocchi) slept, in which she knew he slept in a bed without curtains, in a room so small, that it was impossible for any person to go through it without touching the bed, in which there was a fire burning, which gave light; and still more monstrous than all, he says, that her Majesty, in order, it would seem, to make her detection inevitable, as she passed through the room, paused for a moment near the bed of Majocchi, and looked in his face to ascertain whether he was asleep. This is a monstrous tale which defeats itself; it is not credible—it cannot be believed; it carries its own refutation along with it. When Majocchi speaks of the night scene, he told you, first, that he did not know of the courier Rastalli, did not recollect his arrival at all: but, in a subsequent part of his evidence, he explains the reason of his recollecting a circumstance, by the fact of the arrival of the courier Rastalli. He would next call their attention to the well-paid swearers, the Master and Mate of the Polacre. He thought that the Queen, on board a vessel, sitting with her arms entwined round her menial servant, and sometimes kissing him, was a circumstance not so insignificant as not to be likely to attract the particular attention of the Master and the Mate; and yet the accounts given by these two men of this transaction materially differ. The Master says, the Queen was sitting on a gun, and Bergami was supporting her. The Captain says, the Queen was sitting near the mast on Bergami's knee. The difference here is most important. The Captain swears that the Queen was sitting on Bergami's knee near the mast, and that Bergami and the Queen were kissing; the Mate says the Queen was sitting on a gun, but not a word about kissing. No doubt both witnesses were here swearing to a fact supposed to have been seen by them at the same time; for the Captain expressly says, "The Mate of the vessel saw it as well as myself." The Mate did not see it; he did not swear it; they did not dare to put the question to him. He would now advert to two persons of greater importance in this case—Madame Dumont and Sacchi. They had both lived under the same roof with the Queen, enjoying during that time nothing but favours, both dismissed, both wishing to be taken back after they had unwillingly left her. He believed that Dumont was sincere and true in innocence when she praised the Queen, and that it was only since that she had been corrupted, when after having been refused to be taken back to the place in which she had met with nothing but kindness, she had fallen into the hands of the other conspirators against the honour of her illustrious mistress. To any man capable of estimating probabilities, the allegations of Sacchi to a certain exhibition in a carriage, would at once be rejected. He appealed to their Lordships whether it was possible to believe such an allegation, or that the hands of the Princess and Bergami could be so disposed while asleep as that allegation imports. From this witness's statement, it would appear that the carriage alluded to, in which he so easily opened the curtains, was an Italian carriage. But what, if I should prove that this carriage was of English manufacture, with spring blinds, which the witness could not remove without putting his hands inside, and thus very likely awakening the parties within. What if it should appear also, that Sacchi was not the courier of the Princess's suite at the time he said he saw the situation in the carriage. I mention these things in passing, although they more properly belong to another part of the case. Their Lordships would remember the answer of Sacchi, when asked whether there was any person in the carriage with the Princess and Bergami, at the time of the exhibition alluded to. The witness replied in the words so often used by another witness, namely, *Non mi ricordo.* But was it possible that he should not know whether there was another person present upon such a remarkable occasion? He knew that if he said there was another person in the carriage with the Princess and Bergami, such a circumstance would render his statement, as to their hands, utterly improbable, while if he deposed that nobody was present he might be contradicted, and the fallacy of his evidence established. Mr. Brougham next adverted to Mrs. Barbara Kresse, of Carlsruhe. That witness deposed, that she could not state the precise evening upon which she saw the scene she described in Bergami's room, but that she was certain it was not on the first evening that the Princess and suite arrived at the Inn. He would now turn his attention to Kresse, and delineate her character. The most reputable situation she ever held was that she had in the inn in Carlsruhe. And how was it that no other or more respectable witness had been found? for on looking at the list of agents, he found Baron Grimm, the Minister of the Court of Wirtembergh; there were also Baron Roden and Baron Ompteda. Baron Grimm immediately after the Princess's departure, ran through the apartments, accompanied by another person, closely examining the rooms, beds, &c.; in hopes of discovering something which might have been communicated to, and give pleasure and satisfaction in another quarter. This Baron Grimm was the agent who brought forward Barbara Kresse. And what was the

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the evidence of this important female witness, as she was described? The learned Counsel then proceeded to comment on Kresse's evidence, which, he contended, both as related to the remuneration she received for coming to this country, her account of the different transactions which had occurred in Bergami's bed-room, and in other respects, abounded in contradictions.—With regard to most of the other witnesses, they were mere make-weights, and the facts they proved contradicted themselves; for, could it be believed, that such scenes as those described by the boatmen, by Razzelli, and the other witnesses, could have been displayed in the face of day, with the liability of being seen by any passer-by—by any person in his senses? It had been said that Bergami's original sphere of life, his promotion and subsequent rise to fortune in her Majesty's service, were in themselves matters of suspicion. He trusted he should never live to see such an opinion generally adopted. Bergami's origin was not so low as had been represented; and if put to call witnesses, he would prove him to be the son of a Gentleman of small estate in the North of Italy; but the family having fallen into difficulties, the son entered the service of General Pino, at whose table he sat frequently; and when engaged in the service of her Royal Highness by her then Chamberlain, without her knowledge, he was told, that his good conduct might insure his promotion, in consideration of his family having seen better times. Mr. Brougham continued till nearly one o'clock to comment on different parts of the evidence, and thus concluded: "My Lords, if you decide on the evidence against the Queen, the judgment may go forth against her; but it will be the only judgment you have ever given which will fail of its purpose, and return on your own heads. Save the country, my Lords, from the horrors of this dilemma; save yourselves from this disgrace; save the country of which you are the ornaments, but without which you can no more flourish, than the blossoms without the trunk of the tree. Save the Crown, which is in jeopardy; save the Aristocracy, which is shaken; save the Altar, which can never be secure when attacks are directed against the kindred Throne. You have withheld your prayers from the Queen: the Church and the Crown have decided that the Queen shall not be joined in the solemn services of Religion; but she has, instead, the heartfelt prayers of an affectionate People:—she wants none of mine; but, for my Country, I prostrate myself before my Maker at the Throne of Mercy, most fervently to pray that he would send down on us a larger measure of happiness than the follies of our rulers have deserved, and that *your* hearts may be turned to justice."

Thursday, Oct. 5.

This day Mr. Williams concluded his Speech, in which he commented on the evidence that had been adduced against her Majesty; and in the course of which he complained that the witnesses for the Defence had been obstructed in coming to this country. He especially mentioned the case of the Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Baden, who, though willing himself to have come to give evidence on her Majesty's behalf, was prevented by the command of the Grand Duke, his master; and General Pino had also been prevented by the Austrian Government.

In consequence of this, Earl *Grey*, as soon as Mr. Williams had finished his speech, moved, that the Queen's Counsel should be asked whether they were prepared to prove that these obstructions had been offered by the Courts of Vienna and Carlsruhe.

The Earl of *Liverpool* did not object to the question being put; but he contended, that every facility had been offered by his Majesty's Government to enable her Majesty's Agents to collect witnesses in her defence. They had been told so; and yet no application had been made to the Foreign Office on that subject. If the Queen's Counsel thought that the attendance of the Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden was necessary for her Majesty's defence, he would pledge himself that not two hours should be suffered to expire before a Messenger should be dispatched to request that he might be permitted to come over.

Anthony Butler St. Leger (Chamberlain to her Majesty from 1808 to 1819), the Earl of Guildford, Lord Glenbervie, and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, were examined concerning the conduct of Bergami and the Queen, and of the Countess of Oldi. None of them had seen any thing improper; and Bergami was described as unassuming and unobtrusive.

Friday, Oct. 6.

The evidence of Lady Charlotte Lindsay was resumed. It was followed by that of the Earl of Llandaff, who visited her Royal Highness both at Naples and Venice. The Hon. Keppel Craven, who went out with her Majesty as Joint-Chamberlain with Sir Wm. Gell, was also examined; but the time he passed with his Royal Mistress was of short duration. The next witness examined on behalf of her Majesty was Sir Wm. Gell, who certainly had a much better opportunity of making observations on the conduct of his Royal Mistress than any of the witnesses who preceded him, as he was with her at a much later period, and acted on various occasions with Bergami in the capacity of Chamberlain. The character

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character given to this person by Sir William was one highly honourable to him. He described him as a man of the most gentlemanly manners, modest, unassuming, and unobtrusive in his conduct, and as a person with whom he (Sir William) felt not the least objection to share the duties belonging to the office of her Majesty's Chamberlain. The Countess of Oldi also came in for a share of Sir William's commendation. He described her as a woman of interesting manners, very lady-like, modest, and by no means vulgar. All the witnesses spoke in the highest terms of the general conduct of her Royal Highness, and strongly denied that the least unbecoming familiarity had ever existed between her and Bergami.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

W. Carrington had been valet to Sir W. Gell nine years. He attended Sir William to Naples in 1814, and lived in the Queen's house. He knew Majocchi, and heard him speak of Baron Ompteda's plots. In consequence of this, Majocchi underwent a severe cross-examination, in which he stated that he did not remember having told Carrington, that Baron Ompteda had employed persons to get possession of the keys of the Princess, in order to have false ones made, nor any thing to that effect; nor that a person had been discharged out of the Princess's service for having confessed that he had been employed for that purpose; and that he had never told any person that, were it not for the prohibition of the Princess against taking any notice of Ompteda, he would have killed him like a dog. Carrington was then called, and directly and positively contradicted Majocchi, stating, that all this conversation thus denied by Majocchi, had taken place between him and witness.

John Whitcomb was valet to Dr. Holland, had frequently been in Mademoiselle Demont's room by her invitation, no other person being present, and the door locked and bolted. Witness remembered the situation of the Queen's and Bergami's rooms at Naples. He said that the Queen's room was at the distance of twenty yards from Bergami's, and the only communication between them was a passage in which were the rooms of Dr. Holland, Hieronymus, and Mr. Austin.

John Jacob Sicard had served the Queen 21 years as cook, and went there by his present Majesty's orders. He appointed the room in which Bergami slept at Naples, without the knowledge or interference of her Majesty, whose manners towards her servants were kind even to a fault, and extended to all. He had occasion to walk with the Queen many a time, when she was most condescending.

Monday, Oct. 9.

This day were examined Dr. Holland, who left England with her Majesty in 1814;—Mr. Mills, a resident at Rome in 1817, who frequently visited her Majesty;—Colonel J. Toulier, on the Staff of the Viceroy of Italy;—Carlo Forti, courier to her Majesty in 1817;—and Lieut. John Flynn, R. N. who had the command of the polacre in 1815. They severally testified to the propriety of her Majesty's conduct.—Carlo Forti, in referring to the evidence of Sacchi, stated that on the journey from Rome to Senigaglia, Sacchi set out two hours before her Royal Highness. His business was to order houses and pay for the horses. Witness always travelled on horseback, and rode close beside her Royal Highness's carriage. On the journey to Senigaglia no one accompanied her Royal Highness's carriage but witness. In this journey the landaulet was occupied by the Princess, Bergami, Countess Oldi, and little Victorine, who sat very often on the knee of the Princess. The Countess of Oldi sat in the middle; but falling ill at Loretto, her place (in the middle) was taken by Demont. After leaving Rome, Oldi was always in the carriage with the Princess, and always in the middle. Witness never saw Bergami kiss the Princess on taking leave, or any thing of that sort. On such occasions he would kiss her hand (as witness and other members of the suite were accustomed to do) with much respect. Lieut. Flynn also said, that he remained on board the polacre the whole of the time with her Royal Highness. He knew the bed-rooms of her Royal Highness and Bergami. It was impossible for persons lying in the beds in those rooms to see each other. Lieut. Flynn, in his cross-examination on Tuesday, hesitated and prevaricated very much, and at last fainted away. On his recovery his examination was concluded.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, were occupied with the examinations of Lieut. Hownam (who joined the party of her Royal Highness in 1815), and Giuseppe Gaolino. The former spoke very much in favour of her Majesty, and denied the contiguity of Bergami's room to that of his Royal Mistress, either at Villa d'Este, or on any other occasion. He, however, after some hesitation, admitted that Bergami slept under the same tent with the Princess of Wales on board the polacca. He never saw her Royal Highness sitting on a gun with Bergami, or Bergami's arms round her Royal Highness; never saw the one kiss the other. He recollected a dance performed by Mahomet; it originated in a sort of quarrel that this Arab had with the Doctor. He was sick on board,

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board, and the Doctor wanted to give him some physic, and he would not take it; and afterwards he used to laugh at the Doctor and ridicule him in this dance.—There was nothing indecent in this dance more than in a Spanish bolero, or in the negro dance. Evidence was adduced in contradiction of the story told by one of the witnesses against the Queen, respecting the Adam and Eve scene in the Grotto at Villa d'Este. It was asserted, that those figures were not visible to a person standing in the position which the witness stated himself to have occupied; and that, in fact, they had been removed to another part of the building, and the whole of the alterations in the Grotto completed, 10 days prior to the return of the Princess from her Levant voyage.—Giuseppe Gaolino, master mason at the Villa d'Este, attested to the becoming conduct of her Majesty.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

This day, Mr. Powell, of the Milan Commission, Assistant Solicitor to the Agents for the Bill, who had admitted the day before that he had sent off Rastelli, although he had been present in the House when an order was made that none of the witnesses should be sent out of the country, was further examined as to the circumstances under which Rastelli was sent off. Besides the object of quieting the fears of the friends of the Italian witnesses, it appeared from Mr. Powell's evidence, that Rastelli was also sent as a courier, to get some papers legalized which were to be produced in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties.—Mr. Planta, of the Foreign Office, was subsequently examined as to the passport granted to Rastelli.

The examination of the witnesses for the Defence having been resumed, Felippe Pomi, who has lived for several years at the Barona, deposed to his having been tampered with by Rastelli, to induce him to appear against her Majesty. Rastelli visited the place in company with Demont, and commenced his practices upon Pomi with giving him a gratuity of 40 francs. It was proposed to examine the witness as to similar offers having been made to him by a person named Ruganti; but this was objected to.

Monday, Oct. 16.

Mr. Brougham proceeded with his evidence in contradiction of Rastelli. The examination of the witness Pomi was frequently interrupted by the objections of the Attorney and Solicitor General, as to the declarations of Ruganti; and, in general, the House decided in favour of the objections taken by the Learned Counsel.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17 *and* 18.

The proceedings were exclusively confined to a discussion as to the admissibility of evidence respecting acts of corruption alleged to have been committed by Vilmarcati and Ruganti. Two questions on this subject were referred to the Judges.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

The opinion of the Judges as to the evidence offered with regard to Ruganti and Vilmarcati, was adverse to its admissibility, under the ordinary rules of evidence observed in the Courts below, in cases of a criminal prosecution. With regard to the question proposed, as to general evidence of a conspiracy, which might, in its results, implicate a principal agent, the Judges were of opinion, that such evidence would be admitted in the Courts below, under a strong probability of the conspiracy being ultimately so brought home.

Pomarti, clerk to Codazzi, her Majesty's Advocate, deposed to having, at different times, furtively supplied Vilmarcati with papers relative to her Majesty's affairs; that the last paper he so furnished was a list of the witnesses for her Majesty's defence; and that he had, at various times, been rewarded for his corrupt services. He further stated, that, having confessed his iniquity, he had been turned off by Codazzi, and that he now spontaneously came forward to give evidence, as the only means in his power of compensating for the injury which her Majesty might have sustained from his infamous breach of trust. Another witness, Antonio Maoni, was examined as to further alleged corrupt proceedings on the part of the Milan Commission, or its agents.

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 20, *and* 21.

The chief part of Friday was consumed in discussing points as to the mode of future proceeding on the subject of the Bill of Pains and Penalties. The Judges having decided that evidence as to the declarations of Sacchi could not be received unless Sacchi was first called back, and Mr. Brougham now declining to call him, he closed for the present this head of defence. The Marquis of Lansdown proposed that their Lordships should direct Mr. Powell to produce the correspondence between himself and Col. Browne, on the subject of Rastelli's mission, when a division took place, and the motion for the production of the papers, and referring them to a Select Committee, was carried. After some further discussion as to points of form, Mr. Brougham called Colonel Oliviere, who for some time was joint Chamberlain to her Majesty with Bergami; his examination occupied the remainder of the day. The testimony of this gentleman confirmed the assertion of Carlo Forti as to his having been the courier

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rier in immediate attendance on her Majesty in the journey to Senigaglia, and as to her having with her in the carriage the Countess of Oldi and Victorine, besides Bergami.—On Saturday, Count Vasali was closely examined, and gave decided testimony as to the general good deportment of her Majesty.

Monday, Oct. 23.

Madame Demont was cross-examined as to some declarations of her's respecting her Majesty's conduct, with a Madame Martini, in Switzerland.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, were principally occupied with the summing up of the Defence by Mr. Denman and Dr. Lushington. Mr. Denman concluded on Wednesday with a most luminous and energetic Speech. He took a comprehensive view of all the evidence produced against her Majesty, which he completely dissected, without leaving a single accusation unnoticed. He commented with great asperity on the evidence of Majocchi, Demont, and Sacchi, and animadverted with considerable feeling on the ingratitude experienced by her Majesty from several of her domestics.

Dr. Lushington also made an able Speech on Thursday, in defence of his illustrious client. He embraced a variety of topics of considerable interest, that had been but slightly touched by her Majesty's preceding advocates. And here Mr. Brougham declared the Defence of her Majesty to be closed.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Duchess de Berri was safely delivered on the morning of the 29th ult. of a son. Her Royal Highness was almost alone when she gave birth to a Prince, presumptive heir to the throne, in ample gratification of the anxious wishes of the Royal Family of France. The event was announced by the firing of artillery; and in the morning the King received the congratulations of the Princes and Princesses of his family, the Ministers, Marshals, &c. The crowd was immense. His Majesty repaired to the chapel to hear mass. On coming out he appeared at the balcony, and was saluted with cries of "Vive le Roi!"—The young Prince will be called Henry Charles Ferdinand, Dieu Donne, Duke of Bourdeaux, &c. He is well-formed and healthy, and, with the Duchess, doing well.

NETHERLANDS.

The Session of the States General of the Netherlands was opened on the 11th inst. by a speech from the Throne; in which the King informed them, that a Treaty had been concluded with the British Government, prolonging for five years the liberty granted by a former Convention to Dutch subjects trading to Berbice, Demarara, and Essequibo; and that the Turkish Government had recognized the antient rights of the Dutch to navigate the Black Sea.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Naples states, that the Parliament of that kingdom assembled on the 23d ult. and was the same day addressed by the Minister of the Interior, in a speech declaratory of the patriotic intentions of the King and the Prince. An extraordinary Session was held on the 1st. inst. in a sacred edifice. The King and the Prince Royal were present; and his Majesty, after renewing his oath, caused a speech, addressed to the Deputies, to be read, in which he declared his wish that the Prince should continue to hold the reins of Government. The Prince is said to have made a reply so pathetic as to have drawn tears of joy from all the auditors. His Majesty and the Prince, on their way to and from the Parliament, and in the midst of that body, were hailed with heartfelt acclamations.

A Military Commission, charged with the trial of some galley slaves who had attempted to break out of prison at Civita Vecchia, has condemned thirty to death, and fourteen to hard labour for life.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Spanish Cortes go boldly and steadily on in the grand work of regenerating their country; their efforts to do away certain antient, but pernicious, distinctions, in the conditions of the Nobles and Clergy, have hitherto been successful; and public credit and confidence revive both at home and abroad.

In a debate on the Liberty of the Press, several Deputies urged the necessity of establishing Juries.

The Cortes appear to be extremely hostile to that portion of the establishment of the Church of Rome, which, in other days, was regarded not only as its proudest ornament, but as its best and surest protection—*decus atque tutamen*—we mean the fraternities of the military orders and the regular clergy. In the sitting of the 9th ult. the orders of the Monks, the Convents, and the Colleges of the military orders of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Saint John of God, and the Commanders Hospitalers, were suppressed; pensions for life assigned to the members

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bers of these bodies; the regular clergy subjected to their diocesan Bishops, and their properties confiscated to the purposes of the State.—The committee appointed to consider the rewards to be granted to General Quiroga's troops have reported that the promises held out to them ought to be fulfilled; and the Cortes have agreed, "That in the space of *two years*, reckoning from the present time, the army now in service *shall be disbanded*. That the soldiers who shall prove eight years service shall receive ten acres of land, taken from the waste grounds, and also 1000 reals; for 15 years service, 15 acres and 1200 reals; for 20 years, 40 acres of land and 6000 reals. That these advantages shall be common to those who have embraced the cause of the country in uniting with the national army, or who may have in other instances adopted the same party. That the widows and children of those who perished in the cause shall share the same advantage."

The intelligence from Spain contains an account of the total demolition of the ecclesiastical conspiracy of Burgos against the Constitutional Authority. It has been torn up by the very roots. A Curate, named Barrio, was the leading instigator. An attempt was made to work upon the superstition of the peasants by displaying banners inscribed with religious hieroglyphics, similar to those which were borne before the Crusaders; but the Curate Barrio was not so successful as Peter the Hermit in making the sacred name of religion the cause of a desolating excitement. He, and men like him, mistake the age in which they live; and look backward, while the world is going on. The very peasants, on whose supposed aptitude for becoming the dupes of priestly imposition the hopes of malcontents were built, assisted in delivering them up to justice. The *Apostolic* Junta, as it absurdly called itself, of Burgo d'Osma, is in safe custody.

Late accounts from Spain state, that General Riego, the father of the Revolution, has incurred the displeasure of the Cortes, been deprived of his government of Galicia, and sent in exile to Oviedo. The Governor of Madrid, Velasco, has been also exiled from the capital; as well as all the principal leaders of the club of Fontana de Oro.

The first means which Spain proposes for relief from her financial embarrassments are, economy and retrenchment.—The existing taxes are to remain for the current year, but a new finance plan is to commence in the ensuing one; yet, as a relief to the people, one half of the direct taxes are to be taken off; and, to cover this deficit, a loan of two millions sterling is to be negociated.

The French papers bring intelligence, that the military at Lisbon had, on the 16th ult. declared unanimously in favour of the insurrection of Oporto.

On the 1st. inst. the Provisional Government arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, and was instantly united to that appointed at Lisbon. There was nothing to be heard but acclamations—nothing to be seen but illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. On the 5th 10,000 more troops arrived at Lisbon from the Northern Provinces.

GERMANY.

The last accounts from Germany state, that the Emperor Francis has declared, in a a long note to the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance, that his object in assembling a military force in Italy is, to establish order there, and protect the Pope; to suffer the Revolutionists in Naples being incompatible with the public tranquillity. The Emperor, it is added, recommends the extirpation of all secret societies.

The Vienna accounts state, that the interview of the Sovereigns was to take place at Troppan, on the 29th instant; and that the Ministers of France and England will be admitted, but no other.

The Count Galowkin, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, has refused passports to the Prince Cimitille, the Neapolitan Ambassador.

There exists at this time, in Bohemia, in the lordship of Wettingan, the domain of Prince Schwartzenberg, a colony of beavers, settled on the river Goldbach; the industry of these yields in nothing to that of their brethren which inhabit the great rivers and lakes of North America. The abundance of willows which adorn the banks of this river, furnishes them with both food and dwelling: in summer they eat the leaves, and in winter the branches. That the beaver was formerly an inhabitant of Europe, appears evident, from the numerous traces of beaver dams which are still remaining in various parts. It has long been questioned, whether the original race was extinct in Germany, as appearances of their excursions were noticeable from time to time; but our authority for the present article does not go so far as to determine that these on the estate of Prince Schwartzenberg are of the indigenous breed; they may be modern importations, like those of the late Sir Joseph Banks into England where they are novelties, although they were anciently even numerous in our Island, and were also inhabitants of Ireland, where some of their constructions still remain. The creature is well known in the Welsh language, under the name of "fish-tail animal," a very descriptive appellation: many astonishing tales of other times announce its wonderful powers and properties;

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ties; and it still forms the crest of an antient coat of arms. The animals common to America and to Europe are so few, that every instance capable of verification becomes interesting to the naturalist, and not less to the philosophical historian, as evincing the connexion and communication between the old and the new Continent, in ages past.

GREECE.

Extract of a letter, dated Corfu, Sept. 2, 1820.—"On Monday last Prevesa was surrendered to the forces of the Grand Seignor by Veli Pacha, second son of Ali Pacha, who went on board of the Turkish Admiral's ship, and surrendered himself: they say, that both he and Meemet Pacha, his younger brother, who commanded at Parga, have been sent prisoners to Constantinople. Pashie Bey is also said to have entered Janina at the head of 12,000 troops, and that Ali Pacha had retired into a fortress with only 500 men, who were all that had remained faithful to him. His death or capture is daily expected.

"According to accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan has declared the various territories which Ali Pacha had successively added to his Pachalic to be restored to their original political condition, and to be free from any taxes or contributions for the period of three years.—In consequence of this intelligence, the Parquinote emigrants who remain here have sent a deputation to Constantinople, to solicit the restitution of their territory."

Since receiving the above, accounts have been forwarded of Ali Pacha's surrender.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 27th of August.

The Emperor's Speech on opening the Diet of Poland, on the 13th of September, is interesting, as it conveys the sentiments of so powerful a Monarch upon the events which have recently occurred in the South of Europe, and communicates the principles which govern his own conduct as the head of a representative government. It also puts an end to all speculation upon the probable re-establishment of Poland as an independent kingdom; for the Emperor tells the Diet, that Poland is *bound for ever* to Russia.

Letters from the Grand Duchy of Posen state, that the wolves multiply there in a dreadful manner. In the circle of Wongrowic, during the last year, the wolves devoured 16 children and three aged persons.—Last month six children met with the same fate in that unfortunate circle; and several persons were wounded.

The population of Russia, according to the last census, amounted to 53,316,707 inhabitants. The population of the kingdom of Poland is 2,732,334.

ASIA.

Dispatches have been received from Persia, which, it is stated, announce to Ministers the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the Court of Petersburgh. The regular army of Russia now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men; and the Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian Sea, near Asterabad. It is added, the footing they have obtained is so firm, that they no longer consider it necessary to disguise their projects. The Russian Charge d'Affaires, at a dinner which he gave to British officers in the Persian service, said openly, that General Yarmaloff, Governor-general in Georgia, would be in Tabries in less than four months; after which he asked, What there was to stop them till they came to the Indies?

Accounts from Bombay of the 11th of March are interesting. The objects of the expedition on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulph have succeeded beyond expectation, by the entire demolition of the numerous piratical ports, their shipping, &c. At the date of the late dispatch, the defences of the deserted town of El Humra were standing; but it was the intention of Sir W. G. Keir to demolish them, and thus complete the destruction of every tower on the coast, except those occupied by our troops in Rhazel Khyma and its vicinity.

Advices from Bombay mention an insurrection having broke out at Kutch, one of the provinces ceded to the British since the Nepaul war. Several regiments had marched to that quarter, and there had been some skirmishing; but the idea that the rising had been excited by the influence of Russian agents, though prevalent in this country, does not seem to have been entertained in our Indian possessions.

AFRICA.

An Algerine squadron has been observed in the Bay of Tangier, with a Spanish polacca, nine merchant-men, and several European captives. Spain has in consequence sent out a 74 and a frigate of 56 guns, towards the African coast.

AMERICA.

Intelligence has been received at Quebec of the progress of the expedition overland, under the command of Lieut. Franklin, to ascertain the existence of a North-west passage to the Pacific. They had proceeded at that period as far as Fort Chippawain, in the Athabasca country, all well; and were considered, calculating the time that elapsed since their departure from Fort-York, in Hudson's Bay, to have made great progress.

DOMESTIC

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed Lord Ebrington Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons' Lodges of *Devonshire*; and his Lordship is to be installed at Exeter.

The endowed Grammar-school at *Taunton*, which has been held as a sinecure for the last 25 years, is about to be restored as an efficient Seminary for the children of the townsmen, under the care and management of the assistant preacher of the parish.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan has resigned the Recordership of the Borough of *Leicester*, which he held for the last 22 years.

The Merchants of *Liverpool* are now embarking with great spirit in the New South Shetland Fishery.

Several sharks, about eight feet in length, have recently made their appearance on the *Essex* coast; a circumstance not remembered by the oldest seaman.

A Committee of Ladies has been formed at *Nottingham*, to visit the prisons, upon the plan recommended by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

The Cambrian, Johnson, arrived at *Hull* from Davis's Straits, reports a belief that the Discovery Ships have effected a passage through Lancaster Sound: the Cambrian was 80 miles up the Sound: Captain Johnson found a large swell and the wind strong against him; the sea was quite clear of ice; the sides of the Sound were about 20 miles apart at the highest point he reached; he could see 20 miles, or thereabouts, further up, and there was no appearance of land or any obstruction. The Truelove, another whaler, has been to 80 degrees North latitude, which is higher than Capt. Ross went.

Epitaph on the late Mr. Rose.—In the parish church *Christ Church*, Hants, at about eight feet from the pavement of the Church, under an elegant Gothic arch at the Western end of the Countess of Salisbury's Chapel, is placed the following Epitaph:

"In the Vault beneath are deposited the mortal remains of the Right Honourable George Rose, one of the Committee of his Majesty's Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations; Treasurer of the Navy; and in six successive Parliaments one of the Representatives of this Borough, who, on the 13th of January, 1818, in the 74th year of his age, in the Faith of Christ, and in charity with all mankind, concluded a life, the whole of which was the continued and strenuous effort of an ardent and powerful mind to promote the welfare of the State, and the happiness of his fellow-creatures."

The above Inscription is in letters of cast brass, which project from the surface of a dark grey marble slab.

Oct. 3. This morning his Majesty disembarked at *West Cowes*. The Royal barge, which bore the King to the shore, was attended by the six-oared boats of the ships of the squadron, and about a hundred pilot and local boats, all dressed with appropriate colours; and, on his Majesty's approach to the shore, the fort fired a Royal salute. The King was conducted to his newly-purchased residence by Gen. the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, Lord Grantham, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Geo. Ward, esq. John Nash, esq. and several other gentlemen; and, after inspecting its state and accommodations, returned to the landing-place, and re-embarked in the Royal barge for the yacht. Soon after the Royal yacht and squadron got under weigh for Spithead, and took a short cruise till five o'clock, when they returned to Cowes Roadstead, and a select party dined on board.—On the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, the whole of the vessels, including the Royal yacht, anchored at Spithead; when a deputation of gentlemen proceeded on board the latter, with an Address to his Majesty from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, offering the renewed assurance of their attachment to his Majesty's person and government. After having returned an answer, his Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on G. Garrett, esq. who headed the deputation. —At six o'clock his Majesty received a number of officers to dinner.

Oct. 5. An Address from *Ryde* was presented to his Majesty by a deputation on board the Royal George yacht. The deputation were most graciously received. —His Majesty soon after left for Brighton.

Oct. 11. Thomas Morrin, a turnkey of the Gaol of *Dumfries*, was inhumanly murdered by David Hoggart, one of the prisoners. David Hoggart contrived to secrete in his cellar a large stone; this he put into a bag; and as Morrin was leaving the cell, after having brought the daily allowance of food, Hoggart struck him over the head with the stone in the bag, which felled him to the ground, and then the wretch made his escape from the prison. Morrin was soon after discovered by one of the turnkeys; he was quite senseless; the blood had flowed copiously from his head, which was lacerated in the most

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most frightful manner. He was immediately conveyed to bed, and a surgeon sent for, who, upon examining the wound, found the skull very much fractured: the unfortunate man died about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, having endured the greatest agony during the day.

Oct. 18. This night a dreadful fire broke out in North-street, *York*, by which the corn-mill of Messrs. L. and J. Simpson, in which it originated, was consumed, and property to the amount of 7000*l.* or 8000*l.* was destroyed. To aggravate this calamity, the gable end of the building, which had been suffered to stand when the mill was reduced to ruins, fell with a dreadful crash about noon, on Thursday, and buried a number of persons in the ruins. A youth, the son of Mr. Walker, plumber and glazier, was killed upon the spot; and a fine girl, the daughter of Mr. Dalton, butcher, had her skull so dreadfully fractured, that she died soon after. A number of other persons, to the amount of from fifteen to twenty, have been hurt, some of them dangerously.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Friday, Sept. 22.

A Court of Common Council was held; when a letter was read from Alderman Wood, conveying her Majesty's request to the Corporation, that they would accept her Portrait, as a token of gratitude to the Citizens for the loyalty they have manifested in her Majesty's cause. After a debate, which turned on the *awkwardness* of having her Majesty's picture hung up in the Council-room should the Bill for her degradation be carried elsewhere, it was resolved to accept and acknowledge the gracious offer, but (by a majority of 44 to 40) to leave for the present undetermined the point where the picture shall be hung.

Friday, Sept. 29.

This being Michaelmas-day, the Livery of London assembled in Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The usual proclamation being made, the names of Aldermen Sir M. Bloxam, knt. C. Magnay, W. Heygate, R. A. Cox, J. T. Thorp, and R. Rothwell, were put in nomination: a cry of "Alderman Wood" then resounded through the Hall, and he was also proposed and seconded by two Liverymen. On the show of hands being called, the Sheriffs declared the choice of the Livery to have fallen on Aldermen Wood and Thorp. The Law Officers and Sheriffs then retired to the Court of Aldermen; and, on returning, the Common Serjeant announced, that the election fell on Alderman Thorp, who was thereupon declared Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, and invested with the civic chain. The worthy Alderman, in a modest address, then thanked the Livery for the honour done him.

By a return presented to the House of Commons it appears, that there are at present no less than 32 persons in the custody of the Warden of the Fleet prison for contempts, upon processes issuing out of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. The first name on this list is Hannah Barber, who, it appears, was committed to prison on the 30th of July, 1789, upon a writ of rebellion, in which it is stated that her *rebellion* (as it is technically called) consisted in not paying a sum of 406*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* into the Bank, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery. The other prisoners have remained in custody for various lengths of time; one 21 years, another 19 years, and so on. To this account is added, a list of persons who died in custody since the year 1812, the number amounting to 20. Of these, one unfortunate man had passed 31 years, ten months, and 14 days, under personal restraint; two had suffered imprisonment for 14 years; and others for periods of eleven, nine, and eight years.

A Court-martial has been sitting at the Horse Guards, on Lieut.-col. St. George French, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, on serious charges preferred by his Colonel, the Earl of Carhampton;—viz. of keeping a woman in the barracks by the name of Mrs. French, though not his *wife*—publicly dealing in horses, and making profit thereby—fraudulent conduct in selling a mare—defacing and cutting out leaves from the Troop Register, to avoid discovery of improper practices, &c. On the sentence being returned, the Court fully and honourably acquitted him of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges. It found him guilty of only so much of the 1st charge, as related to his keeping a woman in barracks, whom he called Mrs. French; and of the 2d, in inflicting a greater punishment on three Serjeants than was awarded by the sentence of a regimental Court Martial. But the Court fully expressed its opinion, that Lieut.-col. French never forfeited his claim to the good opinion and confidence of his Colonel; but merited, by the discharge of his duties as Commanding Officer of the 6th Dragoon Guards, during a long series of years, the honourable testimonials which he produced to the Court.

A person named John Leigh has appealed to the Insolvent Debtors' Court for relief from no less than 56,000*l.* The number of creditors are 112, of whom 27 are detaining creditors.

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It is most confidently stated in a recent periodical publication, that Mrs. Scott, formerly Miss M'Cullock, the Lady of Thomas Scott, esq. Paymaster to the 70th Regiment, at present in Canada, and brother to Sir Walter Scott, is the writer of the celebrated Novels attributed so universally to Sir Walter.

Near the two-mile stone on the Harrow road, the formation of a water-proof foundation, by means of burnt clay, on the patent principle, is now taking place.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

Wm. Adderfield, a country lad, was examined at Bow-street, charged with distributing among the crowd, in Parliament-street, some head-bills of the most inflammatory nature that could possibly be conceived, containing direct incitements to the people to overthrow the King and his Government. After some investigation, it was traced to a Mr. Franklin, alias Fletcher, who was consequently apprehended on Sunday morning. He was set at liberty by Sir Robert Baker, on an understanding that he would appear at Bow-street; but he failed to make his appearance. Application was made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that measures might be taken for preventing the escape of Mr. Franklin; when a reward of 200*l.* was offered for his apprehension.

Wednesday, Oct. 11.

A ballot was held at the East India House for the election of a Director, in the room of Sir Alexander Allan, bart. deceased. The election fell on Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, esq.

Monday, Oct. 16.

A School at the hamlet of Oxshott, in the parish of Stoke Dabernon, Surrey, called the Royal Kent School, from respect to the memory of the late Duke of Kent, was opened by Prince Leopold, for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the neighbourhood of Claremont. His Royal Highness was attended by his sister, the Duchess of Kent, Sir A. Johnstone, Sir R. Gardiner, Captain Clarke, the East India Director, and their Royal Highness's Chaplain, Dr. Rudge.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council, which was numerously attended. His Lordship laid before them a copy of his Letter to her Majesty, with the Resolution of the last Court accepting her Portrait. The Court proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee respecting the conduct of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, which was introduced by Mr. S. Dixon. A Resolution of Censure was then passed upon Mr. Parkins, and an unanimous Vote of Thanks agreed to Mr. Alderman Rothwell, for his conduct while Sheriff.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

This celebrated monument of antiquity has been presented to his Majesty George IV. by the Pasha of Egypt, and may be shortly expected to arrive from Alexandria. It is intended that it should be set up in Waterloo Place, opposite to Carlton Palace, where it will for ages serve to revive the recollection of the exploits of our naval and military heroes in that country. The weight of the column is about 200 tons. The diameter at the pedestal, 7 feet. It is understood that we are indebted to the influence of S. Briggs, Esq. British Resident at Grand Cairo, with the Pasha of Egypt, for this magnificent monument.

PICTON'S MONUMENT.

The Monument voted by Parliament as a testimony of national gratitude for the eminent services of this truly-distinguished and gallant officer, has just been completed. It is erected on the North side of the great dome, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and is near that of the brave Admiral Hood. The Monument itself is at once highly honourable to the national character, and justly descriptive of the merits of the illustrious deceased. On a pedestal of white marble is a finely-executed bust of the gallant General, which is admitted by all who knew him to be an admirable likeness. On the left is the figure of a veteran soldier, as large as life, exulting in the ever-memorable success of the British army on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815, while his countenance at the same time shows his anguish of heart for the loss of this brave officer. On the right, Britannia, holding a palm of victory in her right hand, points out the hero to the spectator as a proper object of imitation, while Fame is about to crown him with a wreath of laurel. The Monument is admirably executed, and does great credit to the talents of Mr. Gahagan, the sculptor.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 20. *A Race for a Wife*, a Farce. It is on the whole very diverting. We must not be too fastidious with farce; but among the jokes we thought we met with some "old friends" with scarcely "new faces."

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Sept. 23. *Over the Water*, a Musical Farce, by Mr. Theodore Hook. The dialogue of this Piece is smart and easy, and the characters are well preserved; if we except the Cockney Mr. Dashley (Oxberry), which is certainly too much in the *extravaganza* style. The Farce was, however, very successful.

PRO-

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PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Sept. 23. The 9th Regiment of Foot permitted to bear, on its colours and appointments, the words "Roleia and Vimiera;" and the word "Talavera" to be omitted.

Oct. 7. Sir D. Milne to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of St. Januarius, and the Royal Military Order of William of the Netherlands.

Oct. 10. Lieut.-col. Church to accept and wear the insignia of a Commander of the Royal Sicilian Military Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and also the Grand Cross of the Royal Neapolitan Military Order of St. George of Re-union.

Oct. 14. On the 10th inst. Sir G. Ousely was sworn of the Privy Council.

Oct. 17. The King has been pleased to issue a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, empowering them to elect a Bishop, *vice* Pelham, translated to Lincoln, and recommending Dr. W. Carey to be by them elected.

The King has granted to the Rev. R. Stevens, M.A. the dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, *vice* Busby, deceased.

Oxford, Oct. 7. Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, Rev. George William Hall, D.D. Master of Pembroke College. —Pro-Vice-Chancellors: The Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. President of Trinity College; the Rev. P. Hodson, D.D. Principal of Brazenose College; the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. Master of Baliol College; and the Rev. J. Collier Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter College.

Cambridge, Sept. 28. A Convocation of the Senate was held, to confer on the Earl of Guildford, Chancellor of the Ionian University, the degree of Doctor of Laws. The grace having passed the Caput, his Lordship was presented to his degree by the Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke, acting as Deputy Public Orator; who addressed the Senate in a Latin Speech upon the occasion.

Oct. 10. University Officers for the year ensuing:—Proctors—J. Croft, M.A. Christ College; A. Dicken, M.A. St. Peter's. — Moderators: G. Peacock, M. A. Trinity College; Temple Chevalier, M.A. Pembroke Hall. —Taxors: Joseph Jee, M.A. Queen's College; Richard Jeffreys, M.A. St. John's College. — Scrutators: Thomas Turton, B. D. Catharine Hall; George Macfarlan, M.A. Trinity College. —The Caput: the Vice Chancellor, Rev. P. Douglas, D.D. Corpus, *Divinity*; Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. Trinity Hall, *Law*; F. Thackeray, esq. M.D. Emmanuel College, *Physic*; W. G. Judgson, M.A. Trinity College, *Sen. Non Regent*; Richard Dawes, M.A. Downing College, *Sen. Regent*.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Sept. 26. *Kilkenny* — The Hon. C. H. Butler, *vice* J. W. Butler, now Earl of Ormonde and Ossory.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Elrington, D. D. promoted to the Bishoprics of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, *vice* Warburton, translated to Cloyne.

Rev. Dr. Kyle, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, *vice* Elrington.

Rev. Henry Phillpotts, Prebendary of Durham, to the valuable rectory of Stanhope in Weardale in that diocese; *vice* Hardinge dec. (see p. 376). The Bishop of St. David's to the First Prebendal Stall, *vice* Philpotts, resigned; and the Rev. John Bird Sumner, M. A. of Eton, and formerly Fellow of King's College, to the vacant Prebend.

Rev. Henry Wilson, Flixton St. Mary V. Suffolk.

Rev. E. Evans, Hirnan R. Montgomeryshire.

Rev. Robt. Ferrier Blake, Bradfield R. Norfolk.

Rev. F. D. Perkins, B.A. (Vicar of Stoke cum Stowe, Warwickshire), Swayfield R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, Avington R. Hants.

Rev. James Gisborne, Barton-under-Needwood Perpet. Curacy, Staffordshire.

Rev. George Ingram Fisher, B.A. son of Dr. Fisher, of Bath, Winfrith R. Dorset.

Rev. A. Atherley, Heavitree V. Devonshire, *vice* Barns, dec.

Rev. James Johnson, M. A. Byford R. and Bridge Sollers V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Frederick Leathes, B.A. Great and Little Livermere RR. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. James Bullock, M. A. Grendon Bishop's Perpetual Curacy, Herefordshire.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. At the Rectory of Wesber, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Williamson, a son.—16. At Birthington, Thanet, the wife of Lieut. Bolton, R.N. a son and heir.

Sept. 22. At Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, the Countess De La Warr, a son.—23. At Yester, the Marchioness of Tweedale, a daughter.—25. At the Vicarage, Dudley,

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Dudley, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, a daughter.—26. The wife of Ralph Bernal, esq. M. P. a daughter.—27. At Bedale, Yorkshire, the Lady of Rear Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, bart. a son.—28. In Luton Park, the Lady Jas. Stuart, a daughter.

Oct. 5. The Lady of Sir George Sitwell, bart. of Renishaw Hall, Derbyshire, a son and heir.—7. In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, the wife of Capt. John Bastard, R.N. M.P. a son.—The Lady of Sir Rich. M'Pherson, bart. a daughter.—8. In Grafton-street, Lady Ridley, a daughter.—11. At Scotter, the wife of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a son.—12. At Waresly Park, Hunts, the Lady of the Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, a son.—15. At Clumber, the Duchess of Newcastle, a son.—21. At Chelsea, the wife of Rev. Weeden Butler, M.A. a dau.; being their seventh child living.

Lately. At Birchington House, Thanet, the wife of Francis Neame, esq. a dau.—At the Rectory House of Hawarden, Flintshire, Lady Charlotte Neville, a daughter.—The wife of Edward Wigan, esq. of Highbury Place, a dau. since dead.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Bengal, Lieut.-gen. Hogg, to Mary Anne, widow of Major Burton, and dau. of Dr. J. Borthwick Gilchrist, Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of Fort William.

28. At Calcutta, Benjamin Turner, esq. Solicitor, son of the late B. Turner, esq. of Calcutta, to Mary, dau. of W.N.W. Hewett, esq. of Weston Green, Surrey.

Aug. 18. Capt. Purchas, R.N. to Jane, daughter of the late W. Hills, esq. of Chancery-lane.

19. Rev. J. Drake, of Northchurch, to Lucy Anne, dau. of Rev. Thos. Fawcett, Rector of Aynhoe and Green's Norton, Northamptonshire.

21. Rev. Johnson Atkinson Busfield, D. D. to Miss Charlotte Mary Irwin, of Park Place, Upper Baker-street.

22. Lieut.-col. Jas. Boggis, of the West Essex Militia, to Sophia, 2d. dau. of Wm. Packer, esq. of Great Baddow.

23. Lieut.-col. Raikes, of the Coldstream Guards, to Louisa, dau. of Henry Boutton, esq. of Givons Grove, near Leatherhead, Surrey.

24. By Special Licence, at Fort Etna, co. Limerick, Edw. Wilson, esq. only son of Capt. Wilson of Brasfort, co. Tipperary, and Chief Magistrate of Police in that county, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Goodricke Peacocke, esq. of the former place.

Sept. 15. The Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson, to Lady Elizabeth Emily Nugent, dau. of late Earl of Westmeath.

17. At Hamburgh, John Fred. Hagenau, esq. Deputy Commissary General of his Britannic Majesty's forces, to Henriette, daughter of Mr. J. P. Heymann, late of that place, merchant.

19. Rev. Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, to Eliza Agnes, daughter of John Blagrave, esq. of Calcot Park, Berks.

28. The Right Hon. Hans Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon *, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late Alexander Thistlewayte, esq. of Hampshire, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Bettesworth, esq. of the Isle of Wight.

Lately. Joseph Henry S. Carrard, esq. of the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, to Miss Louisa Disbrow, daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

At Lyons, his Excellency Baron Rolich, to Mary Margaret (aged 16), daughter of Lord Cloncurry.

Oct. 9. The Rev. R. W. Tunney, Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces, to the dau. of Capt. B. Spicer, of Southwold.

Jas. Beckford Wildman, esq. M. P. of Chilham Castle, to Mary Anne, dau. of S. R. Lushington, esq. M.P. for Canterbury, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Harris.

12. Jeremiah Gladwin Cloves, M.D. of Brazenose College, Oxford, Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Caroline, dau. of late Rich. Singer, esq. of Round Hill, Chippenham, Wilts.

17. T. Du Gard, M.D. of Shrewsbury, to Marianne, dau. of Dr. Whitfeld, Hereford.

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* Hans Francis, present Earl of Huntingdon, is lineally descended from Sir Edward Hastings, fourth son of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon, by Catharine, granddaughter of George Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. who was drowned in a butt of malmsey, in the Tower of London, aged 27, A. D. 1477.—The present Earl had his claims allowed to the third Earldom in the British Peerage, and took his seat in the Upper House of Parliament, in January 1819. His first consort was Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Challoner Cobbe, Rector of Bradenham, in the county of Buckingham; which lady survived the birth of her tenth child but a short time, and died in the month of March last. (See Part i. pp. 368. 378.)

OBI-

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OBITUARY.

REV. CHAS. EDW. DE COETLOGON, M.A.

Sept. 16. In Stamford-street, Blackfriars, the Rev. Charles Edward de Coetlogon, M.A. Rector of Godstone, and a Magistrate for the County of Surrey.

He was son of the Chevalier Dennis De Coetlogon, Knight of St. Lazare, Member of the Academy of Angers, and Author of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published in 1740. The son imbibed the first principles of an excellent education in Christ's Hospital; whence he proceeded, with indications of subsequent worth, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1770; M. A. 1773. Coming into public life, Mr. De Coetlogon acquired and attached the particular patronage of the late Earl of Dartmouth, and Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe. Being appointed Assistant Chaplain to the celebrated Martyn Madan at the Lock Hospital, he soon became eminent as a popular Preacher, and published several single Sermons; "The Divine Message; or, the most important Truths of Revelation represented, in a Sermon upon Judges iii. 20; designed as an Antidote to the dangerous and spreading Evils of Infidelity, Arianism, and Immorality, 1773," 8vo. "National Prosperity and National Religion inseparably connected, 1777," 8vo. "The Nature, Necessity, and Advantage, of the Religious Observance of the Sabbath, illustrated, &c.; for the Encouragement of a Society for suppressing the Profanation of the Lord's Day, 1777," 8vo. "Youth's Monitor; or the Death of Mr. John Parsons; preached Aug. 17, 1777, at St. Sepulchre's," 8vo. "The Death of the Righteous a public Loss; a Token of Respect to the Memory of the Right Hon. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, 1778," 8vo. "A Seasonable Caution against the Abominations of the Church of Rome, 1779," 12mo. "The Scripture Doctrine of Grace explained, in a Commemoration Sermon upon the Conversion of St. Paul, 1780," 8vo. "Repentance and Remission of Sins in the Name of Jesus illustrated; before the Sheriffs of London, to about 300 Prisoners, of whom 23 were under Sentence of Death, 1784," 8vo. In 1789 Mr. Alderman Pickett, on being elected Lord Mayor of London, appointed Mr. De Coetlogon his Chaplain; and, in that capacity, he preached the ten following Sermons: "The Test of Truth, Piety, and Allegiance: a Sermon delivered on the Day of Sacramental Qualification for the Chief Magistracy of the City of London, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs; containing a Defence of the Test Act." "Religion and Loyalty, the grand Support of the British Empire: a Sermon delivered in the Cathedral of St. Paul, January 30, 1790; before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I." "The Essential Deity of the Messiah; and the great Importance of that Article of the Christian Faith to every conscientious Member of the Church of England considered; in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Jan. 24, 1790, being the first Sunday in Hilary Term." "Scriptural Views of the National Establishment, considered as the Church of the Living God, and as the Pillar and Ground of the Truth; a Charity Sermon, preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. at the Opening of St. Michael's Church, on Sunday the 28th of March, 1790, being Palm Sunday; containing a liberal Defence of the Doctrines, Liturgy, and Ceremonies of the Church of England." "The Harmony between Religion and Policy, or Divine and Human Legislation: a Sermon delivered before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday the 25th of April, 1790, being the first Sunday in Easter Term." "The Surprize of Death: a Commemorative Sermon on the Character, Sufferings, and Crucifixion of the Son of God, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. April 2, 1790, being Good Friday." "National Gratitude for Providential Goodness recommended, in a Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. May 29, 1790, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II.; containing Strictures on the Reformation, Restoration, and Revolution." "The True Citizen characterized: a Sermon delivered before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. and the Liveries of the several Companies of the City, at the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, September 29, 1790, being the day of Election of the Chief Magistrates of the City of London." "God and the King: a Sermon delivered in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

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&c. &c. Oct. 25, 1790, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne." "Pious Memorials a Public Good; a Sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. Nov. 5, 1790;" all which were published by order of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council. Subsequently collected into a volume, these discourses, which had attracted much attention in the delivery of them, were greatly canvassed: and they will be found almost equally pertinent to the present state of the British Empire, both Civil and Ecclesiastical.

Mr. De Coetlogon was soon after presented to the Rectory of Godstone in Surrey (vacant by the death of the famous John Kidgell); and has since published, "The Grace of Christ in Redemption, enforced as a Model of sublime Charity; in a Sermon preached at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1793; and published by particular Desire, for the Benefit of the Spitalfields Weavers, 1794." [The Design of this Discourse was, "to add to a collection then making, and which was rendered necessary by the uncommon distresses of more than 20,000 objects, men, women, and children; pining in a state of extreme want; not arising from indiscretion, idleness, or profligacy, but from a defect in a particular branch of commerce."] "The Life of the Just, exemplified in the Character of the late Rev. W. Romaine, A.M. 1795." The "Portraiture of the Christian Penitent," in two volumes; an excellent volume of "Sermons on the Fifty-first Psalm;" "The Temple of Truth, 1800," and "Studies adapted to the Temple of Truth, 1809," which were extended to three volumes.

The following character of Mr. De Coetlogon is extracted from vol. II. of "Onesimus, or the Pulpit:"

"Mr. De Coetlogon remains a noble specimen of the genuine extemporary school. He stands

'As when of old some Orator renown'd
In Athens, or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience, ere the tongue.' MILTON.

Nothing of person can be delineated more interesting than the figure of this Preacher. His height, form, manner, and gesture, all speak him great. There is apostolical impressiveness in him. These requisites form, however, his inferior worth. It is 'the pearl of great price,' which is found in him, that makes him all that he is. He knows nothing of a refined Religion; of the still modernising Theology of these times; of an accommodated, and accommodating, scheme for the salvation of men. It is in the old way, through the old truth, that he pleads for life! The powers of Mr. De Coetlogon are great. Whether he be estimated as to manner or matter,—as to the great and high importance of what he says,—talents and learning he most unquestionably both possesses and exerts. It has been confidently rumoured, without denial, that the same able genius bore its full share of contribution towards those classical citations which adorned the celebrated Pursuits of Literature,—a rumour that will not easily be discredited by any person who attentively peruses the Notes to his National Jubilee. Respecting Divinity, besides his Tracts and Sermons, the opinions of Mr. De Coetlogon are explicitly avowed in the Theological Miscellany, in seven volumes, which was edited by him; and may also be inferred from the manner in which he urged into notice the Treatises of President Edwards, especially those on Original Sin, the Freedom of the Human Will, and his History of Redemption."

JOHN HATSELL, Esq.

Oct. 15. At Marden Park, near Godstone, Surrey, in his 78th year, John Hatsell, esq. who was Chief Clerk of the House of Commons. Mr. Hatsell sat at the table of the House of Commons, as Clerk Assistant, at the close of the reign of George II., and succeeded to the office of Chief Clerk in 1768. He retired from active service 11th July, 1797; when the House "Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That Mr. Speaker be requested to acquaint Mr. Hatsell, that the House entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which he has uniformly discharged the duties of his situation during his long attendance in the service of the House."

From the time of his retirement, Mr. Hastell shared the profits of his lucrative office with Mr. Ley, and subsequently with Mr. Dyson. Mr. Hatsell was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and did not forget in old age the use and enjoyment of the classical acquirements of early youth. In manners, he was mild and conciliating: a perfect gentleman of the old school, and rich in anecdotes of public men and public events of the last half of the eighteenth century.

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contrary. He enjoyed his faculties, and a comfortable state of health, to the last. After having read prayers to his family on Saturday evening, he was seized in the night by an apoplectic affection, which terminated his life at three o'clock in the morning of Sunday. His volumes of "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons" are well known, and the work will long survive him as the text-book resorted to in all cases of difficulty.

At the time of his death, Mr. Hatsell was, we believe, the senior Bencher of the Middle Temple; and his remains were removed, on Oct. 24, from Marden Park, for interment in the Temple Church. A hearse, with six horses, was followed by six mourning coaches with six horses each, and several private carriages. The chief mourners were the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Powys, Wm. Ley, and Charles Hoare, esq. who proceeded in the first coach. Jeremiah Dyson, John Henry Ley, John Rickman, and George Whittam, esqrs. the four principal Clerks of the House of Commons, proceeded in the second carriage. The other carriages contained several gentlemen belonging to the House of Commons, with some of the domestics of his household. On entering the great hall, in the Temple, the procession was met by the Recorder, Mr. Baron Maseres, and other Benchers, in their robes, together with a number of gentlemen and officers in their gowns, and other regalia of office; after laying a short time in state in the middle of the hall, the whole proceeded in a solemn walking procession to the Temple Church. On entering the fine Gothic building, the solemn dirge of the Dead March in Saul was struck up on the organ; on which incomparable instrument two appropriate Anthems were performed in the course of the funeral ceremony; after which the body was deposited in the vault.

The appointment of Mr. Hatsell to be Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons was so honourable to all parties, that we are tempted to extract the following compliment to his predecessor from the second volume of "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons:"

"By virtue of this office, the Clerk has not only the right of appointing a Deputy to officiate in his stead: but has the nomination of the Clerk Assistant, and all the other Clerks without-doors. Formerly the appointment to these offices made a considerable part of the Clerk's income, as it was the usual practice to sell them; but, when Mr. Dyson came to the office of Clerk, though he had purchased this of Mr. Hardinge for no less a sum than six thousand pounds, he, with a generosity peculiar to himself, and from a regard to the House of Commons, that the several Under-Clerkships might be more properly filled than they probably would be if they were sold to the best bidder, first refused this advantage, and appointed all the Clerks whose offices became vacant in his time, without any pecuniary consideration whatever. I was the first that experienced this generosity as Clerk Assistant; to which office Mr. Dyson appointed me, not only without any gratuity on my part, but indeed without having any personal acquaintance with me, till I was introduced to him by Dr. Akenside, and recommended by him, as a person that might be proper to succeed Mr. Read, then just dead, as Clerk Assistant. This office, at the time I received it from Mr. Dyson *gratis*, he might have disposed of, and not to an improper person, or one unacquainted with the business of the House of Commons, for 3,000*l.*—Mr. Dyson's successors, *i.e.* Mr. Tyrwhitt and myself, have thought ourselves obliged to follow the example which he set: but it is one thing to be the first to refuse a considerable and legal profit, and another, not to resume a practice that has been so honourably abolished by a predecessor."

In drawing the following character of Mr. Dyson, Mr. Hatsell has ably sketched his own:

"Perhaps some apology is necessary, for his having presumed, without leave or any previous notice, to inscribe these Collections to a person whose universal knowledge, upon all subjects which relate to the History of Parliament, will render this, and every work of this sort, to him unnecessary. The public character of that Gentleman, his comprehensive knowledge, his acuteness of understanding, and inflexible integrity, are sufficiently known and acknowledged by all the world: but it is only within the circle of a small acquaintance, that he is admired as a man of polite learning and erudition; a most excellent father, and a most valuable friend. They only who have the pleasure and advantage to know him intimately, know, that the warmth and benevolence of his heart, are equal to the clearness and sagacity of his head."

William Fielding, Esq.

Oct. 1. At the Police-office, Queen-square, Westminster, aged 73, William Fielding, esq. the able and highly-respected senior Magistrate at that Office. He

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He was a lineal descendant from the noble family of Fielding; his great grandfather, the Rev. John Fielding, D.D. Canon of Salisbury and Dean of Dorset, having been third son of George first Earl of Desmond, the younger brother to William third Earl of Denbigh (see Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 394); but he derived still more honour from being the eldest son of the celebrated and original writer and novelist, Henry Fielding; and in genius, imagination, and pleasantry, he was worthy of such a sire. Mr. Fielding was baptized at Twickenham, Feb. 25, 1747; and having been brought up to the profession of the law, he was for many years eminent as a special pleader, and was a barrister of the Inner Temple.

He had been a Police Magistrate about 12 years, and during that period he discharged his official duties with impartial ability; and upon all occasions, he was the strenuous advocate of the poor and unfortunate. He was allowed by those who knew him most, to have been one of the best conversational men in the country; and amongst those who were wont to honour his table, was Sir W. Grant, the late admirable Master of the Rolls, with whom he used to travel the circuit.

Mr. Fielding had long laboured under severe attacks of the palsy and the gout, together with palpitations of the heart; and when it is recollected that more than 40 years ago, a paralytic stroke deprived him of the use of nearly one side, it is a matter of some surprize that he should have survived to the age of 73. He died apparently without pain, and without a struggle; and that firm belief in our Christian dispensation, which had given an elevation to his mind in his progress through the world, imparted increased comfort and confidence to him in his latter days. He was buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard, attended by his only son, Mr. William Fielding, and his nephew; Mess. Markland and Vincent, his brother Magistrates; the Clerks, and other Police-officers at Queen's-square. By his lady, who had watched over her afflicted husband with the utmost tenderness for upwards of thirty years, he had four children, but two were still-born. His widow and one son survive, we are sorry to add, very slenderly provided for.

John Furnell Tuffen, Esq.

Oct. 1. At his lodgings in Islington, aged 68, John Furnell Tuffen, esq. formerly a banker in Bristol, and resident in Park-lane, London; where he had a valuable library, and many fine paintings, collected by himself with exquisite taste and judgment. The death of this gentleman ought not to pass without somewhat more than a mere notice. He was of very superior mind, and his intellectual acquirements were considerable. As he had travelled much on the Continent in early life, and associated with the best circles, his manners were highly polished, which, with the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, gave to his conversation a charm that his friends will long feel the loss of. But it is, perhaps, higher praise to say, that he was a man of active benevolence, whose exertions when they could benefit his fellow-creatures were unwearied. He did not survive by many months the celebrated Philosopher Mr. Watt, with whom for a long series of years he had been united in the strictest friendship; and whose death, breaking up as it were one of the chief ties of his existence, had an evident effect on his frame.

Thomas Harris, Esq.

Oct. 1. At his cottage at Wimbledon, Thomas Harris, esq. His age was far advanced; it was that of our late lamented Sovereign; nor has he long survived his venerated Monarch, who, for so long a series of years, was his most gracious patron and kindest supporter. For more than half a century Mr. Harris most honourably filled the arduous situation of Chief Proprietor and Manager of Covent Garden Theatre. When, some years ago, his corporeal powers sank under the exertion, still no disease could reach his mind, which, to the last, retained all its active energy. At that period he assigned over all his theatrical property to his son, Mr. Henry Harris; and the chief solace and enjoyment of his declining years has been to guide by his experience, and assist by his advice, his son, in the exercise of the difficult duties of theatrical management. Few possessed so many qualifications as Mr. Harris for this office.—His manners were those of a polished gentleman, his temper was firm, yet mild and conciliatory, his principles steady, and faithful to his engagements—his dramatic taste and judgment, pure and correct, as those numerous highly-talented Dramatists and Performers can testify, who have the advantage of his critical remarks and suggestions.

On the 6th, the mortal remains of this gentleman were removed from his late residence, the Cottage on Putney Hill, near Wimbledon Common, for interment

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incident in the family vault built by him at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge. The funeral, agreeably to his own desire, was a private one; and the only mourners present were some of his relatives and a few of his old and faithful theatrical assistants, who have survived to regret the loss of a sincere friend and worthy man.

Nathaniel Rix, Esq.

Sept. 28. At his house, Chiselden Grange, near Kelvedon, co. Essex, of an apoplectic fit, in the 70th year of his age, Nathaniel Rix, esq. During the earlier period of his life he had resided on his estate at Blundeston, in Suffolk, but having there no immediate scope for further improvement, and being a most accomplished farmer, he was induced to purchase a considerable farm in Essex, in a complete state of devastation, but which, under his liberal and intelligent conduct, he converted into one of the completest specimens of œconomical and productive culture in the county of Essex. While, however, he thus benefited his own property, a corresponding improvement imperceptibly took place in his immediate neighbourhood, by the example he set to his humbler neighbours, and by the intelligent direction he gave to the labours of the poor. Though occupied with the management of his own extensive establishments, he lent his ready aid of useful counsel and active superintendance to several of his relations and connexions possessed of landed property, and who derived from his judgment and experience the most beneficial results. These friendly offices involved him further in numerous trusts and executorships, in which his indefatigable zeal, and accuracy of investigation, were invariably called forth for the protection of the Widow and the Orphan.—In addition to these claims on his attention, he voluntarily undertook, for several successive years, the irksome duties of Overseer of the Poor of his Parish, and effected the most salutary reforms in the administration of the fund raised for their relief; as, with a clear and comprehensive knowledge of that important subject, he united, what so seldom occurs, the most perfect acquaintance with all its practical details. Thus, however, while he would rigidly as a landholder and occupier resist the encroachments of the indolent and importunate poor, his innate benevolence induced him to contribute to their comforts out of his own purse, or from the overflowings of his hospitable house.—His conscientious, but unobtrusive and liberal dissent from the Established Church precluded his acting in the Commission of the Peace, but his advice and suggestions ever met with the ready concurrence of the magistrates of the district, by whom, as well as by all other classes in the neighbourhood, he was universally respected.

After this detail of a life thus actively spent in the most useful of all pursuits, the improvement of his native soil, and of the condition of those engaged in it, there can be little occasion to add, that conduct so beneficent was the product of a mind consistently pious, and influenced in all its dictates by the pure precepts of the Gospel.

Mr. Rix has left an afflicted widow and seven children to bewail his loss, and to emulate his virtues. He had the satisfaction of witnessing, a few months before his death, the marriage of his eldest son to a very amiable young lady, and of seeing them happily settled on the estate at Blundeston. W. T.

Lumley Kettlewell, Esq.

At the close of the year 1819, terminated the singular life of Lumley Kettlewell, esq. of Clemeuthorpe, near York. He died of wretched voluntary privation, poverty, cold, filth, and personal neglect, in obscure lodgings in the street called the Pavement (whither he had removed from his own house a little while before), about seventy years of age. His fortune, manners, and education, had made him a gentleman; but from some unaccountable bias in the middle of life, he renounced the world, its comforts, pleasures, and honours, for the life of a hermit. His person was delicate, rather below the middle size, and capable of great exertion and activity. His countenance, singularly refined and scientific, reminded us of a French Alchymist of the middle ages. His dress was mean, squalid, tattered, and composed of the most opposite and incongruous garments; sometimes a fur cap with a ball-room coat (bought at an old clothes' shop) and hussar boots; at another time, a high crowned London hat, with a coat or jacket of oilskin, finished off with the torn remains of black silk stockings, and so forth. His manners were polished, soft, and gentlemanly, like those of Chesterfield, and the old Court. Early in life he shone in the sports of the field; and he kept blood horses and game dogs to the last: but the former he invariably starved to death; or put such rough, crude, and strange provender before them, that they gradually declined into so low a condition, that the ensuing winter never failed to terminate their career, and their places were as regularly supplied by a fresh stud. The dogs also were in such a plight

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plight that they were scarcely able to go about in search of food in the shambles or on the dunghills. A fox was usually one of his inmates; and he had Muscovy ducks, and a brown Maltese ass, of an uncommon size, which shared the fate of his horses, dying for want of proper food and warmth. All these animals inhabited the same house with himself, and they were his only companions there; for no mortal (*i. e.* no human being) was allowed to enter that mysterious mansion. The front door was strongly barricadoed within; and he always entered by the garden, which communicated with the Clementhorpe fields, and thence climbed up by a ladder into a small aperture that had once been a window. He did not sleep in a bed, but in a potter's crate filled with hay, into which he crept about three or four o'clock in the morning, and came out again about noon the following day. His money used to be laid about in his window seats, and on his tables; and, from the grease it had contracted by its transient lodgment in his breeches pockets, the Bank notes were once or twice devoured by rats. His own aliment was most strange and uninviting; vinegar and water his beverage; cocks' heads, with their wattles and combs, baked on a pudding of bran and treacle, formed his most dainty dish; occasionally he treated himself with rabbits' feet: he liked tea and coffee, but these were indulgences too great for every day. He read and wrote at all hours not occupied with the care of the aforesaid numerous domestic animals, and with what he called the sports of the field. His integrity was spotless; his word at all times being equal to other men's bonds. He professed no religion. He used to carry about with him a large sponge, and on long walks or rides he would now and then stop, dip the sponge in water, and soak the top of his head with it, saying it refreshed him far more than food or wine. He admitted no visitor whatever at his own house; but sometimes went to see any person of whose genius or eccentricity he had conceived an interesting opinion; and he liked on these visits to be treated with a cup of tea or coffee, books, and a pen and ink; he then sat down close to the fire, rested his elbows on his knee, and, almost in a double posture, would read till morning, or make extracts of passages peculiarly striking to him. His favourite subjects were the pedigree of blood-horses, the writings of freethinkers, chemistry and natural history.

DEATHS.

1820, *April* 30. At Calcutta, aged 36, S. Ballin, esq, late of Holloway.

May 7. At Madras, the Rev. Wm. Amboor Keating, Senior Chaplain at that Presidency, and formerly of Merton college, Oxford.

May 24. At Prince Edward's Island, North America, John Plaw, esq.

July 9. At the rectory, in Westmorland, Jamaica, the Rev. Dr. Pope.

July 12. On-board his Majesty's ship Revolutionnaire, near Marseilles, Lieut. Rob. Savery Harvey, R. N.

Aug. 1. At Washington, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Thomas Spring, farmer and nurseryman, lately resident in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. He fell a victim to the disorder which had long afflicted him in England. He was journeying towards the Western States, when his life was terminated, and his family left without home, without friends, destitute of his paternal guidance and care.

Aug. 11. On-board his Majesty's ship Tartar, Howard, third son of Col. Sir Howard Douglas.

Aug. 14. At Cheltenham, in his 38th year, T. Burton Fitzgerald, esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Stamps in Ireland.

Sept. 3. At Cornforth, Durham, aged 83, Mr. Robert Bell, 31 years a private and master tailor in the 58th regiment of foot. He was wounded at Quebec, in America, on the day that Gen. Wolfe was killed; and was also at the siege of Gibraltar with Gen. Elliot in 1782.

Sept. 7. At Ketta House, near Darlington, the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope (valued at 5000*l.* a year). He was son of Nicholas Hardinge, esq. clerk of the House of Commons and joint Secretary of the Treasury, by Jane sister of Lord Chancellor Camden. He was brother of the late George Hardinge, esq. Chief Justice of Brecon, and of Sir Richard Hardinge, bart. and father of Capt. Geo. Hardinge, R. N. (who fell in action in the East Indies), and of Sir Hen. Hardinge, K.C.B. M.P. for the city of Durham.

Sept. 8. Mr. Palmer, auctioneer, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

Sept. 9. In his 86th year, James Young, esq. of West Hill, Battersea Rise, Surrey.

Sept. 10. At Chichester, in his 80th year, John Quantock, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Sussex.

In Soho-square, aged 63, very suddenly, Charles Trelawny Brereton, esq. formerly M. P. for St. Michael's, and Lieut-col. of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards.

Sept. 11. At Walham Green, in his 76th year, the Rev. Leonard Chappelow, of Hill-square, Berkeley-square.

At Weymouth, Susannah Mary Delaney, relict of the late Wm. Henry, esq. of the island of Barbadoes, and daughter of John Beecles, esq. Attorney General of that island.

Sept. 12. At Ranelagh, near Dublin, aged

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aged 23, Mrs. Wm. O'Rourke, formerly Miss Ford, of the Theatre Royal, Crow-street.

Sept. 15. At Woodcot (Haddington), George Home Falconar, esq. Captain in the 2d Dragoons (Scots Greys).

Sept. 16. Of Hydrophobia, 8 days after the attack, Anne North, singlewoman, of Saleby, co. Linc. At first her complaint was mistaken for typhus; but it is known that she was bitten about nine years ago by a dog which was supposed to be mad; and a melancholy confirmation of that opinion is afforded in her death.

At Twyford lodge, Sussex, in her 78th year, the widow of the late Right Hon. Sir Thos. Sewell, formerly Master of the Rolls, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. Her Ladyship was sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Colonel Sibthorp, of Canwick, and aunt also of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. M. P. for Grantham.

Sept. 18. At Old Buckenham, Norfolk, aged 84, Mr. John Boosey.

Sept. 22. At Bath, T. Graeme, esq. of Oldbury-court, Stapleton, Gloucestershire.

At Sandhurst, in her 31st year, Catharine, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. James M'Dermott, of the Royal Military College. The truly christian character of this much-lamented lady was ably delineated in her funeral sermon by the Rev. W. Wheeler, chaplain of that establishment. She had nursed her brother in the same disease not long before. (See vol. LXXXIX. i. 487.)

At Alndike House, Northumberland, in her 29th year, Jane, wife of Charles Forster Charleton, esq. Paymaster of the Northumberland Militia.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Catherine, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lady Janet and Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. of Balcaskire, Fifeshire, N. B.

At Wolverhampton, in his 77th year, G. Molineux, esq. banker. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Stafford in 1793.

Sept. 24. Rev. Samuel Smallpage, M.A. vicar of Whithirk, Yorkshire, and formerly of Trinity college; B. A. 1783, and M. A. 1786.

At Stamford, Sarah, relict of the late W. Moore, esq. of Wisbeach. Whilst attending church she was seized with a fit, and died in a few hours.

At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, Maj. gen. Kersteman, of the Royal Engineers.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Alexander 7th Lord Elibank. He was the eldest son of Gideon Murray, D. D. prebendary of Durham, by the Hon. Miss Montolieu, daughter of Baron St. Hippolite; and succeeded his uncle George the 6th lord, in 1785.—The late Lord married Mary-Clara, daughter of Col. Montolieu, by whom he had four children. He is succeeded by his son Alexander, now eighth Lord Elibank.

Sept. 25. Of a cancer in the mouth, in consequence of cutting it with a bone while eating, about three months since, Mr. W. Cleveland, apothecary, of Dowgate-hill, aged 64.

Aged 61, Mr. Portal, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

Sept. 26. In her 17th year, Francis-Catherine, daughter of John-Capel Rose, esq. of Cranesley, Northamptonshire.

Lucy, relict of the late Mr. John Gibbons, and daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Mayo, vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Francis Wm. Talbot, esq. of Gray's Inn.

In Alfred-place, Charlianna, wife of Bryan West Orr, esq. of the Castle Estate, Portland, Jamaica.

Sept. 27. At Hornsey, in his 76th year, William Nanson, esq. of Russell-square; many years one of the partners in the firm of North, Hoare, Nanson, and Simpson, grocers and tea-dealers, of Fleet-street and New Bridge-street.

Sept. 28. At Clifton, James M'Taggart, esq. late of Calcutta.

In Southampton-row, Edgeware-road, aged 49, the wife of Lieut. Ternan, R.N.

Sept. 29. At Simonburn, Northumberland, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mary Kirsop, widow; who, since the month of December 1812, had been tapped for the dropsy 192 times, having undergone the operation every fortnight, or thereabouts, from that period till the week previous to her dissolution. The water drawn from her averaged full 10 quarts at each operation, amounting in the whole to 1,920 quarts, or 480 gallons.

T. Pantin, esq. of West Smithfield, aged 59.

Jane, wife of the Rev. Daniel Twining, rector of Stilton.

At Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Wallop, sister to Wm. Powlett Powlett, esq. and Lady Bayning.

Sept. 29. Aged 54, the wife of John Orford, gent. of Brook's Hall, St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

The widow of the Rev. Wm. Whitchurch, late of Silchester, Hants.

Sept. 30. In Golden-square, aged 83, the relict of the late James Macgregor, esq. of Bellimore, N. B.

Aged 29, John Wm. Dorville, esq. of Levant Lodge, near Worcester. He had but the day before returned from London, and left Cheltenham in the morning in his gig, in perfect health. In the evening, whilst sleeping in his chair, surrounded by his family, he was seized with apoplexy, and dropped a lifeless corpse!

Berks.—

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Berks.—At Newbury, on his way to Bath, in his 51st year, the Hon. Dudley Carleton, 6th son of the late Lord Dorchester. He was born at the Chateau St. Louis, whilst his father was Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Cheshire.—Rev. T. Crane, Rector of Over. He was not unknown to the literary world; his knowledge of antiquities was great; and he possessed one of the finest private collections of Roman, Saxon, and antient British coins in England.

Derbyshire.—In his 103d year, Samuel Heapy, a linen weaver of Ireton Wood. He was remarkably fond of hunting; and, when in his 81st year, followed the hounds on foot in a famous chace which lasted the whole of the day, when most of the horses were completely knocked up.

Shropshire.—At Glaseley House, in his 53d year, Dr. J. G. Hull.

Somersetshire.—Fletcher Paris, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath. He has bequeathed to trustees a sum of money, which report says exceeds 40,000*l.* and a field, for the purpose of erecting thirty cottages thereon, for the free residence (with endowments) of the widows or daughters of ten poor Clergymen, and of ten reduced professional men, and of ten decayed merchants.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 97, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Delamain, esq. barrister-at-law, sister to the late John Smith, esq. of the Caves, near Dover, and aunt of Admiral Sir William Sydney Smith.

Staffordshire. — At Fulford, Thomas Brookes, a woodman, 105 years old. He enjoyed all his faculties (except that of hearing) to the last. He lived the greater part of his time in a small cottage by the side of a wood, near Meral Heath, in the neighbourhood of Fulford. He would eat and drink voraciously at another's expense; but was never known to regale himself with a pint of ale, nor purchase animal food, except a pound of bacon once or twice in the course of the year, as a luxury; and frequently observed, if he could get plenty of *supping* he should live for ever! When working for the neighbouring farmers, he has been known to take as much as twelve pints of broth, with a proportion of bread, to his dinner; but, when in the woods, was satisfied with a handful of oatmeal, mixed with water, which on these occasions, with the addition of a few potatoes, was his daily fare. By a long course of industry and parsimony, he had acquired a property of the value of about 600*l.* the interest of which he has left to his widow, who is 79 years old, for her life; at her decease, the principal to go to the poor of the parish of Ipstones, of which place or the neighbourhood he was a native.

Suffolk.—At Southwold, aged 80, Wm. Smart, esq. of Penton-street, Pentonville, formerly of Lombard-street, Banker.

At the advanced age of 93, much respected, William Kett, esq. of Kelsale.

Surrey.—At Christchurch, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, eldest sister of Jacob Preston, esq. Great Yarmouth.

IRELAND.—At the Horse Shoe, near Dublin, aged 94, Mr. William Cogan—a man who, from a very humble beginning, by rigid and persevering industry, acquired landed property to the amount of 4000*l.* per ann. His stock, at the time of his death, on his different farms, was estimated at 10,000*l.*

At Sallymont, Dublin, aged 90, Capt. R. Mayne, R. N.

ABROAD. — Madame, the Hereditary Princess of Holstein Oldenburgh, who was born February 23, 1800, daughter of Prince d'Anhalt Bernburgh Schaumburgh.

Oct. 1. At Bicton House, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lady Rolle. She was Miss Walsand, of Bovey, co. Devon; and had no issue.

At Bognor, in her 15th year, Harriet, daughter of the late Lord Spencer Chichester and Lady Harriet Chichester.

At Dunkirk, aged 47, a week after his landing in France, of an inflammation of the bowels, Charles William, second son of the late Sir William Jerningham, bart. of Costessey, Norfolk, and brother of the present Baronet of that name.—Mr. Jerningham had served eight campaigns in the Austrian Army with distinguished valour, being engaged in the great battles of Jemappe and Fleurus, and was several times wounded. He was twice married, and has left a family of six children.

Oct. 2. At Gateshead, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson.

At Walton, Suffolk, in his 69th year, William Cuthbert, gent.

In Merlon square, Dublin, in her 24th year, Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Sir John, and sister of the present Sir William Hort, bart.

Oct. 3. At Lowestoft, Mr. William Simpson, aged 68 years, Deputy Register to the Admiralty Court.

Oct. 4. In the 70th year of his age, after an illness of only one day, Joel Foster, esq. of Hull, ship-owner, and one of the Wardens of the Trinity Corporation of that Port.

At Weston-super-mare, Robert Harvey Mallory, esq. of Woodcote, Warwickshire.

Oct. 5. At Stoke Newington, aged 62, the Rev. John Farrer, M. A. formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of the united

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united parishes of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgers, London; to which benefice he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in testimony of their sense of his merits as author of the Bampton Lectures in 1803, and a volume of Sermons on the Parables of our Saviour.

Harriett, wife of Lieut. Col. Hogg, of Emers Down Cottage, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

At Exeter, aged 64, George Gifford, esq. elder brother of his Majesty's Attorney-General.

Within a month after his arrival in England, Charles William Montague, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

In Manchester-street, in his 77th year, Henry Lidgbird, esq.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, in his 33d year, James Clarke, M. D.

In his 37th year, Mr. Richard Chapman, of the Grove, Spring-garden.

Julia Louisa, wife of Charles Johnson, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

Oct. 6. After a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, the result of proper religious principles instilled into the mind by one of the best of men and of fathers, Charlotte, wife of George Mant, esq. of Stormington, Sussex, and third daughter of the late Rev. Richard Mant, D. D. Rector of All-Saints, Southampton, and Fonthill Bishop's, Wilts.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, aged 27, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Empson.

At Torquay, Devonshire, aged 62, John Brooke, esq. of Austhorpe Lodge, Yorkshire.

At Ramsay Vicarage, aged 22, Horatio B. B. Whitingfield, esq. R. N.

In Broad-street, Golden-square, aged 22, Clara Fleet, daughter of the late Mr. Martin Van Butchell, surgeon, &c.

Oct. 7. At Craven place, Kentish-town, in his 83d year, John Bailey, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Aged 45, Anne, wife of Mr. Utting, Attorney-at-law, of Thurton, Norfolk.

At Chelsea, aged 15, Sarah, daughter of J. Dugdale Astley, esq. of Everley House, M. P. for Wiltshire.

Oct. 8. At Marden Ash, Ongar, John Hughes, esq. Colonel of the 5th Essex Local Militia.

In Queen Anne-street, in her 15th year, Catherine Jemima, daughter of A. W. Durnford, esq. late Captain and Lieut.-col. in 1st regiment of Guards.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, in his 70th year, Mr. John Rolle, coal and timber merchant of that town.

Oct. 9. At Heytesbury, in her 57th year, Catherine, wife of the Rev. D. Williams, and eldest daughter of James Williams, esq. of Chepstow. Afflicted with deafness early in life, she determined, on her marriage, to decline general society; and becoming the mother of a numerous family, she wholly devoted herself to their instruction. During the last 15 months, the life of this excellent woman has been a state of severe suffering. Sensible of her situation, she applied with the more earnestness to the duties of Religion. Besides her Bible, her daily resource, she studied the works of several pious authors, particularly of Mrs. Hannah More, her Governess in early life, and whom she ever highly esteemed. As her malady gained strength, so did her resignation to the will of God; her faith became more stedfast, and her Christian hopes more full of immortality. She took an affecting leave of every member of her family, addressing each with composed ardour, disinterestness, and discrimination, in terms of affection, gratitude, and admonition.

Oct. 10. At South Warnborough Lodge, Hants, the wife of Richardson Harrison, esq. Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy, and daughter of Richard Moore, esq. of Helston in Cornwall, to the inexpressible loss of a large family. Mr. Moore and Mr. Harrison were formerly of Bombay, in the East Indies.

In Bedford-row, Brighton, in his 76th year, John Coleman, esq. upwards of 50 years fishmonger to his Majesty.

At Upton-place, Essex, aged 73, Mr. T. Gibb, formerly of Ratcliffe-highway.

At Rock House, Derbyshire, aged 45, the relict of the late John Peel, esq. of Pasture House, in the same county.

At Litchfield, John Chappel Woodhouse, son of the late Chappel Woodhouse, esq

Oct. 11. Aged 75, Mrs. Warren, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

At Fakenham, Norfolk, in his 74th year, Daniel Jones, esq.

At Stoke Damerell, Devonshire, in her 23d year, Anne, daughter of the late F. Barrow, esq. of Stroud, Kent.

Aged 14, Anne, only child of Mrs. Stevenson, of Kentish-town.

Oct. 12. In her 18th year, to the great grief of her parents, Alicia, the only daughter of the Rev. and venerable Henry Denny Berners, B. C. L. archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of Wolverstone and of Harkstead in that county. She died at Versailles, where the archdeacon has for these last two years constantly resided.

Oct. 13. In Gloucester-place, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Richard Glover, of Ilford, Essex.

Oct. 15. Mary-Sophia, dau. of Lieut.-col. Stephenson, of Hertford-str. May Fair.

Mary, relict of the late Charles Watkins, esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

Digitized by Google *Oct.*

Oct. 16. At an advanced age, Henry Edmeads, esq. of Newsted Court, Kent.

Oct. 17. At Cowley Parsonage, Middlesex, Sophia Henrietta, daughter of the late Edward Hilliard, esq.

In his 70th year, Wm. Wheeler, esq. of Burton Crescent; for many years an apothecary in Ludgate-street.

At Cherington, Warwickshire, Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Dickins.

At Hastings, aged 45, Jane, wife of Joseph Lynn, esq. of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Oct. 18. In Sloane-street, suddenly, Major Seymour, late of the 56th regiment.

At Camberwell, Sarah, relict of the late Nicholas Wanostrocht, LL.D.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-sq. Henry Ogilvie, esq. late of the island of Madeira.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, of Watling-street.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, after a long affliction, borne with Christian resignation, John Sparks, gent. of the War Office, aged 35.

Oct. 19. At Paris, aged 81, the Marchioness of Baudeville. She fell into the fire, in the absence of her attendants, and was burnt to death. She was the daughter of M. Niquet, President of the Parliament of Toulouse, who died in 1793, in the 99th year of his age.

At Chipping-hill, in his 79th year, the Rev. Andrew Downes, vicar of Witham, Essex. He was a descendant of Dr. Henry Downes, Bishop of Derry, who died in 1735.

Oct. 20. In Acre-lane, Clapham, aged 38, W. T. Barnes, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

Oct. 22. At Home Lacy, Herefordshire, in her 71st year, Frances duchess dowager of Norfolk. She was the only child of Charles Fitz-Roy Scudamore, of Home Lacy, co Hereford, esq. and was the second wife of Charles the late Duke of Norfolk; to whom she was married April 2, 1771, at St. George's church, Hanover-square; but had no issue.

At Rainham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Sir Sir James Malcolm, of the Royal Marines.

Oct. 21. At Kennington-green, Mr. Grimley, of Covent-garden.

Oct. 23. At the Hon. Mrs. Sloane's, in Upper Seymour-street, Miss Gibbs.

At the Swan Inn, Mansfield, Notts, on his way to town, John Waite, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

Oct. 24. At Windmill Hill, Sussex, Jane, daughter of E. J. Curteis, esq. M.P. for that county.

Oct. 26. After transacting his business, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. James Waimman, of St. Mary-at-Hill, fish-factor.

In her 21st year, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Graham, of Prospect Place, Southwark, Attorney-at-Law.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XC. PART I.

Part i. p. 94. The Hon. Mrs. Crewe, who died at her house in Cavendish-square on the 14th of January last, was much regretted in the neighbourhood of Calne, in which she had passed so many of the earliest years of her life.

P. 286. It is gratifying to humanity to record such acts of charity and general benevolence as characterize the Will of the late Nathaniel Gould, esq. of Manchester. He has left to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the London Bible Society, the Auxiliary Bible Society of Manchester, National School Society, Auxiliary National Schools at Manchester, Sunday Schools at Manchester, and House of Recovery for Fever Patients, Manchester, legacies of 500*l.* each; Public Infirmary, Lying-in Hospital, and Jubilee Charity, all of Manchester, 200*l.* each; Poor Pious Clergy, and Lancasterian Schools, Manchester, 100*l.* each.

P. 475. The Will of the late most Noble the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland has been registered in Doctors' Commons; the Probate having been granted to her daughters, the Right Hon. Agnes Percy, and Lady Emily Murray (wife of Lord James Murray), the executrices constituted by the tenour of the will. The effects are sworn under 12,000*l.* Her property is given generally to her daughters, the above-mentioned executrices, who are the residuary legatees.

P. 574. The Rev. Robert Malyn was the oldest freeman of the Corporation of Eye, and was Chaplain on board the Prince Frederick at the taking of Louisburgh in 1758, and one of the few remaining persons present at the death of Gen. Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec, 1759.

P. 637. Lord Gwydir had ceased to reside at Langley for some years; he lived at Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, since the death of the last Duke of Ancaster; who was succeeded in his estate by Lord Gwydir's

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dir's wife, the Lady Willoughby of Eresby.

On the 12th of July, the remains of the late Lord Gwydir passed through Bourn from Brighton, on their way to Grimsthorpe. After having laid in state, in the Chapel, until the afternoon of the 13th, the procession proceeded on foot to the parish church of Edenham, for interment, attended by Lord Gwydir, the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, the Earl of Rocksavage, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, and Dorset Fellowes, esq. followed by upwards of 150 of his Lordship's tenantry, who voluntarily requested to join in paying this last and sad token of respect to their noble and much-lamented Lord.

PART II.

P. 88. Sir Joseph Banks, by his will expressly desires that his body be interred in the most private manner in the Church or Churchyard of the parish in which he shall happen to die, and entreats his dear relatives to spare themselves the affliction of attending the ceremony, and earnestly requests that they will not erect any monument to his memory. His house at Spring-grove, Heston, Middlesex, he gives to his wife, Dame Dorothea Banks, with the furniture, plate, &c. &c. His real estates to his wife for life, or widowhood: after her death or marriage, those that are situate in the county of Lincoln to the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, and Sir Henry Hawley, bart. subject to provisoes and conditions; the remainder of his estates to Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. his heirs and assigns, subject to conditions and provisoes. The leasehold estates (except his house in Soho-square) to John Parkinson, esq. The residue of his personal estate to his wife, for her own absolute use and benefit. He appoints his wife, the said James Hamilton Stanhope, Sir Henry Hawley, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, executors. Will dated Jan. 7, 1820.

By the 1st codicil, dated the 21st of January, 1820, he gives to his indefatigable and intelligent Librarian, Robert Brown, esq. an annuity of 200*l.*, and also the use and enjoyment during life of the library, herbarium, manuscripts, drawings, copper-plates engraved, and every thing else that is contained in his collections, usually kept in the back building of his house in Soho-square; and after the decease of the said Robert Brown, then he gives the same to the Trustees, for the time being, of the British Museum; or if it be the desire of the said Trustees, and the said Robert Brown shall consent to have the same removed to the British Museum in his life-time, he shall be at liberty to do so; and the said Robert Brown to be provided with the proper means of access thereto for himself and his friends. And he declares that the aforesaid bequests, in favour of the said Robert Brown, are upon condition that he continue to use his library as his chief place of study in the manner he now does, and that he assists the Superintendant of the Royal Botanic-gardens at Kew, and continue to reside in London, and does not undertake any new charge that may employ his time. His leasehold house in Soho-square, with the appurtenances, to his wife during her life; and after her decease, or giving up possession thereof, then to the said Robert Brown, subject to the aforesaid conditions.

To Mr. Frederick Bauer, of Kew-green, who has been employed by Sir Joseph as a draughtsman for 30 years, an annuity of 300*l.* upon condition that he continues to reside at Kew-green, and employs himself in making drawings of plants that flower in the collection at Kew, in the same manner as he has hitherto done; and the drawings which he shall so make be added to the collection now in his hands, and which revert to Sir Joseph or his representatives at the time of his death, as appears by an agreement entered into between them; and it is his wish that if any doubts should arise as to his meaning in the conditions imposed on the said Robert Brown and Frederick Bauer, the same should be construed in a manner so as to be most favourable to them.

By the 3d codicil (dated 7th of March, 1820), he declares that with every feeling of that dutiful homage and humble attention justly due from a loyal subject to a most gracious Sovereign, he gives to his Majesty, for the use of the establishment of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, all the drawings and sketches of plants that have grown in the said Gardens, and have been made at his expence by Mr. Bauer, and which are now deposited in his custody, deeply impressed with an opinion, which he still continues to hold, and believes to be founded in truth, that the establishment of a Botanic-garden cannot be complete, unless a resident draughtsman be constantly employed in making sketches and finished drawings of all new plants that perfect their flowers or fruits in it: and declares that he long ago determined to fix such a person at Kew, and maintain him at his own expence, and he accordingly engaged Mr. Bauer, whose collection of drawings and sketches he trusts will prove a valuable addition to the important science of Natural History; that he did this under a hope that the truth of his opinion would in due time become manifest, and that the charge of maintaining Mr. Bauer would then be transferred from him, and placed on the establishment

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establishment of the Garden. This hope he declares is still warmly cherished, and receives ample support from the well-known and often-experienced love of science which makes a part of the character of our beloved King; but in case of its being deemed inexpedient by his Majesty's advisers to make this small addition to the establishment, he charges the annuity of 200*l.* to Mr. Bauer, on his Lincolnshire estates. He requests his relation, Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. to examine his papers and things at his house in Soho-square, and destroy those he may think proper. The papers respecting the Royal Society to be sent to the Royal Society; those respecting the Mint or coinage, to the Mint; his foreign correspondence to be sent to the British Museum.

The personal property of Sir Joseph Banks was sworn under 40,000*l.*

P. 276. The will of the late Sir Home Popham was proved in the Prerogative Court, in Doctors' Commons, Sept. 23. It is dated on the 18th of July 1809, when he was Captain of the Venerable, and "*about to proceed on a particular service,*" of which he states himself to have formed the plan and arrangements. The whole property, real and personal, is left to Lady Popham for life, and at her death, to their children equally. The executors, who were also trustees for this purpose, having renounced their right, the grant of administration with the will annexed, was consequently made to her Ladyship. The personal property is sworn under 18,000*l.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1820 (to the 26th), at the Office of *Mr.* SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, 1920*l.* Div. 75*l.* per Ann. — Coventry, 999*l.* Div. 44*l.* per Ann. — Grand Junction, 206*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann. — Gloucester and Berkeley Optional Loan Notes, 60*l.* bearing 5 per Cent. Interest, 8*l.* Discount. — Regent's, 28*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 22*l.* 10*s.* — Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount. — Kennet and Avon, 18*l.* 5*s.* Div. 18*s.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.* — West India Dock, 166*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Cent. — London Dock, 86*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year. — Globe Assurance, 116*l.* 10*s.* Div. 6*l.* — Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 16*s.* — Birmingham Fire Office, 303*l.* — Hope Ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.* — Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid. — Grand Junction Water Works, 42*l.* — Westminster Gas Light Company, 58*l.* 10*s.* ex Half-year Div. 2*l.*—New Ditto, 7*l.* 5*s.* Premium. — City of London Ditto Original, 22*l.* Premium. — New Ditto, 10*l.* ditto. — Russel Institution, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* — Surrey Ditto, 8*l.* 8*s.* — London Institution, 39 Guineas. — English Opera, Strand, Rent Charges, 12*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. 152*l.* 10*s.* with a Free Admission transferable.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Oct. 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1820.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	42	53	50	30, 15	showery
28	52	61	52	,16	fair
29	51	58	50	,20	fair
30	51	63	56	,15	fair
*O.*1	49	58	47	,30	fair
2	48	57	49	,54	fair
3	50	56	46	,68	fair
4	45	55	49	,61	fair
5	50	58	50	,40	fair
6	50	58	49	,30	fair
7	48	59	50	,28	fair
8	50	57	49	,28	cloudy
9	49	55	49	,33	cloudy
10	47	51	48	,16	cloudy
11	46	51	46	,09	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1820.
Oct..	°	°	°		
12	43	51	43	30, 14	fair
13	40	51	47	,05	fair
14	46	52	53	29, 65	fair
15	60	62	51	,01	stormy
16	47	52	50	,28	showery
17	48	54	46	28, 92	fair
18	45	52	46	29, 08	fair
19	46	50	47	,44	cloudy
20	44	52	46	28, 99	showery
21	40	53	44	29, 55	fair
22	47	51	47	28, 79	stormy
23	46	53	45	29, 24	fair
24	46	47	46	28, 73	rain
25	47	52	44	29, 23	fair
26	42	52	49	,07	rain

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 19, to Oct. 24, 1820.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	926	1778	Males	719	1409
Females -	852		Females	690	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 397

Between					
	2 and 5	146	50 and 60	126
	5 and 10	73	60 and 70	91
	10 and 20	56	70 and 80	73
	20 and 30	112	80 and 90	35
	30 and 40	152	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	144	100	0

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 14, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	62	9	35	7	28	7	25	0	34	5
Surrey	64	8	36	8	28	0	23	11	38	9
Hertford	63	4	37	6	26	6	23	2	39	8
Bedford	64	6	36	0	29	1	23	8	40	0
Huntingdon	62	8	00	0	27	8	21	2	40	6
Northampt.	66	11	00	0	26	2	25	6	43	8
Rutland	64	6	40	0	31	0	24	0	43	0
Leicester	62	1	00	0	31	3	24	2	48	6
Nottingham	64	8	37	0	31	4	23	8	45	0
Derby	66	9	00	0	35	8	24	8	49	0
Stafford	61	5	00	0	34	6	21	11	45	11
Salop	51	4	43	2	31	3	23	9	46	2
Hereford	56	0	42	0	26	10	24	10	41	4
Worcester	57	11	00	0	32	1	26	5	47	0
Warwick	59	4	00	0	32	10	25	8	46	8
Wilts	50	2	00	0	24	4	25	0	46	2
Berks	60	5	52	0	26	1	25	3	37	2
Oxford	57	11	00	0	22	11	22	0	40	9
Bucks	63	5	00	0	24	0	26	8	37	3
Brecon	57	10	00	0	26	9	22	8	00	0
Montgomery	52	9	00	0	28	9	25	3	00	0
Radnor	56	9	00	0	34	4	26	0	00	0
Essex	55	3	33	10	33	6	27	8	21	10
Kent	62	0	39	9	30	7	22	5	34	0
Sussex	56	4	00	0	29	0	24	6	33	6
Aggregate Average which governs Importation	58	6	38	2	28	10	21	3	40	2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	London	61	3	34	3	29	0	23	7
2	Suffolk, Cambridge	57	4	32	0	25	1	20	4
3	Norfolk	57	0	39	9	23	10	20	0
4	Lincoln, York	56	3	34	10	29	2	18	9
5	Durham, Northum.	62	6	44	0	30	5	23	7
6	Cumberl. Westmor.	65	9	48	10	34	5	23	7
7	Lancaster, Chester	54	9	39	2	32	11	22	3
8	Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	55	4	39	2	32	2	20	5
9	Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarth. Glamorgan	56	3	39	2	29	6	16	4
10	Gloucester, Somerset, Monm.	57	6	39	2	26	10	22	4
11	Devon, Cornwall	62	10	39	2	28	0	21	11
12	Dorset, Hants	58	8	39	2	25	0	21	9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 23, 55*s.* to 60*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 14, 00*s.* 0*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 18, 35*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 23.

Kent Bags	3*l.*	5*s.*	to 4*l.* 4*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.*	10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	2*l.*	16*s.*	to 3*l.* 5*s.*	Sussex Ditto	2*l.*	18*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*
Essex Ditto	3*l.*	0*s.*	to 3*l.* 10*s.*	Essex Ditto	3*l.*	0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 27:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Clover 0*l.* 0*s.* — Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Straw 1*l.* 11*s.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, October 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.*	8*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	4*s.*	0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.*	8*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market October 27:		
Veal	4*s.*	4*d.*	to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 620	Calves 180.	
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.*	to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 5,600	Pigs 200.	

COALS, October 27: Newcastle 32*s.* 0*d.* to 42*s.* 9*d.*—Sunderland, 36*s.* 0*d.* to 43*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 57*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 54*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 86*s.* Mottled 98*s.* Curd 102*s.*-CANDLES, 11*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 12*s.* 6*d.*

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3½ per Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish.	Imp. 3 p. cent.	India Stock.	S. S. Stock.	N. S. S. Stock.	O. S. S. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium	Con. Act.
1	Sunday																
2			66⅜ ⅜			102⅛ ⅛								17 19 pr.	1 pr. par		66⅜ ⅜
3			66⅜ ⅜			102⅛ ⅛					73½			18 19 pr.	2 1 pr		66⅜ ⅜
4			66⅜ ⅜			102⅛ ⅛			65⅞					20 21 pr.	1 2 pr.	3⅛ ⅞ dis.	66½ ½
5			66⅜ ⅜			102⅛ ⅛				216	73⅜			21 pr.	1 2 pr.	3⅛ ½ dis.	66⅜ ⅜
6			66⅜ 7½			102⅛ 3⅛			66⅜	216½	74⅛			24 23 pr.	2 4 pr	3⅛ 3 dis.	67 ⅛
7			67½ ½			103⅛ ⅛								23 24 pr.	¼ 3 pr	3 dis.	67⅛ ⅛
8	Sunday																
9			67⅝ ⅛			103⅛ ⅛								23 pr.	¼ 5 pr.		67⅜ ⅛
10			67⅝ ⅛			103⅛ ⅛				217½				23 25 pr.	¼ 6 pr.		67⅜ ⅛
11	216 ½	66⅝ ⅛	67⅜ ⅛	75	83¾ 4⅛	103⅛ ⅛	17⅜ ⅛			217½			66⅛	24 25 pr.	5 6 pr.	2⅛ dis.	67⅜ ⅛
12		66⅝ ⅛	67⅝ 7	75⅛ ⅛	84⅛ 4	103⅜ ⅛	17⅜ ⅛			217½				24 25 pr.	¼ 5 pr.		67⅛ 7
13		66½ ⅛	67⅛ ⅛	75⅛	84⅛ 4	103⅛ ⅛	17⅜ ⅛		66⅜		74¼			25 23 pr.	¼ 5 pr		67⅜ ⅛
14		66½ ⅛	67⅜ ⅛		84¼ ½	103⅛ ⅛	17⅜ ⅛							25 26 pr	¼ 6 pr		67½ ¼
15	Sunday																
16	217	66⅜ ⅛	67⅝ ⅛	75⅛	84½ ⅛	103⅛ ⅛	17⅜ ⅛							26 25 pr.	¼ 6 pr		67⅛ ⅛
17	216½ 17	66¾ ⅛	67⅜ ½	75¼	84⅛ 5	103⅛ ⅛								25 26 pr.	¼ 6 pr.	2⅛ dis.	67¼ ½
18	Holiday																
19	215 16	66⅝ ¼	67⅛ ⅛	75⅜ ⅛	84⅛ ⅞	103⅛ 4	17⅜ ⅛			220½				25 26 pr.	¼ 6 pr	2⅞ ⅛ dis.	67½ ⅜
20	215½ ¼	66⅜ ¼	67½ ⅛	75½ ⅜	84⅞ 5	103⅞ 4	17⅜ ⅛		66⅛	220½	74⅛			25 26 pr.	¼ 5 pr.	⅛ ½ dis	67⅛ ¼
21		66¼ ⅛	67½ ⅛		84⅜ 5	104 3⅛	17⅜ ⅛							25 26 pr.	¼ 6 pr.	2 ⅛ dis.	67⅛
22	Sunday																
23		66⅜ ⅜	67½ ⅛		85 4⅞	103⅞ 4⅛	17⅜ ⅛							25 pr.	¼ 6 pr.		67⅛ ¼
24	216 15	66¼ ⅛	67⅜ ½	75¼ ½	85 ⅛	104 ⅛	17⅜ ⅛							25 26 pr.	¼ 5 pr.	2 ⅛ dis.	67⅛ ⅛
25	215	66¼ 7	67⅞ ¼	75⅜	85 ⅛	104⅛ ⅛	17⅜ ⅛						66⅛	25 pr.	¼ 5 pr	2⅜ ¼ dis.	67⅛ ⅜
26		66⅜ 7⅛	67⅜ ⅛	75⅜ 6	85⅛ ¼	104⅛ ¼	17⅜							25 24 pr.	¼ 5 pr		68 7¼
27	215½ 15	67 ¼	67⅜ 8⅛	76⅛ ¼	85⅛ ⅛	104⅛ ⅛	17½ ½							25 24 pr.	3 4 pr	⅛ 1⅛ dis.	68¼
28	Holiday																
29	Sunday																
30																	
31																	

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Embellished with Views of the Rose and Crown Inn, at Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex; Burley Hall, co. Rutland; and Gate House at Cerne Abbas, co. Dorset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Harcourt Lees has our thanks; but his spirited Communication is now too late.

W.'s Drawings are safe; and shall be used soon.

Mr. Duff's Essay is learned and ingenious; but unluckily for his hypothesis, his East Indian Coin was issued, not in 1441, but in 1741. It is engraved by Snelling, who calls it a *Tutonague Piece*.

W. S. and R. U. who have written in pp. 386. 537. of Part I. concerning the Selby Estate, request the address of J. A. who sent the communication on the same subject, p. 538.

Ecclesiæ Amicus laments the want of an appropriate and durable memorial, to point out, as heretofore, the sacred spot, at Balliol College, Oxford, where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, ascended from the flames, to join "the noble army of Martyrs."

Mr. Winter says, "In contradiction to, I believe, a generally-received opinion, that there is not, nor ever was, a *whole-length* portrait of Vandyck. I beg leave to state, that I have one now in my possession, painted upon copper, cabinet size. It is executed by himself, and seems to have been done upon the occasion of his attaining his *one and twentieth year*. His name is upon the picture, and the date 1620; and as he was born in the year 1599, leaves 21 the difference; which, I presume to be his age, particularly as the figures 21 are placed under the right arm in the picture. He is represented as having laid down his hat and gown or cloak upon a table, and is in the act of undressing his sword. His attitude is elegant; the hair very full on each side, falling almost to his shoulders."

Cassanne inquires, "whether the extinct dignity of Earl of Dublin, enjoyed by the late Duke of Kent, as a Peer of Ireland, is to be considered as making one vacancy towards the three extinctions necessary, previous to a new creation of an Irish Peerage, or whether *Royal* Peerages were excepted?" He then remarks, "The following part of the Act of Union relating to Peerages of Ireland, appears liable to difficulties, viz. the part where provision is made for keeping up the number of Peers to 100. It is stipulated that as often as one of these 100 Peerages should become extinct, or as often as any of the 100 Peers should, by creation or descent, become entitled to an English Peerage, power should then be in the Throne to create a new Peer. But is there not here an obvious difficulty? Supposing one of the 100 Irish Peers to be created an English Peer, a new Irish Peer would then be created; and supposing the former to die without male issue, the English Peerage would be extinct, and the Irish Peerage before enjoyed, would go to the collateral line, and consequently there would then be 101 Peers of Ireland (enjoying Irish Peerages only), instead of 100, as limited by the Act of Union. The intention of the Act clearly was, that there should be 100 Peers kept up, over and above the number who enjoy hereditary seats as Peers of the united kingdom, and consequently not eligible as representatives."

M. Y. remarks, "In Mr. Nichols's excellent work, the Illustrations of Literary History, vol. III. there is a Letter of Judge Hardinge, in which mention is made of an attack on Soame Jenyns by Bp. Watson, which was published anonymously,—can you tell me the title and date of the Pamphlet? or even what work of Jenyns's it was directed against? I have read much about the poetical attempts of George Steevens, but I have never seen any of his poetical effusions, except his Lines on Eleanor Rumorin, which are very clever. I wish some intelligent person would favour the Public by collecting them."

P. observes, "In p. 302, the *Yorkshire Tourist* mentions, that in Ackworth Church is a tablet to the memory of Frances, wife of Dr. Bradley, and 'daughter of John Saville, Earl of Pomfret.' The tablet itself calls her the daughter of 'John Lord Savile, Baron of Pontefract,' which is correct.—The tomb of the Lowthers, mentioned by him, was erected to the memory of several of that family, who were possessors of Ackworth Park."—P. is desirous of being informed, what authority can be referred to, whereby the circumstance of Castle-Syke-Hill (near Ackworth), having been the site of a Castle belonging to the Dukes of Lancaster, may be ascertained."

A. C. R. would be greatly obliged by some account of the Rev. Capel Berrow, Rector of Rossington, Nottinghamshire, who was also Lecturer of St. Bennet and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, London, and Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Judges and Serjeants in Serjeants' Inn. His death is mentioned in vol. LII. p. 503—Oct. 5, 1782, but his age is not stated, which is one point the writer of this is desirous of ascertaining; and the place of his birth is another. He published two Sermons in 1746, one of them preached at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. In 1766, he published in 8vo, a work, entitled "A Lapse of Human Souls," &c. and in 1772, "Theological Dissertations," including the Lapse of Human Souls, 1 vol. 4to, by subscription."

Erratum.—P. 307. The last line of col. 1, should have come in between the 15th and 16th line from the bottom.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
For NOVEMBER, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

IN the book of "*Injunctions*," published by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1559, I find the word "*Parson*" used in such manner as would seem to designate some particular office or grade in the hierarchy: for example, Article 1, "All Deans, Archdeacons, *Parsons*, Vicars, and all other ecclesiastical persons." And, in other places, "*Parson*, Vicar, or Curate," &c. I request an explanation of the real meaning of the term "*Parson*," as thus used by good Queen Bess.

QUIDAM.

In reply to QUIDAM, we have to state, that the antient and honourable appellation of *Parson* is synonymous with the modern term *Rector* or *Minister* of a Parish. Johnson derives it from "*persona*, because the parson 'omnium *personam* in ecclesiâ sustinet;' or from *parochianus*, the parish priest." He is so called, because he represents the *person* of the Church, and hath a right to sue for whatever is due to it. A Parson, or Rector, is entitled to the profits that arise from a certain district of ground by glebe land, tythes, fees, &c.

Du Cange, in his "Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis," gives a very minute definition of the word *personæ (parsons)*. We will introduce his own words:

"*Personæ*, Clerici qui Beneficia Ecclesiastica obtinent; quod, ut quidam putant, *magnam propter officium personam sustineant*: sed maximè ii qui Beneficia, seu Ecclesias per Vicarios deserviri curant, dum ipsi potiori redituum parte fruuntur."

He further remarks,

"Variè ab Episcopis *altaria*, uti vocantur Ecclesiæ, concedebantur Monasteriis, vel Capitulis Canonicorum, vel etiam Dignitatibus Ecclesiasticis. Interdum enim ea conditione dabantur, ut iis liceret *Personam* constituere, Clericum scilicet qui *altaris* titulo & proventibus sibi reservatis, illud per vicarium deserviri curaret; quo quidem vacante personatu, Monasteria confirmationem eorundem altarium ab Episcopis rursum impetrabant, per præstationem quandam, *altarium redemptionem* vulgo nuncupatam, uti in hac voce docuimus."

Du Cange, in defining the word *Personatus (Parsonage)*, observes,

"*Personatum* esse (ait Lindwodus) prælaturam, sive titulum ad *Personam*, sive Rectorem Ecclesiæ pertinentem.—Scias tamen quod de Personatu doctores varie scribunt. Nam Archidiaconi & Archipresbyteri in Ecclesiis Cathedralibus dicuntur habere Personatus. Cognoscitur enim Personatus, quando aliquis habet prærogativam in Choro vel in Capitulo, in optionibus, in processionibus, in vocibus dandis, & hujusmodi præ aliis Canonicis ejusdem ordinis; non tamen sicut hi qui sunt in majoribus dignitatibus constituti; unde, ut dicit Cardi. Personatus & dignitas vere supponunt pro eodem, licet in aliquibus locis Rectores Ecclesiarum vocentur Personæ; & sic habent personatum, non tamen dignitatem."

Skinner also produces a definition of the word, similar to Johnson. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

UPON the custom of adorning Churches with the insignia of honour, such as the shield, mantle, torce, helmet, spurs, and sword, as well as banners; of which there are several, to the families of the Garrards, Baronets, &c. in the Church of Langford; it is remarked by Burton, that a sword was hung up in the Church at the funeral of a Knight, because, in former times, at their first dubbing, they took an oath to defend Religion and the Church; and, as a testimony of this, the sword was allowed to be hung up there. "The Lady Wicke brought an action in the King's Bench against the Parson in St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in London, for having taken away a coat armour, and certain pennons, with the arms of Sir Hugh Wicke, her husband, once

Lord

Lord Mayor of London, who died in the 7th year of Edward IV. and a sword out of the Chapel where he was buried. The Parson pleaded that these arms, &c. were matters of offering and oblation, and therefore, of right, did belong to him; but Justice Yelverton held it no plea, and that the arms were not intended as offerings or oblations, but were hung up in honour of the deceased; and therefore do not belong to the Parsons: and if the Parson has not a right to take these down in his chancel, when once hung up, no other person can lay any pretence or claim to them." J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

SENSIBLE of your wishes for the credit and prosperity of our excellent Established Church, permit a Correspondent who has already called your attention to the duty of Archdeacons (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 1065), now to request it to some points respecting Episcopal Visitation, Confirmation, and Ordination; observing, first, that it would be esteemed a favour if any of your Correspondents would give information how often it is the practice of Bishops in their several dioceses, to perform these important rites. The 60th Canon of our Church says, "Forasmuch as it hath been a solemn, constant, and laudable custom in the Church of God, continued from the Apostles' times, that all Bishops should lay their hands upon children baptized and instructed in the Catechism of the Christian Religion, praying over them, and blessing them, which we commonly call Confirmation; and that this holy action hath been performed in the *Bishop's Visitation every third year*; we will and appoint that every Bishop or his Suffragan, in his accustomed Visitation, do, in his own person, carefully observe the said custom." It appears, from the Charges which have been given to the world, of the most able and learned Bishop of Winchester, whose late translation to that see every well-wisher to our Church must approve and applaud, that while he presided over the extensive diocese of Lincoln, he held a Visitation every third year. The worthy Bishop of Chester has thought it advisable, he tells us, to revive Triennial Visitation. The Bishop of Salisbury has visited triennially. In the large diocese of Exeter this custom has always prevailed till the time of the last Bishop, who only visited in four years. Another custom has crept in of late, of holding a Visitation and Confirmation on the same day. This expediting of business, if I may call it, in so hasty a manner, is surely indecent in the highest degree. Very frequently the afternoon has commenced before the Morning Service of the Church begins, and the Clergy are obliged to cool their heels in the churchyard, waiting for his Lordship's summons, who has but time to deliver his Charge, and then is obliged to set off for some other place, without only having just seen his Clergy, certainly without having any opportunity of cultivating that acquaintance with them which is so absolutely necessary and beneficial for both,—absolutely necessary, I may say, since it is almost the only means he has to know his Clergy, or to be known by them; since his residence in his diocese is perhaps but of short duration, and the old and hospitable method of entertaining his inferior Clergy, and expecting to see them at his episcopal residence, should they by chance come near it, is now almost entirely laid aside. Another indecency has likewise sometimes prevailed of late, in holding two Confirmations on one day. If, in the opinion of the venerable Bishop of Durham, the impropriety, indecency, and inefficacy, of a poor Curate's serving many and distant Churches, tends to extirpate all sense of Religion among the lower ranks of life, and to diminish it among the higher, what can be said of a Bishop's hurrying from one place to another, and frequently at some considerable distance, to perform his solemn duties.

Before I finish, it will not, I trust, be impertinent to point out another evil, which is now too common, of not holding Ordinations at the time of the ember weeks, as the Church particularly directs, when frequently it is done a Sunday or two before or after, but more particularly of holding them in London. It is much easier for a Bishop to take a journey to hold an Ordination in his own Cathedral, than to compel those who are to be ordained to wait on him in the Metropolis.

Yours, &c. A CLERGYMAN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

THE parish of Stoke Newington * has been remarkable for three Public-houses, having singular signs, namely, the Falcon, the Rose and Crown, and the Three Crowns:—The Falcon, as emblematical of the favourite diversion of Falconry among the nobility and gentry, in the reign of Henry the Second; the Rose and Crown, as emblematical of the junction of the houses of York and Lancaster; and the Three Crowns, of the Union of the Three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The Rose and Crown was the last to be divested of its ancient appearance, which it retained until the year 1815, when it was pulled down, and a new house erected on its site, which was enlarged and brought forward in a line with the adjoining houses; previous to which the old house stood back some feet from the foot path. On the wall of one of the lower rooms of this house, there is a rude painting of it as it formerly was; but, upon enquiry, I find it was painted after the house had undergone the alteration, done principally from recollection, and by no means correct. The wood-cut annexed is a faithful representation of the house as it stood in the year 1806, and is taken from a drawing made in that year by an Artist, who took great pleasure in collecting drawings of old buildings, and by whom I have been favoured with this. W. R.

* This article is extracted from Mr. Robinson's History of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex (reviewed in p. 237.) The Author has kindly favoured us with the annexed wood-cut.

Mr.

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Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 12.

If the following short notices of men who have filled high official situations in, and connected with, the City of London, are such as you may deem worthy to occupy a corner in your valuable Miscellany, I shall have much pleasure in occasionally giving you an account of other counties similar to the present, which is more particularly confined to that of Norfolk; but it will, I fear, be but a small addition to your excellent Compendium already given.

Sir Edward Coke, born at Mileham, died Sept. 3, 1634, at Stoke Pogis, in Buckinghamshire, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, some time Recorder of London. His last words were, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done." Buried at Tittleshale, where a sumptuous altar monument records his acquirements, honours, and virtues.

Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, A. D. 1621, son of Edward Barkham, Esq. of Southacre, was buried in the Chapel of Southacre Church, where a rich and stately altar monument of marble and alabaster is erected at the East end of the Chapel.

Isaac Pennington, Alderman of London, one of the regicides that sat upon the trial of Charles I.; his estates, among which was the seat of the Shardlows, called the Place, were seized at the Restoration, and given by Charles II. to the Duke of Grafton.

Sir Thomas Gresham, born at Holt, 1507. Intwood Hall, where Sir Thomas entertained the great Earl of Warwick, is now the property of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. J. B.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 2.

As it appears to me that one of the most useful objects of your interesting and valuable Miscellany, is the facility which it offers for the preservation of certain parts of Topographical History, which are fast hastening to decay, beyond the power of recovery; I am anxious to secure in your pages the memory of some Armorial Bearings, which the depredations of time and external injury have spared, and which my imperfect knowledge of Heraldry has enabled me to decypher in the Church of Raskelf in Easingwold, in the county of York.

In this Church, as Dr. Whitaker says of some others, "the munificence of a former age is much more conspicuous than the attention of the present." Though the effects of time and neglect are visible in every part of it, yet it bears evident marks of great pains and cost being originally bestowed upon it. It has two ailes: the North appears to have been built later than the other, as it is not bound in the course of the stonework. At the Western end is a large wooden tower, built subsequently to the rest of the edifice, but now in so decayed a state, that though it supports three bells, it is considered unsafe to ring them altogether.

From what remains, we may infer that most of the windows were formerly "richly dight" with all the boast of Heraldry.

The East window of the Choir exhibits, in very rich painted glass, the Arms of Nevil:

1. Gules, a saltire Argent. Nevil.
2. Gules, 3 escallops Argent. Lord Dacre, who married a daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.
3. Azure, a bend Or, over all a file of 5 points. Scrope of Masham.
4. Barrè, Azure and Argent, with a sort of Argent garland upon the bars. To this I can assign no name.
5. A cross engrailed Or. The field appears to be Argent; but this, I suppose, according to the rules of blazon, cannot be the case.
6. South window of the Choir I take to be Ferrers, 7 mascles adjunct, Gules and Or. Joan, the 2d wife of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, the daughter of John of Gaunt, was the widow of Sir Wm. Ferrers, of Oversley.

In the East window of the side Chancel are,

7. Gules, a saltire Argent, over all a file of 3 points.
8. Azure, a bend Or. Scrope of Bolton.
9. Or, a lion rampant, Azure. Percy. In the 9th of John, Henry de Nevill, as appears by Dugdale's Baronage, had livery of three Knights' Fees in Raskelf and Sutton of the inheritance of Emma his mother. In the 5th of Richard II. John de Nevil, who married the daughter of Henry Percy, *cognomine* Hotspur, obtained a Li-

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a Licence to castellate his house at Sheriff Hutton in this neighbourhood, to which, in a few years afterwards, his son Ralph, the first Earl of Westmoreland, succeeded. In the 9th of Richard II. he had leave to enclose his woods at Raskelf, adjoining the forest of Galtres, and was in the same year constituted Warden of the King's Forests beyond Trent. To him probably the Church at Raskelf owes its origin, as the Armorial Bearings remaining in the windows seem to be those of his immediate alliances.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

THE assertion in my last letter, (p. 319) that the phraseology hitherto employed by writers and reasoners on the subject of Bullion, Money, &c. rendered them contradictory and unintelligible, will be supported by the following proofs, found in the most eminent writers, successively, from an early to a late period.

The Council of Trade to King Charles II. thus expressed themselves in the year 1660.

"The present course of trade and traffic throughout the world, hath enforced at last *money* (which in former times was *only* used as the measure to value all commodities by) *to become now itself a commodity* subject to rising and falling in price and value as any other merchandize."

The Council admit that in former times, money was only used as a measure, and that it is only by *enforcing it to be a commodity*, that it becomes subject to rising and falling.

Mr. Lowndes in his Report to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury in the reign of King William III. has these words.

"It seems necessary for me to assert and prove an hypothesis, which is this, namely, *that making the pieces less, or ordaining the respective pieces* of the present weight to be current at a higher rate, may equally raise the value of the silver in our coin."

It is impossible for Mr. Lowndes to mean, that making the pieces less, could raise their *value*: he must certainly have put *value* instead of *price*.

In another place Mr. Lowndes says,

"The value of the silver in the coin ought to be raised to the foot of six shillings and three pence in every crown, because the price of standard silver in bullion is risen to six shillings and five-pence an ounce."

Mr. Lowndes again mistakes *value* for *price*: he does not propose to alter the weight, and therefore cannot alter the value; he says the bullion has risen in price, and he proposes to raise the price (for he cannot raise the value unless he increases the weight) of a crown piece.

Mr. Locke, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, who had said that silver has a price, asserted that "sterling silver, compared with sterling silver, being always of equal value, quantity for quantity, can have no variation in price."

Yet in another place Mr. Locke has said,

"The cause of the high or low price of silver bullion is merely owing to the current coin being more or less near the standard."

Mr. Locke at first states, that bullion can have no variation in price, but afterwards gives the cause of a high or low price. This contradiction must have arisen from considering silver as commodity, though in other parts of Mr. Locke's works, silver is not considered as commodity.

Mr. John Conduitt, who was a Member of Parliament, and Master of his Majesty's Mint, left a manuscript, dated 1730, which was afterwards published. Its style is, in general, extremely plain and intelligible; yet even Mr. Conduitt continues the contradiction that silver is both the measure and thing measured.

He says, "Necessity and convenience will make *that* coin the measure which is in greatest plenty: it was for this reason that silver, and not gold, was the first measure."

"Whenever the silver coin of any country is bought at a premium, with the gold coin of the same country, there gold is the measure, and silver is the merchandize; and wherever gold is a legal tender, at a certain rate, it is as much a measure as silver."

"Gold in France is as much a measure as silver; and, whatever it was formerly, is at present as much a measure as silver is here, and as legal a tender."

"Whilst an ounce of standard silver sells as marked here for 5*s.* 4½*d.* and will produce but 5*s.* 2*d.* at the mint; it is in vain to expect silver should come to the mint, or the coin not be melted down and exported. This is clear in reason, and is confirmed by the fatal experience of many years. There may be variety of opinions about

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about the cause, but the fact is undeniable."

In the first three paragraphs, Mr. Conduitt considers both gold and silver as measures; in the latter he makes even silver, which throughout his book he had asserted to be a measure, to have become merchandize, and to be bought and sold at a price.

Mr. Harris, a writer often alluded to by controversialists on Bullion, &c. and who published about 1757, says in his work, "Silver is naturally cheaper in Mexico than in Spain, and in Spain than in the rest of Europe."

This is an assertion which I trust my last Letter disproved. Silver cannot be bought, unless it is with gold, and then it is not cheaper in Mexico than in Spain. If commodities are taken to Mexico to be sold, Silver is the purchaser or price of the commodity, and the commodity may be either dear or cheap; but an ounce of silver is the same in Mexico as in Spain, and in Spain as the rest of Europe.

Mr. Harris has written "*price* of Bullion" in his Index, and "*value* of Bullion" in his Book, using the terms as synonomous.

In another place Mr. Harris has written,

"This restriction to quantity only, is essential to the nature and very being of money, as without which, it would lose its place as such, and dwindle into mere commodity."

"How could that be called money, the value or price of which was fluctuating: and at all markets and in all contracts to be bargained for like other commodities?"

Mr. Harris in one of the foregoing paragraphs has again used the words *value* and *price* as synonomous, and although he shews that money is not, and ought not to be commodity, yet in another place he has written of "Bullion as being a commodity."

An anonymous writer who published a work in which were observations on Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Harris, thus expresses himself in one part of his book.

"If the intrinsic *value* of the coins of each nation be the basis or true par of exchanges; then, in case the pound sterling was reduced in *value*, for instance, five *per cent.* our exchanges with all foreign nations would fall to our prejudice, in proportion as the pound sterling was diminished in intrinsic *value*."

"Therefore the then nominal pound sterling would not purchase so much of any foreign commodity as the present pound sterling, by so much as the intrinsic *value* is diminished."

In the above quotation, the word *value* occurs four times. I beg the reader to reflect, whether the word *weight*, would not have been much more significant in all, but at least in the first two instances, the value being always according to the weight?

Dr. Adam Smith's justly celebrated work on the *Wealth of Nations*, is in many parts obscured by the want of a due distinction between value and price.

The Doctor asserts and proves that "Labour is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities," but he endeavours to make labour the measure of price as well as of value. If he had explained labour to be the measure of value, and gold or silver the measure of the price, he would have been much more intelligible throughout.

The Doctor further says, that, "Labour was the first price, the original purchase-money that was paid for all things. It was not by gold and silver, but by labour, that all the wealth of the world was originally purchased, and its value to those who possess it, and who want to exchange it for some new production, is precisely equal to the quantity of labour which it can enable them to purchase or command."

The Doctor is here evidently alluding to a period antecedent to the use of the precious metals as money, and consequently antecedent to the knowledge of buying and selling:—therefore, the employment of the words *price*, *purchase*, and *money*, in the above paragraph *must be a misuse of terms*.

A LOMBARD.

(To be continued.)

The Rev. J. GRAHAM, of Lifford, informs us, that a friend of his lately purchased in Strabane, for a guinea, one of the silver medals said to have been struck on the celebration of the Massacre of Paris on St. Bartholomew's day in 1572. It is in excellent preservation; on one side is represented the reigning Pope, with the inscription GREGORIVS XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. I. On the other a winged angel with a crucifix elevated in his right hand and with a sword in his left—stabbing a man who with a crowd flies before him over heaps of dead bodies. Inscription, UGONOTORUM STRAGES. The present possessor of this medal is Edward Pentland, Esq. Inspector-General of Excise.

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Mr.

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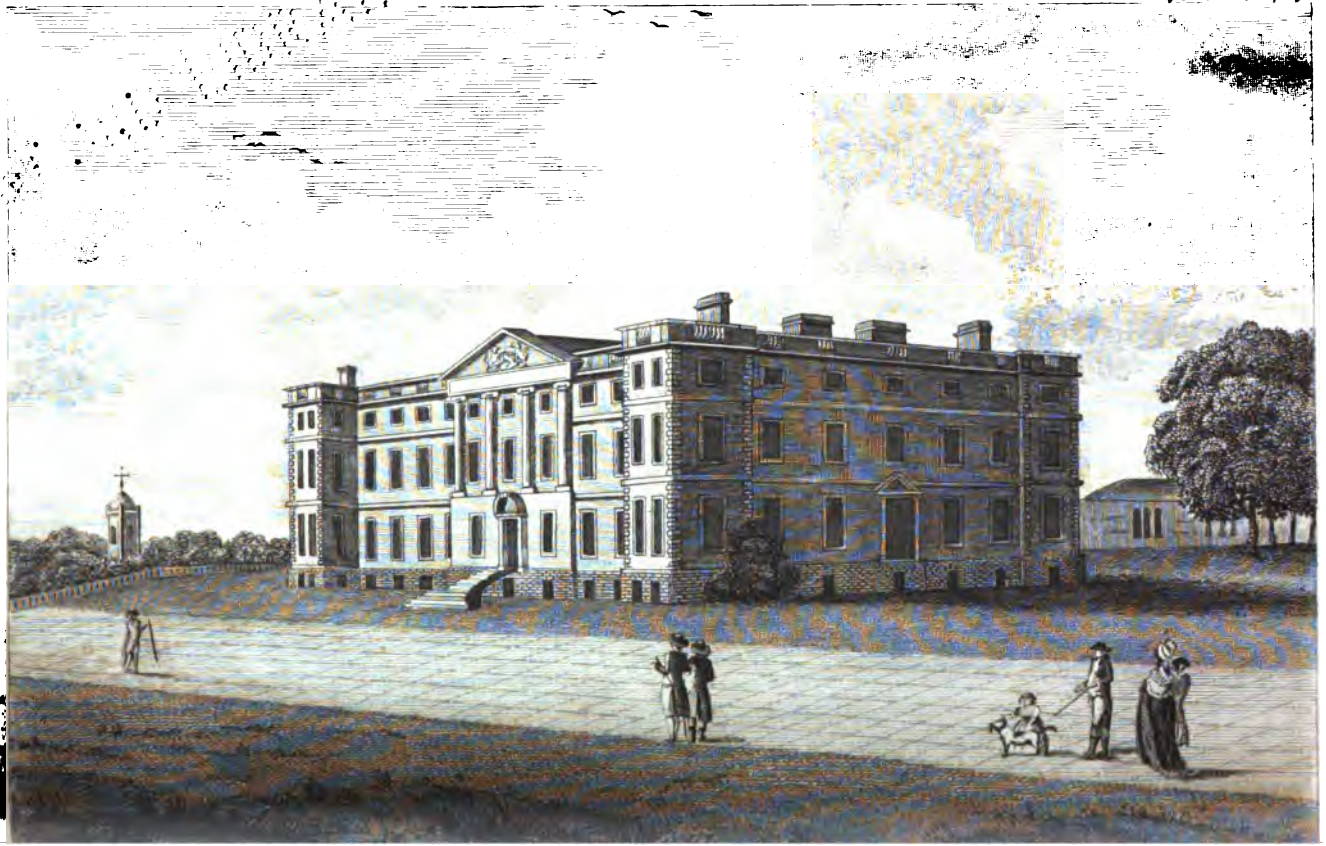

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 23.

THE village of Burley on the Hill, in the hundred of Oakham, co. Rutland, is small, but owes its celebrity to the noble mansion of the Earl of Winchelsea, which is the pride of this little County, and must be acknowledged amongst the finest seats in the kingdom.

In the reign of our first James it was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, who made it one of the finest seats in the midland parts of England. Here the Duke entertained King James and all his Court. Here it was also that Ben Jonson's Masque of the "Gypsies" was first performed before the King and his Court. The performers were all of the nobility; and the pedant monarch was so delighted with it, as to have it performed several times during the same progress, particularly at Belvoir and at Windsor.

In the Civil War the Parliamentarians garrisoned this place; but fearing an attack, they set fire to the house and furniture, and left it. The fine stables escaped, and remain to this day.

After the Restoration, the Edifice lay long in ruins; till it was purchased of the last Duke of Buckingham by Daniel Earl of Nottingham, who re-built the mansion in its present form. *(See Plate I.)* This family (afterwards inheriting the older title of Winchelsea) have since made it their principal residence.

After re-building the House, the Earl of Nottingham enclosed the Park with a stone wall of nearly six miles compass. It now contains 1085 acres, and is covered with very large oaks, elms, and beech trees, of great value, and beautifully intermixed with all kinds of forest trees *. The lawns and open grounds are very extensive; and though its surface is flat, yet it possesses some very rich scenery, with curious grotto, and other ornamental decorations.

The approach to the House leads through a thick shrubbery, so as that the whole North side bursts upon the spectator at once. This presents a centre of fine elevation, 196 feet in length, with an extensive colonade on each side joining it to the offices. A long range of superb iron-railing separates the court from the road, and the tourist enters between two handsome lodges, after which he has to traverse a walk of 270 yards, to the grand entrance, which is in the North *façade*. It is difficult to imagine any thing more superb than this grand *coup d'œil* with the mansion in front, the circular colonade, supported by light airy pillars, on the sides, and the offices on each wing, all built of a fine light grey stone, brought at an immense expense from the quarries at Ketton, and at Clipsham, and forming a court supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. Its style of architecture is of the Doric order, but not overloaded with ornaments. The East and West fronts are even plain, and are each 96 feet in extent; and the South front is a counter-part of the Northern face. On the Southern front is the superb terrace, 300 yards in length, and 12 broad, from whence the view over the gardens, ornamented grounds, and adjacent country, is beautiful in the extreme.

This elegant mansion owes much of its modern splendour to the present Earl; for it had been in some parts almost in a state of dilapidation during his long minority; but it is now, throughout, in complete repair and preservation.

The whole of this superb mansion is most elegantly furnished; the bedchambers are numerous; and even the apartments designed for shew and state are still not *too* magnificent to be comfortable.

The *State apartments*, with the pictures contained in each, are minutely described in "The Beauties of England and Wales." The *Gardens* and *Grounds* are seen to great advantage from the South front, and Eastern wing of the house; the West end is occupied by the Church and its surrounding cemetery; and the views from the terrace, and of the house from different parts of the garden, are very striking. The gardens have enough of the antient regularity of alleys, lawns, and parterres, to serve as a specimen of that style, and they have at the same time enough of the modern taste, to shew that Art has been but the hand-maid of Nature. But the most interesting prospect about the house is from the roof, which

* Agricultural Survey.

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which looks down upon the grounds and park, as in a map; and from whence, indeed, the visitor may see the whole of this diminutive county.

The *Church* is a plain neat building, embosomed in trees; and the whole vicinity very appropriately joins its neatness with the magnificence of the lordly mansion.

Yours, &c. B. N.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

OXFORDSHIRE. (*Continued from p.* 301.)

Colleges and Halls continued.

EDMUND HALL, so called from St. Edmund, Abp. of Canterbury, or from its original owner of that name, an inhabitant of Oxford, was a seminary in 1317; and after the dissolution of religious houses, was refounded by the members of Queen's College in the 16th century.—Of this Hall, *Prelates*, Carleton of Chichester; and Kennet of Peterborough. *Independent Judge*, David Jenkins. *Physicians*, Bate, and Sir Richard Blackmore. *Satirist*, Oldham. *Mathematician*, Dr. John Newton. *Nonjuror*, Kettlewell. *Scriptural scholars*, Mill and Grabe. *Antiquaries*, Wanley and Hearne.

New-Inn Hall was originally called Trilleck's Inn, from its owner John Trilleck, Bp. of Hereford in 1349, but was purchased by William of Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester, and bestowed by him upon New College, whence its present name.—Of this Hall, *Lawyers*, Sir William Blackstone, and Sir Robert Chambers. *Divine*, Scott. *Antiquary*, Twyne.

St. Alban's Hall, so called from Robert of St. Alban's, a burgess of Oxford in King John's reign.—Of this Hall, *Prelates*, Marsh of Armagh; Lamplugh of York; and Hooper of Gloucester. *Ambassador*, Sir Thomas Higgons. *Speaker of the Long Parliament*, Lenthal. *Dramatist*, Massinger.

St. Mary's Hall was given by Henry Kelpe, a burgess of Oxford in the reign of Henry III. as a parsonage house to the rectors of St. Mary, whence its name. It was made an academical hall in 1325.—Of this Hall, *Lawyers*, Lord Chancellors, Sir Thomas More and Sir Christopher Hatton. *Roman Catholic*, Cardinal Allen. *Poet*, Sandys. *Mathematician*, Hariot. *Political writers*, Marchmont Needham, and its Tory principal Dr. William King, whose heart was deposited in its chapel, 1763.

St. Mary Magdalen Hall was founded in 1480, by William of Waynfleet, Bp. of Winchester, close to his college of Magdalen, whence its name. On January 9, 1820, the Northern range of buildings was destroyed by fire, and on May 3, the foundation-stone of a new building, intended for the future residence of the scholars of this Hall, was laid on the site of the dissolved College of Hertford, which obtained its name from an inn possessed by one Elias de *Hertford*, who let it out to clerks about 1281, when it was called Hertford, or corruptly Hert, or Hart-hall. It was established as a collegiate hall in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, Bp. of Exeter, and was converted into a college in 1739 by its Principal, Dr. Richard Newton.—Of Hert-hall, *Prelate*, Kenn, of Bath and Wells, one of the Seven Bishops. *Statesman*, Sackville, first Earl of Dorset. *Lawyer*, Selden. *Parliamentarian General*, Sir William Waller. *Satirist*, Dr. Donne. *Hebrician*, Nicholas Fuller. *Chronicler*, Sir Richard Baker. Of Hertford College, *Prelate*, Newcome of Armagh. *Statesman*, Charles James Fox. *Hebrician*, Blayney. *Saxonist*, Lye.—Of Magdalen Hall, *Prelates*, Stokesby of London, Longford of Lincoln, and Wilkins of Chester. *Lawyer*, Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Hale. *Historian*, Hyde Lord Clarendon. *Civilian*, Sir Julius Cæsar. *Republican*, Sir Henry Vane. *Orientalist*, Pococke. *Physicians*, Sydenham, Charleton, and Tyson. *Poets*, Warner and Daniel. *Historian of this county* and Staffordshire, Dr. Plott. *Traveller*, Sir George Wheler. *Biographer*, Phillips. *Nonjuring Antiquary*, Hickes. *Presbyterians*, Godwyn and Gale. *Baptist*, Tombes. *Unitarian*, Biddle.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers, Bure, Charwell, Evenlode, Glyme, Isis, Ray, Thame, Thames, Windrush.

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Inland

Inland Navigation, Oxford; Thames and Isis, canals. Thames river.
Lake Ewelm, King's Pond.
Eminences and Views. Chiltern hills, Arncotts-wood, Beckley, Blackthorn, Britwell, Caversham, Charlton, Crouch, Gravenhill-wood, Headington, between Islip and Beckley, Shiplake, Shotover, Stoken-Church, and Watlington hills. Rollrich stones. High Lodge in Bleuheim Park. In Nettlebed parish is said by some to be the highest ground in England. Watlington Hill is the subject of a Poem by Miss Mitford.
Natural Curiosities. Otmoor Common, about 4000 acres. Whichwood forest 6720 acres. Shotover forest, now open land. Petrified marine exuviæ at Beckley. Medicinal waters in Ambrosden Park, at Caversham, Ewelm, and Spring-well.
Public Edifices. At Oxford, THE SCHOOLS, originally built by Thomas Hokenorton, Abbot of Oseney, about 1405: first stone of the present building laid March 30, 1613; Holt of York, architect; front 175 feet long. PUBLIC (or Bodleian) LIBRARY, originally founded by Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester in 1480; restored by Sir Thomas Bodley, 1595. First stone of the present building laid, July 26, 1664. It contains an inestimable collection. THEATRE founded by Gilbert Sheldon, Abp. of Canterbury, first stone laid July 26, 1664; cost 12,470*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; architect, Sir Christopher Wren. ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, founded by Elias Ashmole, historian of the Garter, in 1677, and the building completed in 1682. Architect, Sir Christopher Wren; front, 60 feet. CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE erected in 1711, from the profits of the sale of Lord Chancellor Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," given to the University by his son: architect, Sir John Vanburgh: front 115 feet. RADCLIFFE LIBRARY founded in 1797, from a bequest of 40,000*l.* by Dr. John Radcliffe; opened April 13, 1749; Architect, Gibbs; basement diameter, 100 feet; statue of the founder by Rysbrach. INFIRMARY built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, begun 1759, opened 1770. OBSERVATORY built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, cost nearly 30,000*l.*; Architect, Wyatt. PHYSIC GARDEN, about 5 acres, founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in 1622. The gateway designed by Inigo Jones. MAGDALEN BRIDGE, over the Cherwell, built 1779; cost 8000*l.*; length 526 feet. ALL SAINTS CHURCH built about 1700, from a design by Dean Aldrich. TOWN HALL completed in 1752, by Thomas Rowney, esq. M.P. for the city. Music room, from design of Dr. Camplin, opened in 1748. General Market, 374 feet by 112, opened in 1774. House of Industry. Gaol. Bridewell. — Chipping Norton School, founded by Henry Cornish in 1640.—Dorchester Bridge 432 yards long, opened July 1815.—Ensham bridges.—Henley-upon-Thames bridge, 5 arches; finished in 1786; Architect, Heyward; on each pace of the central arch are masks of the Thame and Isis, sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Damer. Town Hall completed in 1796.—Radcot Bridge, 3 arches.—Thame School.—Watlington Market-house, erected by Thomas Stonor, Esq. in 1664.—Witney blanket-hall; Town Hall; School founded by Henry Box in 1660; Market-cross.—Woodstock Town Hall; Market-place; and Alms-houses.
Seats. SHIRBURN CASTLE, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Adderbury, J. Barber, Esq.
———— J. E. Field, Esq.
Adwell, Mrs. Jones.
Aston Rowant, John Caillaud, Esq.
Badgmoor, Joseph Grote, Esq.
Baldon, Sir John Willoughby, Bart.
Bampton-house, —— Whittaker, Esq.
Bell-hatch, John Hanscomb, Esq.
Bensington, Mrs. Harrington.
Bicester, John Coker, Esq.
BLANDFORD PARK, Duke of Marlborough.
BLENHEIM, Duke of Marlborough.
Bletchingdon, Arthur Annesley, Esq.
Boiney-court, —— Hodges, Esq.
Brightwell, W. L. Stone, esq.
Britwell Prior, Thomas Weld, Esq.
Broadwell Grove House, W. Hervey, Esq.
Broughton Castle, Lord Say and Sele.
Broughton Hall, George Caswell, Esq.
Burford Priory, John Lenthel, Esq.
Cane-wood, W. Vanderstegin, Esq.
Chastleton, John Jones, Esq.
Chiselhampton, Robert Peers, Esq.
Coombe Lodge, Samuel Gardener, Esq.
Cornwell, Francis Penystone, Esq.
Croperdy, Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.
Crowsley Park, J. A. Wright, Esq.
Cuddesdon Palace, Bp. of Oxford.
Culham, John Philips, Esq.
DITCHLEY PARK, Viscount Dillon.

Ensham Hall, Colonel T. Parker.
Filkins Hall, Edward Colston, Esq.
Glympton, Lloyd Wheate, Esq.
Gould's Heath, George Davis, Esq.
Great Chesterton, J. Harley, Esq.
Grey's Court, Lady Stapleton.
Grove Cottage, Richard Davies, Esq.
Hardwick, P. L. Powis, Esq.
Harpsden Court, Thomas Hall, Esq.
Haseley House, —— Blackall, Esq.
Headington, T. H. Whorwood, Esq.
Hensington House, James Blackstone, Esq.
Heythorp, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Holton Park, Edmund Biscoe, Esq.
Ipsden, John Read, Esq.
Joyce Grove, Thomas Toovey, Esq.
Kiddington, C. M. Browne, Esq.
Kingston Blount, Richard Clerke, Esq.
Kirklington Park, Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.
Lillingston Lovell, —— Darell, Esq.
Little Hasely Court, Hon. Andrew Foley.
Mapledurham, Michael Blount, Esq.
Middleton Stoney, Earl of Jersey.
Milton Tetsworth, Rt. Hon. Rich. Ryder.
Mongewell, Bp. of Durham.
Nethercolt, Edward Jodrell, Esq.
Newington, George White, Esq.
North Aston, C. O. Bowles, Esq.
Nuneham Courtenay, Earl of Harcourt.
Over Norton, —— Dawkins, Esq.
Rousham, Sir C. C. Dormer, Bart.
Rycot Park, Earl of Abingdon.
Shelswell, —— Harrison, Esq.
Shiplake Hill, Lord Mark Kerr.
Shipton, Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart.
Shotover House, George Schutz, Esq.
South Leigh, Colonel Sibthorp.
Stonor, Thomas Stonor, Esq.
Stratton Audley, Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart.
Studley, Sir Alexander Croke, Knt.
Swift's house, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
Swinbrooke, Lord Redesdale.
Tackley, Lady W. S. Gardiner.
Tew Park, G. F. Stratton, Esq.
Thame Park, Miss Wykham.
Tusmore, Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.
Walliscote, Sir John Simcot, Bart.
Water Eaton, John Sawyer, Esq.
Water Perry, Henry Curzon, Esq.
Waterstock, H. W. Asburst, Esq.
Watlington Park, J. H. Tilson, Esq.
Wheatfield, Lord Charles Spencer.
Woodcote, H. C. Cotton, Esq.
Wood Eaton, John Wayland, Esq.
Woodstock, Pryse Pryse, Esq.
Woodstock Rectory, Dr. Mavor.
Wootton, Rev. Dr. Barkley.
Wormsley, John Fane, Esq.
Wroxton Priory, Earl of Guildford.

Peerage. Burford Earldom to Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's. Dorchester Barony to Carleton. Henley Irish Barony to Eden. Nuneham Courtenay Viscounty to Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, who is also Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt. Oxford (city) Earldom to Harley. Woodstock Viscounty to Bentinck, Duke of Portland.—Of Ewelme, Parker Viscounty to Parker, Earl of Macclesfield. Of Rycote, Norreys Barony to Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.

Members to Parliament for the County 2, the University 2, the City 2, Banbury 1, Woodstock 2, total 9.

Produce. Corn, oxen, butter, cheese, calves, artificial grasses, particularly saintoin; timber, particularly beech; ochre, lime-stone, free-stone, rag-stone.

Manufactures. Witney blankets; Woodstock gloves and steel; Banbury and Bloxham coarse velvet; Thame lace; Henley malt; Banbury cakes; Oxford sausages; Dorchester and Deddington ale.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 14. *Whole Parishes*, 214 and 10 parts of parishes. *Market towns* 12. *Houses* 23,201.

Inhabitants. Males 59,132; females 60,059; total, 119,191.

Families employed in agriculture, 13,646; in trade 7,655; in neither 3,705; total 25,006.

Baptisms. Males 1804; females 1753.—*Marriages*, 865.—*Burials.* Males 1137; females 1210.

Places having not less than 1000 *Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Oxford, capital, city	2034	12931	Bicester	428	2146
Henley-upon-Thames	537	3117	Chipping Norton	382	1975
Banbury	595	2841	Woodstock	221	1419
Witney	543	2722	Ensham	251	1418
Thame	459	2328	Burford	245	1342

Neithrop

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	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Neithrop in Banbury parish	287	1332	Hook Norton with Southrop	296	1129
Deddington	256	1296	Caversham	229	1127
Bampton and Weald	255	1232	Charlbury	217	1074
Watlington	237	1150			

Total: Places 17; Houses, 7,472; Inhabitants 40,579.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Sept.* 26.

THE Cloisters of Norwich Cathedral are, I believe, justly admired as the largest, if not the most finished specimen of that sort of building in the Kingdom. Beautiful, however, and extensive as they are, they are somewhat deformed by the chimneys of the various dwelling-houses which surround them; and to those who are admirers of the architectural remains of our pious forefathers, it has long been a subject of regret that these unsightly appendages have been suffered to remain. But not only have the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedral neglected to remove them, but have now permitted one of their own body to erect upon the Cloisters an ugly red brick building. Surely, Mr. Urban, these public bodies ought to have some little regard to propriety, to taste, and to decorum.

The Cathedrals of our Kingdom are splendid monuments of the skill, the industry, and the piety of our ancestors. They ought to be preserved with the utmost care from the hands of such as would despoil them of their beauties; and those into whose keeping they are committed, should be emulous of preserving them entire and unimpaired, rather than anxious to make such venerable relics subservient to their own convenience.

CLERICUS NORVICIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 24.

IN a paper of mine on the Indices Prohibitorii et Expurgatorii of the Romish Church, which you inserted in your Number for August last, p. 119, I am anxious to rectify a mis-statement respecting one of those Indices, the Roman one of Brasichellen, printed at Rome, 1607. It is there represented, as was the opinion of the Writer, that no re-impression of the Work had taken place since the appeal of Francus. I had not then seen the Bibliotheca Hist. Lit. Selecta of Struvius, from which I have now obtained the information, which the Author derived from Zobelius, in a work on the Indices, (see pp. 1651-2,) that in the year 1723, Ge. Serpilius, a priest at Ratisbon, reprinted the Index in question, in so close imitation of the original, not only in the body of the work, but in the title-page, as to admit, which was the intention, of its being imposed upon the public as the genuine edition of 1607. Having both the editions, I have compared them; and although the latter is nearly a facsimile of the former, there are differences which may soon be discovered. The size of the pages of letter-press is manifestly larger in the latter. Another edition was printed in 1745 by Hesselius, which induced the heirs of Serpilius to bring forward the remaining copies of his edition, with a new title-page, representing the work as the second edition. And yet, with all this multiplication of editions, such has been the zeal either to possess, or destroy them, that a copy of any of them is rarely to be found.

Yours, &c. CATHOLICUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

ABU BEER had been proclaimed Khalif, in the portico or piazza of the Saëdites, on Monday the twelfth day of the former Rabê, about noon, in the 11th year of the Hejra; and died Monday the 8th of the latter Jomada. A short time before he expired, he ordered his secretary, Othmân Ebn Affân to draw up his last will and testament, of which the following is a copy.

"In the name of the most merciful God. This is the testament of *Abd'allah Ebn Abu Kohâfa*, when he was in the last hour of this world, and the first in the next; an hour in which the infidel shall believe, the wicked person be assured of the

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the reality of those things that he denied, and the liar speak the truth. I appoint *Omar Ebn Al Khattâb* my successor; therefore hearken to him, and obey him. If he acts right he will answer the opinion I have always entertained of him; if otherwise, he must be accountable for his own conduct. My intention is good, but I cannot foresee future events. However, those who do ill shall hereafter be made fully sensible of the consequences of their behaviour. Fare ye well, and may ye always be attended by the divine mercy and benediction."

After he had dictated this will, he fainted away; but as soon as he came to himself, he asked his secretary whose name he had inserted in the instrument just written? he replied, that of *Omar*. "Then," said the *Khalif*, "you have punctually observed my directions, though had you inserted your own, I should not have had an unworthy successor."

Anim, the son of *Al Raschid*, when besieged by his brother, in Bagdat, refused to quit his game at chess, although his men were driven from the breach, and loudly demanded his presence to reanimate them. "Stop," said he, "let me not lose the glorious opportunity of a check-mate!" "Good sense, and good fortune," said the irritated Messenger, "are inseparable companions," and left *Anim* to his evil destiny. He was conducted to an immediate death by order of the Conqueror.

It is remembered that *Augustus Cæsar* established a law, which was called, after his daughter, *Lex Julia*, concerning adulterers, after what process persons so offending should be punished, being convicted and found guilty. It happened that a young Gentleman of Rome being accused of the same crime with the Emperor's daughter *Julia*, *Augustus* grew into such a fury, that not able to contain himself, he fell upon the Gentleman, and gave him many violent buffets, till the supposed offender cried out, O Emperor, where is your justice? you have made a law concerning these matters, why am I not then judged by that? at which words it so repented him of his rashness, that all that day and night he forbore to taste any food.

At a certain sword-playing, or such like pastime, solemnized in the great Roman Theatre, *Livia* the mother, and *Julia* the daughter, had turned the eyes of the multitude upon them both, and that by reason of the difference of their habits and their attendants. *Livia*, being matron-like attired, was accompanied by aged Senators, and Ladies of approved modesty and gravity; *Julia*, on the contrary, loosely and wantonly habited, had in her train none but butterfly-pages, wild fashion-mongers, and fantastic gallants; which being observed by *Augustus*, he the next day admonished her by letters, to observe what difference there was in the appearance of two such high and noble persons: which having read, she returned him only this short answer, "Well, and these people about me shall be old likewise when I am."

Julia, to a noble Senator of stayed gravity, giving her counsel to grace herself after her father's grave and sober behaviour, replied, "Though my father doth not remember that he is an Emperor, yet I cannot forget that I am an Emperor's daughter."

Julia one day coming to visit and do her duty to her father, she perceived his eyes to be much offended with the gaudiness of her attire, as savouring of immodesty; the next day taking occasion to revisit him, she changed her habit into a comely and matronly garb, and thus came to embrace her father. *Cæsar*, who had the day before suppressed his grief, was not now able to contain his joy, but broke out into these terms, O how much more decent and seemly are these ornaments for the daughter of *Augustus!* To whom she replied, this day I apparalled myself to please the eyes of a father, but my yesterday's habit was to content the eyes of a husband.

Augustus much grieved at her licentiousness, and seeing it subject to no reformation, banished her the Court, and with her, her daughter *Julia*, his grand-child, who took something too much after her mother; and after that *Agrippa*, whom he once adopted his heir, but after, for his intemperance, brutish, and luxurious riots, cast out of his favour. Whenever mention was made of any of these three, he would recite a verse out of Homer:

"What 's

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"What's now my sorrow, would have been my pride,
If I (as some) might issueless have died."

He used not to call any of those three by any other names than *ulcers* or *rotten imposthumes*, *cankers*, and such like; for he used much more patiently to take the deaths of his friends than these dishonours.

He provided by his will, that whenever either *Julia*, or *Julia* his grandchild expired, their bodies should not rest beneath his monument.

In a translation of Hippocrates, is the following piece of grave advice, which, notwithstanding the great name of the counsellor, will hardly have many followers.

In a fracture of the thigh "the extension ought to be particularly great, the muscles being so strong that, notwithstanding the effect of the bandages, their contraction is apt to shorten the limb. This is a deformity so deplorable, that when there is reason to apprehend it, I would advise the patient to suffer the other thigh to be broken also, in order to have them both of one length." Ignatius Loyola, who, to preserve the shape of his boot, had a considerable part of his leg bone sawed off, would have been a docile patient of the sage Hippocrates.

An old Indian Chief, who was in the fatal expedition with the British army under General Braddock, when he besieged Ticonderaga, and formed part of the detachment which General Washington saved, dined with the American Fabius, at Mount Vernon, in Virginia; after the repast, the savage hero indicated signs of disappointment, if not disgust. When the venerable General enquired, by the interpreter, the cause of his chagrin, the savage stood erect, and told his illustrious host, that some years ago, when he was in the Indian castle, he, the savage, had offered him the embraces of his *Squaw*; and he was wonderfully surprized that the General had not returned this instance of civility, by a similar offer of Mrs. Washington. The General excused himself, by averring that it was not the custom of his country. As Mrs. W. who was present, understood the tenor of the demand, she became much agitated with terror, which the Indian perceiving, he told her with manly dignity, that she had nothing to fear; as if the General had complied, he should only have walked up to her to signify his right to this sort of hospitable courtesy, and then bowing have resigned her to her white chief.

King James I. being displeased that the City of London could not lend him a sum of money, told the Mayor and Aldermen that he would remove his Court, with all the Records of the Tower, and the Courts at Westminster-hall, to another place, with some other expressions to the like purpose. The Lord Mayor calmly heard him out, and then answered, "Your Majesty hath power to do what you please, and your City of London will obey accordingly; but she humbly desires, that when your Majesty shall remove your Courts, you will be pleased to leave the *Thames* behind you."

Whilst Queen Anne was dressing, prayers used to be read in the outward room, where hung a naked Venus. One of the Ladies in waiting was ordered by the Queen to bid Dr. Madox, Bishop of Worcester, begin the service. He archly said, "a very pretty altar piece is there, Madam."

The Queen one day changing her clothes, directed the Bishop to read the service in an adjoining room. The Prelate was silent. The Queen sent to know the reason. The Bishop replied, "He would not read the word of God, or rather *whistle* it, through a key-hole." W. R.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 2.

The recent transactions in the Principality are of a nature to gratify all who are interested in the preservation of antient documents, the cherishing of antient literature, and the fostering of native genius. Several of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, connected with Wales, have, in a very spirited manner, stepped forward, to promote the designs of the Cambrian Society, formed in the first instance at Caermarthen in South Wales, under the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's and Lord Dynevor, and now in North Wales, under the patronage of Sir Watkin Williams,

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liams, his brother Chas. W. Wynn, esq. and other Gentlemen.

A Society has also been formed, under the name of "The Cymmrodorion or Metropolitan Cambrian Institution," to which his Majesty has condescended to extend his Royal Patronage. Though these Societies are as yet in an infant state, a pleasing spirit of emulation has already taken place among the Bards and Musicians, as well as among Gentlemen devoted to the subjects of Historical and Philological Research.

The first General Meeting of the Cambrian Society was held at Caermarthen on the 5th and 6th of July, and during the absence of Lord Dynevor, the President, Bishop Burgess filled the Chair with an ability and zeal well comporting with the active part his Lordship had taken in a cause which he had so warmly espoused. The Rev. Walter Davies, Rector of Manafon, Montgomeryshire, was, out of regard to his talents, as well as his successful competition at the Meeting, honoured with the Bardic Chair, in which he was placed by Mr. Edward Williams, the Senior Bard. The Secretary was the Rev. David Rowland, Curate of Caermarthen, whose decease, as well as that of the Rev. Eliezer Williams, the following winter, the friends of the Society have cause to deplore. Besides the Prize Poems, on the Death of the Queen, by Mr. Williams, a Carnarvonshire Bard, and on the Death of General Sir Thos. Picton, by the Rev. Walter Davies; there were two Prose Essays in English. 1. On the Laws of Welsh Metre, by the Rev. Walter Davies. 2. On the Language and Learning of Britain during the Roman Period, by the Rev. John Jones of Lanvair, near Bangor. Mr. Blaney of Montgomeryshire was the Prize Harper, and, as such, entitled to the Silver Harp.

The first Bardic Sessions, or General Meeting of the Cymmrodorion Society for *Powys*, (comprizing the Counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint) was held at *Wrexham*, on the 13th and 14th of September, (see p. 270) upon which occasion Sir Watkin Williams Wynn presided in a very able and spirited manner.

The Premium for the best Ode (in the Welsh Language) on "The Death of King George the Third," was awarded to Mr. Robert Davies of Nantglyn, near Denbigh, who was placed in the Bardic Chair. The competitors for this, as well as the other Poetic Prizes, were numerous, and some of these rival compositions had considerable merit. There were two Prose Essays in English, for the first of which there was no competition, for the second, there were four Papers transmitted to the Secretary, the Rev. D. Richards of Lansilio, near Oswestry. The Premiums were adjudged as follows:

1. "On the Notices of Britain, under whatever name, in Antient Authors, containing Extracts from the Originals, with Translations and Comments." To the Rev. W. J. Rees, A. M. Rector of Cascob, Radnorshire, and Prebendary of Brecon.

2. "On the History and Character of the real Arthur King of the Britons, and the fabulous Character of that name, whether of Romance or of Mythology." To Mr. John Hughes of Brecon, Author of the Horæ Britannicæ, or Studies in Antient British History (in two volumes octavo.)

There were ten competitors for the honour of the Silver Harp, which, after a spirited contest, was awarded by the King's Bard to R. Roberts, a blind man from Caernarvon. The Meeting was then addressed in Poetic strains by the Rev. Walter Davies; and Charles W. Wynn, esq. being loudly called for, that Gentleman addressed the Meeting in an energetic manner relative to the objects of the Institution. Thus closed the Bardic Session at Wrexham. CAMBRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Oct.* 10.

THE following is an account of the Expences of his late Majesty's State Coach, made in the year 1762.

To the Coach-maker	1,673	15	0
Carver	2,500	0	0
Gilder	933	14	0
Painter	315	0	0
Laceman	737	10	7
Chaser	665	4	6
Harness-maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10½
Bitt-maker	99	6	6
Milliner	31	3	4
Sadler	10	16	6
Woollen-draper	4	3	6
Cover-maker	3	9	6
Total	7,562	3	5½

W. R.
Mr.

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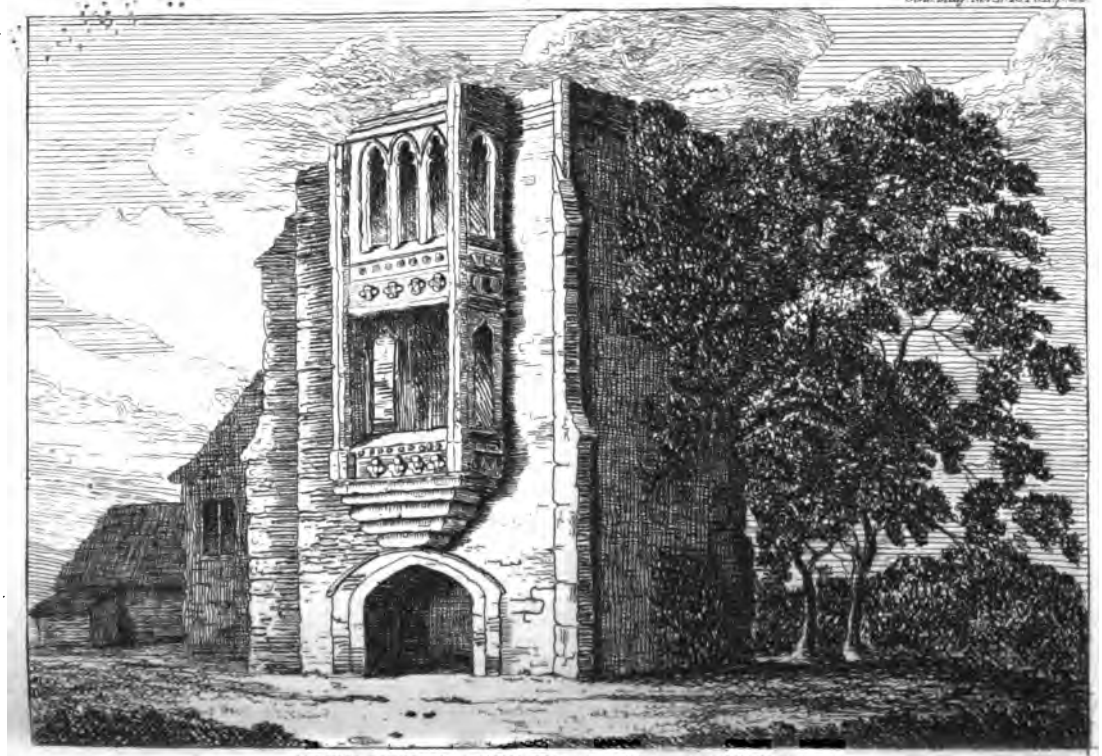
Gent. Mag. Nov. 1820. Pl. II. p. 4[illegible]



GATE HOUSE at CERNE ABBAS, DORSETSHIRE.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

THE Abbey of Cerne, in the County of Dorset, according to William of Malmesbury, Camden, and others, was founded as early as the time of St. Austin, whose zeal in the conversion of the Saxons to the Christian faith, led him into these parts, where, it is said, he performed several miracles. The earliest period, however, at which we have any *certain* account of a religious society existing here, is in the year 870, when Edward, brother of St. Edmond, King of East Anglia, is said to have resided in it. Through veneration for the memory of that monarch, Ailmer Earl of Cornwall and Devon rebuilt and endowed the Abbey of Cerne for Benedictine Monks about 987. Among the distinguished men who have lived in it, was Cardinal Morton.

Inclosed you receive a slight sketch of the present state of the elegant Gate-house of the Abbey *(see Plate II.)* which, I must regret to add, is rapidly going into decay, as a comparison with the view in vol. III. of Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, (taken by F. Cary about 20 years ago) will evidently shew. This curious structure was probably erected about the year 1509, under the abbacy of Thomas Salmon. It seems to have been the principal entrance, and consisted of a large square embattled Tower, of three stories, faced with Hamdon stone. The following minute description of it (written in 1806) was contributed by the Rev. J. K. Moor to the Second Edition of Hutchins's History:

"The sides are of brick, intermixed with layers of stone. In the ground floor, which was the gate or passage, in the spandrils of the inner arch are two escotcheons with arms. The colours, owing to their not having been exposed to the weather, still remain; on the right, Sable, a cross between four lilies Argent; the arms of the abbey: on the left, Argent, a lion Gules, in a bordure bezanté Sable, supposed for *Richard* earl of *Cornwall*, in allusion to whom probably the moulding round the arch of entrance probably ends in two large lions. The groins of the lower cieling were till very lately much enriched with foliage and quatrefoils. Upon a shield in the centre quatrefoil was a text ℭ, inclosing a fish and crosier; upon others were the arms of the abbey, an O surmounted by a bird (as in front under the upper window), a lover's knot, &c. The wet now soaks through the arch, and has destroyed most of the ornaments, and a great part of the rich fan-work tracery with which it was overspread, and in a very short time will throw down all that remains of that once elegant building. To the *honour* of those to whose care the preservation of this beautiful relick is entrusted, this Gate-house has been more injured by the weather, and been more dilapidated in the last three years than in the three preceding centuries. Within the memory of persons now living, this ruin has been occupied as a dwelling-house; and was for a long time used as a school, to which purpose it was well adapted. The removal of the lead for sale, and the consequent exposure of the interior of the building to the weather, has been the occasion of its present dilapidated state, which is generally lamented by the inhabitants of the town. In the West or principal front are two large bow windows, reaching from the arch of entrance to the battlements. Under the higher, on eight escotcheons in quatrefoils, are these arms and devices, four in front, and two on each side: 1. Four crosslets in cross; 2. Two bars. 3. A rose. 4. A portcullis *. 5. A text ℭ, inclosing a crosier and fish (probably the rebus of the abbot by whom the building was erected). 6. An O surmounted by a bird. 7. A brake, an instrument still in common use in this neighbourhood in making bread. 8. Defaced.

"Under the lower window are eight more escotcheons, four in front, and two on each side. 1. A dolphin embowed; *Fitzjames*. 2. A cross patonce. 3. A lion rampant in a bordure bezanté. 4. Modern *France* and *England*. 5. Four fusils in fess encircled with the garter. (This shield belongs to Giles lord Dawbery in the reign of Henry the Seventh.) 6. A cross engrailed between four lilies; *Cerne* abbey. 7. Three bendlets over a plain bordure; impaling a chevron between three roses. 8. Three bendlets (as before) with a file of three points, impaling a bordure engrailed."

These arms are all engraved in Hutchins's History, vol. III. p. 314. They belong to families connected with the neighbourhood, by whose assistance the Gate was probably erected.

* "This was a badge of the Beaufort family, and also of Henry VIII. and seems to refer to his other titles to the crown being strengthened by his mother's being of that family."

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Some buildings South of the Gate appear to have belonged to the Abbey, and are more antient than the former, but have been converted into a farm-house and other dwellings.

Yours, &c. J. M. C.

Mr. Urban, *Bury, Lancashire, Oct. 2.*

PERMIT me to notice an error into which your Correspondent Antiquariolus, in your Number for August (p. 104) has fallen, in supposing, as I imagine he does, that Mr. Whitaker, the Author of the History of Manchester, and Dr. Whitaker, the well-known living antiquary, are the same person. The slightest enquiry will convince Antiquariolus that *the Mr. Whitaker*, to whom Bishop Bennet refers, is not the Reverend and Learned Vicar of Whalley and Blackburn, in this county. The Manchester Historian died several years ago *. I agree most fully with your Correspondent in the eulogy which he bestows on "the noble decisiveness of Dr. Whitaker's character."

As an Antiquary, I do not profess myself competent to appreciate Dr. Whitaker's merits; what I admire in him most is, the zeal, the faithfulness, with which he discharges his duty as a Minister of the Gospel. Since he was presented by the Abp. of Canterbury to the Vicarage of the populous and extensive Parish of Blackburn, he has resided in that town the greater part of the year, and takes his full share along with the Curate in performing *three* services every Sunday, in a large Church, and to a crowded congregation. In Dr. Whitaker's Church divine service is performed and a sermon preached on the Sunday night. I mention this, because I consider that Dr. Whitaker's approbation of a measure, the tendency of which has sometimes been questioned, is of very great importance. And I feel assured that were the worthy Doctor to communicate, through the medium of your Magazine, his deliberate sentiments on this subject, and the effects produced, or likely to be produced in the Town of Blackburn, by the Sunday Evening Service, such a communication would not only be highly interesting to the Public at large, but might encourage other Clergymen to institute in their Churches a similar service.

For myself, I can honestly say, that I derived unmixed delight from the performance of Divine Service on the Sunday nights at my own Church during the winter months last year; and I am convinced that were the measure to become general, the welfare of individuals, and the prosperity of the Established Church, would be the result. Some apology is perhaps due to Dr. W. for the liberty thus taken with him by one who is *totally unknown to him*. He will, I trust, forgive me.

Clericus Lancastriensis.

* See Warner's Tour through Cornwall, p. 183, note. See also Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, from which it appears that Mr. Whitaker died in the year 1808, and never took the degree of Doctor.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c. from Valerius Maximus, *by* Dr. Carey, *West Square.*

(Continued from p. 304.)

Mr. Urban,

I SEND you the promised continuation of my *Ancient Anecdotes*; first, however, requesting permission to notice an *Erratum* in my former communication *, where *Alexander's physician* brings in the potion. The passage should run thus: "Philip entered with the bowl, containing, *whether* the vital or the deadly draught." Yours, &c. J. C.

A noble instance of generous disinterestedness and friendship was displayed by Caius Marcius, better known by the appellation of *Coriolanus*.—While yet a young man, and serving in the Roman army at the siege of *Corioli*, he, by his presence of mind and promptitude of courage, mainly contributed to the capture of that town, whence he received the surname or honorary title of *Coriolanus*. For that gallant exploit, his general—besides publicly greeting him with a well-merited encomium in presence of the whole army, and bestowing on him all the usual meeds of pre-eminent valour—offered him additional rewards, far surpassing in value any thing that might have reasonably been expected from the limited finances of the Roman republic at that early period

* See p. 303.

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(A. U. C. 260.) These (according to Valerius) were, ten horses completely equipped, ten captives, of his own choice, a hundred acres of land, a hundred oxen, and as much silver as he could carry.—Tempting as such presents must have appeared, the young hero viewed them with noble indifference, and refused to accept any further remuneration than a single horse for military service, and the liberation of one prisoner, who was his private friend.—*Lib.* 4. 3. 4.

A trait of generosity of a different kind is recorded of Tiberius Gracchus, father of the two celebrated demagogues, Caius and Tiberius Gracchus.—At a time when he professed open hostility to Lucius Cornelius Scipio, surnamed Asiaticus, the latter having, for an alleged embezzlement of public money, been sentenced to pay a heavy fine,—and being unable either to pay it himself, or to give sureties for the payment,—was, by the prætor, ordered to jail. An appeal was made in his behalf to the college (or board) of tribunes, in which number was Gracchus. The other tribunes retired to deliberate on the subject; and, after a short consultation, declared that they would not interpose in Scipio's favour. Hereupon Gracchus withdrew, to pen a resolution, which every person present naturally expected to find couched in terms of bitterness and rancor. After a short pause of expectation, he re-appeared before the assembly—protested, with a solemn oath, that he had not laid aside his enmity to Scipio—and then read aloud a resolution, to the following effect: That he made no opposition to the prætor's levying the fine from Scipio's property; but that, with respect to his person—as he had, on the day of his triumph, committed to prison many hostile chiefs, after having exhibited them in procession before his car, he (Gracchus) deemed it derogatory to the diguity of the Republic, that a victorious general should be immured in the same prison, to which he himself had consigned the enemies of Rome; and therefore he ordered him to be released.—*Lib.* 4, 1, 8.

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (brother to Asiaticus above mentioned) has been justly extolled by historians for his continency and disinterestedness on a memorable occasion.—While commander of the Roman army in Spain, before he had yet completed his twenty-fourth year, he besieged and took the city of New Carthage, in which the Carthaginians kept a number of hostages from the different Spanish tribes under their dominion. These hostages became, of course, his prisoners: and, among them, was a young lady of uncommon beauty, whose charms might well have tempted a man of maturer age than Scipio, who was at that time unmarried, and, by the existing laws of war, was entitled to dispose of his prisoner as he pleased. Having learned, however, that she was a lady of noble birth, and betrothed to a Celtiberian prince named Indibilis, he waved his privilege as conqueror, sent for her parents, and surrendered her into their hands safe and inviolate. Nor did he limit his generosity to this laudable instance of self-denial: he moreover refused to accept a considerable sum of money which they had brought with them for her ransom, and directed it to be added to her marriage-portion. The consequence of this magnanimous conduct was, that Indibilis and his whole tribe became firm friends to the Romans, and rendered them important services in their war against the Carthaginians.—*Lib.* 4. 3. 1.

(To be continued.)

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Concluded from p. 326.)

OUR attachment to things grand and lofty proceeds from their connection with, or analogy to, our predominant instinct towards ACTION and POWER, and to the great principle of both—the CREATOR. "General terms, that comprehend a number of individuals, as our country, though they scarcely raise any particular image, have an electrifying power over our conceptions. The greatness of the complex object overbalances the obscurity of the image."

A judicious selection of circumstances is termed grandeur of manner. While we are spectators of an action, really passing, every detail or minute particular presents itself. "We are occupied by the parts, instead of the whole.

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whole. We cannot see the forest for the trees. But in the historical description these are left out, and the capital objects only are brought together. The most interesting incidents move us more in a spirited narration, than the being actually present at the spectacle itself, with all its circumstances." Besides, in the real spectacle we only see what is actually passing, and not that always; but the historical charm of preparation, of causes, of consequences, the key to the proportion, the whole magic of thought, is wanting. This history teaches us to observe.

THINGS, and FACTS, hinted only, in a mysterious manner, by the choice of some one significant relation or token; this is not only the principle of rhetoric, but of management, by all those who have a genius for BUSINESS. The most consummate eloquence trusts more to this, than to the balancing of periods; and an ordinary word from a man of dignity and worth, or even from a man of extraordinary sense or knowledge of business, has more weight than the most studied harangue of a mere rhetorician.

"The principal figures should be put in the strongest light;—the noblest parts of attitudes should be presented to view;—the folds of all drapery should be few, large," and flowing,—"the motions not broken, but proceeding as much as possible from the centre of action, and removed from the extremities."

As to the sensible exhibition of Grandeur, it is clearly historic. It is well observed by ADDISON, "that we should be more struck by a statue of ALEXANDER, done, of the human proportion, under the hands of LYSIPPUS, than by the huge Mount Athos, cut into his form." The former, only, would be credible, natural, historic. To every thing grand, as well as sublime, proportion is necessary; if we would not deviate into bombast.

"Greatness of *number*, without proportions and unity, is not grand. Thus an army makes a grand appearance—but not a mob ten times its number." And limitation of size, from the laws of vision and perspective, is necessary for an effect that is to strike all at once. One feels greater awe when entering the PANTHEON at ROME (and this independent of associations) than at SAINT PETER'S—the dome alone of which latter, is equal to the former entire. So the waves of the sea seem loftier and vaster than they are in reality—the fluidity of that element being as of "endless number moving together with order and regularity."

Among the energies of grandeur, are motion and force, in conjunction with sounds. But a due proportionate distance is necessary for the effect. Thus the planetary system is not for mortal sense: the force and din would be too great for our faculties—would stun and destroy them. This has been allegorized in the fable of SEMELE and JUPITER. But from our present proportionate and due point of distance, they perform the most rapid movements through the immense void, by a silent, and apparently motionless, progression on the celestial planisphere.

For we require a medium to perceive truth—a distance to give it unity, and to bring its parts within the angle of intellectual vision—a composition and selection to produce a meaning. Knowledge means things only in a certain relation and aspect to us. We know not the whole; nor, perfectly, the nature of any one part. It is only a certain concert of things that our minds can be delighted with, or perceive, even. Our minds are only an index to certain finite relations of things, a *catalogue raisonné*, a chart laid down, with a few scattered topographical (rather than geographical) notices of this undiscovered country—such is the nature of our limited faculties.—We see things in parts only, and form these into a kind of whole, through the medium of the historic relation.—Thus remote and imperfect is the analogy of our nature to the SUPREME BEING, who, alone, "has no need to use the steps of reasoning: there are no premises, nor consequences, nor even propositions, in regard to him. His knowledge is merely intuitive. He sees every thing that is, was, and may be. All truths are to him but one idea, as all times are but one moment, and all places but a single point."

YORICK.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN,

IN reply to your Correspondent's inquiry, p. 98, as to what disorders had crept into Trinity College, Cambridge, at the period of Dr. Mansell's appointment to the Headship of that Institution, threatening ill consequences not only to the College itself, but to the University, permit me to refer to Cowper's 'Task,' as affording a probable solution. In his 2d book, composed (as it appears from certain notes subjoined *) in the year 1783, appears the following passage:

"In colleges and halls, in antient days,
When learning, virtue, piety, and truth,
Were precious, and inculcated with care,
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline."

The description of this well-drawn personification, and the effects of his regular and conscientious administration of the duties incumbent on his office, are described at some length with great effect and force, to which it will be sufficient to refer your readers, as the work is in every one's hands.

A contemporary essay of Dr. Vicesimus Knox †, will tend to confirm that abuses did exist. About this time took place the appointment of the late Bp. of Bristol to the Headship of Trinity College, Cambridge, and that of Dr. C. Jackson, to the Deanery of Christ Church. And to these worthy characters, it is well known, are ascribed, with good reason, many improvements in the management of the two Universities, the restoration of whose discipline is greatly to be attributed to their exertions, the exemplary influence whereof was of wide and beneficial extent.

Yours, &c. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

SOON after my arrival at Port Louis, Isle of France, in February 1813, from the Cape of Good Hope, I accompanied a select party of gentlemen on an excursion into the country beyond the Grand River (five miles from the town), to explore a Cavern or Grotto formed by the hand of Nature. It is situate about three quarters of a league on the other side of the River, to the Westward, in the midst of a wood, and, after a difficult search (to a stranger) you perceive the Mouth of the Cavern; however, very fortunately, we obtained a guide, through the politeness of a Mr. Stuensburry, an American gentleman, whom we met on the road.

The rude entrance into this subterraneous work of Nature has the appearance of a dilapidated cell in the cloister of a gothic abbey, being composed of craggy stones, intersected with dwarf trees, forming a rude arch. On our entrance, we found the descent to be gradual, inclining E.N.E. the floor in breadth about 20 feet, and the span of the arched roof about 40. After proceeding forward about 30 fathoms, it takes a direction or elbow to the N.E.; the roof is composed of ponderous masses of rock, which bears a strong resemblance to a work of art, as the interstice between each block of stone seems to be filled with cement or mortar, but on a close investigation, it appears evidently the result of volcanic fire and vitrification, and scarcely a stone remains that is not the nidus of an exhausted volcano, which perhaps "Far in the depth of antient time," vomited out its volcanic fires, and occasioned this profound chasm in the bowels of the earth. Proceeding onward for several paces, the roof hung so low as to impede the passage, and force us to stoop, and occasionally to creep, till it again expands to nearly the same height as at the entrance; when at 60 paces further, the roof again becomes contracted, and again expands, till at length we arrived at an immense heap of angular and weighty rocks, broken, stupendous, and grotesque, lying in every direction, tumbled on each other, when on looking upwards to the roof, we perceived that they had been shivered from it by some convulsive shock, and several fragments of vast magnitude hung impending horribly, suspended over our heads, threatening us each moment with instant destruction, which made us recoil with terror, and exclaim, "Whither wouldst thou lead me? speak, I will go no further." When at length having resumed courage, we with much trouble and difficulty climbed over the immense and ponderous masses of rock, and our

* In allusion to the Meteor, Aug. 1783, and to the Fog that extended over Europe during that summer. The Earthquakes in Sicily and Calabria the same year, are likewise noticed in the text of the Poem.

† See Knox's Essays, No. 77.

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our candles being nearly exhausted, began to think of returning. When we advanced fifty paces more forward, the narrow space between the roof and the floor obstructed all further progress, and we found this spot to be the *ne plus ultra* of our subterraneous excursion, although we were of opinion that if the opening here was enlarged, or an excavation made, it is very probable that the cavern might be found to extend much further, perhaps to an illimitable length, baffle the ken of human observation, and exhibit a still more singular appearance than the part that we had just explored. By a rough computation, we estimated the length from the entrance to the furthest extremity, to be about 360 fathoms. In the course of our survey we found the floor quite dry, except at the extremity, where there was damp, and the sign of water dripping from the rock;—the air of the cavern from the entrance was pure, and our candles burned with a steady light during our progress.—On our return, a curious effect of light and shade presented itself; the slaves that attended us from the town appeared at the entrance of the cavern, amidst the solemn gloom of its yawning mouth, like a troop of Banditti, and the scene of the cavern in Gil Blas seemed to be realized; in short, it would have afforded an ample scope for the pen of Mrs. Ratcliffe to pourtray the romantic effect *.

A. Sinnot.

THE CENSOR.—No. I.

THE following article is the first of a series devoted to the Review of Antient Literature. The reasons which have induced us to enter upon such a subject, are nearly the same as have been before stated in Miscellanies of this kind. It is our wish to rescue works forgotten on account of their age or scarcity from the shelves where they have been immured. Our plan extends, not only to the Review of Books, but to neglected Biography; and in our researches we hope to elicit much additional information respecting the lives and motives of various Authors; this being a subject, as yet but little handled, and never bibliographically. We have selected for our first article,

An Inquiry into the Progress of Anecdotal Literature.

Nothing can be so grateful to the Antiquary or Bibliomaniac, as to trace the progress of any one branch of Literature to its earliest existence; and it is owing to the difficulty of amassing materials, that we have so few competitors in this career. Time alone can bring to light the necessary facts, while fiction and conjecture, as unsound as they are plausible, are always present to the imagination of the Scholar: in the hope, however, that researches more diligent and better qualified than our own may bring forward more conclusive information, we enter upon a design in which (we believe) no former writer has appeared, and which will possibly be deemed insignificant by the reader.

Anecdotes have long been a favourite topic, we cannot say *study*, with the public, and are a desideratum upon every table: they possess a wide department in conversation, yet few of them owe their origin to the tongue, but are created in the newspapers of the day, whence in due season they are transferred to the pages of a Magazine, or figure away in some "Selection of good Things." In a Dissertation on Anecdotes, by the author of Curiosities of Literature, 1793, 8vo, we are told, that they "are to be placed among literary luxuries; the refinement of a nation influences the genius of its Literature; we now not only require a solid repast, but a delicious dessert." The author will, without doubt, agree with us, when we aver that the mind has its palate as well as the body; cloyed with trash of various kinds, it requires something *piquant* to stimulate its appetite, and turns with disgust from plain but wholesome food.

Indiscriminately as Anecdotes are perused (for the mention of a story technically called *good* will raise emotions in the breast of a superficial reader),

* In the History of the Mauritius, p. 494, there is a short account of this Cavern, which is very defective. It is extracted from the notes of a Marquis de Albergati, who visited it some years since; and St. Pierre, during his residence here, once partially explored it.—Vide C. Grant Vis. de Vaux History of the Mauritius.

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reader), it would be better, were some standard appointed which might determine the true from the base coin:—so glutted is the market with works of this kind, that a collection of what is at once useful and rare, would be of inestimable benefit to readers, and particularly to such as are not of sufficient research to choose for themselves. "All the world (says the author whom we have just now quoted) read anecdotes, but not many with reflection, and still fewer with taste. To most, one anecdote resembles another; a little unconnected story that is heard, that pleases, and is forgotten." This is not unfrequently the fault of the reader, but commonly of the work. In Dramatic Literature, we are pleased to observe the changes and improvements which have taken place, from the introduction of Mysteries and Moralities to the performance of Gorbuduc, and from that period through the eighteenth century to the appearance of Douglas, the last good tragedy which may be termed indisputably successful. With Anecdotes the case is different; till within some few years, no improvement is manifest, when we consider the variations which have taken place in taste and style; and were we to characterize nearly the whole collection as vulgar or insipid, we should not be far wide of the truth—"*Sed contrà audentior ito*," is the canon of Virgil, and it is not in our province to determine whether we have obeyed it to any use or information.

The Anecdotal System (if it be worthy of that name) is of greater importance and antiquity than has hitherto been supposed. In disputation its powers are almost unlimited; it supplies at once argument and illustration,—in conversation it gives a man the character of a reader and an observer,—and in biography it furnishes traits of character, which we might in vain attempt to deduce from the life and writings of any individual. Its powers may be unseen, but they are not on that account unfelt; they are courted by the Disputant, the Theorist, and the Converser; perhaps not by the Divine. For how long a period such a sway has been held over the mind, it would be vain to inquire; yet our authorities refer to an early date, and to them we will proceed, lest some impatient reader exclaim with Horace,

"Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu."—*Ars Poet.*

The Greeks, more particularly the Laconians, were the first people whom we may with safety pronounce to have been fond of Anecdotes; these however consisted, not in any biographical incident, but in brief speeches, or tart replies. There existed in their dispositions a proneness to rebuke, which gave birth to some of their most celebrated Apothegmata, and which was rather calculated to provoke differences, than to allay them by some judicious remark. The meetings of their young men for the sake of exercise were frequent, and their meals were public, so that whatever restrictions might be imposed as to silence on these assemblies, they tended to promote conversation in which a youth would wish to excel, as in the games or field of battle: its effects were to be found in their ideal as well as their practical virtues. As the manners of the people became more refined, and as elocution and oratory were more attended to, the brief style of their forefathers was gradually lost, and prolixity of *exordium*, as well as of narration, became apparent, particularly in the speeches termed deliberative. Yet were the Apothegms of ancient days remembered with respect, and it was not till Greece had lost its existence as a state, that Plutarch of Chæronea began to collect the sayings of his ancestors, in his *Moralia*; we insert a specimen of his labours, not as containing any thing *new* or unknown to our readers (for we take it for granted that the major part of them are acquainted with his pages), but to commence the series upon which we wish to enter.

ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

"Λυσανδρος, προς τους ψεγοντας αὐτον ἐπι τῳ δι' ἀπατης τα πλεισα πραττειν, ὡς ἀναξιον τȣ Ἡρακλεȣς, και δολῳ οὐκ ἀντικρυς κατορθȣντα, γελων ἐλεγεν, ὁπȣ μη ἐφικνειται ἡ λεοντῃ προσραπτεον εἰναι την ἀλωπεκην."

The Romans, a more polished nation, are not so remarkable for their retorts; their sallies of wit were probably more frequent, inasmuch as their meetings were better calculated

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to promote real good-humour. Could we discover, amongst the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii, a collection of the *bon-mots* of Scipio and Lælius, how inestimable would be the treasure. Rome is, notwithstanding, celebrated in anecdotal history; her chief *joculator* is Valerius Maximus, who served in war under the younger Pompey, and afterwards collected an account of the most celebrated Apothegms and deeds of his countrymen, divided into nine books, and dedicated to the Emperor Tiberius. Some authors, in consequence of the inelegance of his writings, have supposed that he flourished at a later period. To him succeeds Macrobius, who is said to have been chamberlain to Theodosius II. which is highly improbable, for he was not converted from paganism, and none were befriended by the Emperor, but what professed the Christian Religion: he was born in some distant part of the Roman empire, where the Latin language was not spoken, and consequently is often noted for his "bad Latinity." To him our gratitude is due, as the preserver of the table-talk of his time; he is celebrated for his *Saturnalia*, "supposed to have been the result of a conversation of some of the learned Romans" during that festival. He died in the year 415.

"Dictum volo (says the author before us) bostis referre, sed victi, et cujus memoria instaurat Romanorum triumphos. Annibal Carthaginiensis apud regem Antiochum profugus, facetissimè cavillatus est. Ea cavillatio hujusmodi fuit. Ostendebat Antiochus in campo copias ingentes, quas bellum Populo Romano facturus comparaverat: convertebatque exercitum insignibus argenteis et aureis florentem. Inducebat etiam currus cum falcibus, et elephantos cum turribus, equitatumque frænis et ephippiis, monilibus ac phaleris præfulgentem. Atque ibi rex, contemplatione tanti et tam ornati exercitûs gloriabundus, Annibalem aspicit. Et putasne, inquit, satis esse Romanis hæc omnia? Tum Pœnus eludens ignaviam, imbelliamque militum ejus pretiosè armatorum: Planè, satis * esse credo Romanis hæc, etsi avarissimi sunt."

"Cum multi Severo Capio accusante absolverentur: et architectus fori Augusti expectationem operis diu traheret, ita jocatus est: Vellem Capius et meum forum accusasset."

* This pun may be rendered into English with equal force by the word *enough*.

"Temporibus triumviralibus Pollio cum Rascensinus in eum Augustas scripsisset, ait, at ego taceo; non enim facile in eum scribere, qui potest proscribere."

"Interverat Romanis similimus Cæsari, et in eo maximus ora convertebat Augustus perduci hominem ad se jussit, visumque hoc modo interrogavit. Dic mihi, adolescens, fuit aliquando mater tua Romæ? Negavit ille: nec contentus ad, jecit: sed pater meus sæpe."

The middle ages afford no collections of this kind; for the antient jester or fool seems to have precluded the idea of committing the *jeux d'esprits* of the day to writing: they were to be obtained from the tongue at all hours, and no one felt the want of narration while he might listen to the jests as they were broached: we say jests, because, till a late period, every anecdote was expected to resemble the *jolly-bag* of the poet, and generally terminated in a pun or some witty allusion. These fools were at one time necessary appendages to a domestic establishment; their licence of speech was unbounded, and they were certainly a check upon vice and folly. Sir Thomas More, who 'himself kept his fool' (Henry Patenson), has given us the following account of one in his Utopia:*

"There chanced to stand by a certain jesting parasite or scoffer, which would seem to resemble and counterfait the *fool*. But he did in such wise counterfait, that he was almost the very same indeed that he laboured to present: he so studied with words and sayings, brought forth so out of time and place, to make sport and more laughter, that he himself was oftener laughed at than his jests were. Yet the foolish fellow brought out now and then such indifferent and reasonable stuff, that he made the proverb true, which saith, 'He that shooteth oft, at the last shall hit the mark'."

But it is time to quit the descriptive character of the jester, and examine him in his human capacity. One of the first that applies to our purpose is *John Scogan*; he was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and being an excellent mimic, and of a convivial disposition, was noticed by King Edward IV. and became his favourite buffoon: Bale calls him the *joculator* of King Edward, and mentions his "Comedies, which certainly mean nothing dramatic," and perhaps are

* Translated by Raphe Robinson.

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to be understood as his "Jests," which were once in high repute, but are a mere "collection of silly stories," sixty in number. They were collected by Andrew Borde, M.D. and published in 4to, black letter, without any date: but in an entry on the Stationers' books, 1565, appears "The Geystes of Skoggon, gathered together in this volume." An edition preserved in the British Museum bears this title: "The First and best Part of Scoggin's Jests: full of witty mirth and pleasant shifts, done by him in France, and other places: being a Preservative against Melancholy. Gathered by Andrew Boord, Doctor of Physicke. London, printed for Francis Williams, 1626." Pp. 92. Another edition was published about the time of the Restoration, in 4to.

Tasteless as this collection is, it affords the Reader a tolerable insight into the character of Scogan*. At the back of the title-page is the following brief notice of him; the only passage in the work to which we can turn with pleasure:

"I have heard say, that Scogin did come of an honest stocke or kindred, and his friends did set him to schoole at Oxforde, where he did continue untill the time he was made Master of Art."

He seems to have been by no means a fit inmate for a Court; but, as we find him frequently in France, it is highly probable that he accompanied his Sovereign thither during the wars, when his wit, disgusting as it was, might have been relished in a Camp: he plays antics in the palace, cheats abbots of their palfreys, and becomes rather a nuisance than an ornament to the King's establishment. If this was the "best part" of his jests, we cannot but applaud the judgment of the Editor or Stationer who withheld the remainder.

The following sample of his wit is flat, but otherwise unexceptionable:

"How Scogin swept a Lord's chamber.—Scogin on a time was desired to sweepe a Lord's chamber; and when he had swept al the dust together, he threw it out against the wind, and the wind blew it againe in his face. Then said Scogin to the wind, 'Let me cast out my dust, whorson, I say.' Every man laughed at Scogin, seeing him to chide with the wind." P. 45.

Andrew Borde (or, as he styles himself, *Andreas Perforatus*) was born at Pevensey in Sussex in 1500, and brought up at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree, and became a Carthusian; but, growing tired of a sedentary life, studied physic, and, after travelling over great part of Europe and Africa, settled at Winchester. In 1541-2, he took his doctor's degree at Montpelier, and was incorporated *ad eundem* at Oxford soon after. At length he was (we are not informed for what reason) imprisoned in the Fleet, where he died in April 1549†, his will being dated the 11th, and proved the 25th of that month. His character was attacked at various times by Poynet and others, whom he refuted; he was eccentric, but learned and witty, although he never arrived at any great opulence by his profession. A full account of his life and works may be seen in Warton's History of English Poetry. He finds a place here as the publisher of Scogan's Jests, and as the compiler of the "Mery Tales of the Madmen of Gotam," which, as Wood says, "in the reign of Henry VIII. and after, was accounted a book full of rare mirth, by scholars and gentlemen." Warton supposes it to have been printed by Wynkyn de Worde; there is an edition in 12mo, printed by Henry Wilkes, n. d. (but about 1568), entitled "Merie Tals of the Madmen of Gotam, gathered together by A. B. of physicke doctour;" and another, Lond. 1630, 12mo; neither of which appear in the Catalogue of the British Museum.

Enough of Wits of this description. It is now our business to pay a tribute to the memory of one whose feelings were far above those of the Courtiers whom he amused with his humour,—*William*, familiarly called *Will Sommers*. Of his family nothing is known; their very names are lost; but he was originally a servant in the house of Richard Farmer, of Easton in Northamptonshire, Esq. ancestor to the Earl of Pomfret ‡. This gentleman, having humanely sent the sum of

* See in Warton several particulars of this man from Chaucer, Jonson, and Shakspeare; which we conceive to relate to Henry Scogan, the Poet, who flourished at an earlier period.

† Bale tells us, by poison. ‡ Granger.

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eight pence, and two shirts, to a priest who had been convicted of denying the King's supremacy, and was in consequence confined in Buckingham Gaol, was found guilty of a *præmunire*. His estate was confiscated, and he was reduced to a state of dependance. Sommers, touched with compassion for his persecuted master, is said to have forgotten his character as a jester, and to have behaved in a manner in which he might have exclaimed with Quin,

"Alas! I feel I am no actor here."

He breathed some strong expressions during the King's last illness, which awakened his remorse, and caused the remains of his master's estate to be restored to him*.

As jester to Henry VIII. few specimens of his wit have reached us, for they do not appear to have been collected with a view to publication; the following is preserved by Thomas Wilson, in his Arte of Rhetoricke, 1553:

"William Sommer seying much adoe for accomptes making, and that Henry the Eight wanted money, such as was due to him; 'And please your Grace,' quoth he, 'you may have so many fraudytors, so many conveighers, so many deceivers†, to get up your money, that thei get all to themselves'."

From this we may suppose him rather to have been "a plain blunt man," who spoke his sentiments without reserve and to the point, than one whose whole discourse was intended to excite merriment. In the Archæologia ‡, in an account of the wardrobe of King Henry, is an entry concerning the dress of Sommers, from which an extract is here given:

"It'm, for making of a dubblette of wurstede lyned with canvas and cotton, for William Som'ar our foole."

"It'm, for making of a coote and a cappe of green clothe, fringed with red crule, and lyned with fryse, for our said foole," &c.

When he died is not said. His portrait was engraved by Francis Delaram, and is expressive of playful sincerity. Perhaps no other character of a jester comes so near to Will. Sommers, as that of Wamba in the Novel of Ivanhoe.

John Pace, who was educated at Eton §, and elected in 1538 to King's College, Cambridge, appears to have succeeded Sommers. He quitted his College, being a Fellow, and became jester ‖ to Henry VIII. and afterwards to the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Cole supposes that he retained the Catholic Religion throughout his life, "and that he had as much or more wit than many of those who called him fool." Cardinal Allen, in his "Apology" (p. 58), says,

"They promised, or at least wished impunity—in writing books—yet afterwards they were driven to forbid the entering, having, or reading of all our works,—Whereupon madde J. Pace, meeting one day with M. Juel [Bishop of Salisbury], saluted his Lordship courtly, and said, 'Now, my Lord, you may be at rest with these felowes, for you are quit by proclamation'."

When he died, is not mentioned; but it should seem that he retained his situation of jester till a short time before his death; for Heywood, one of the same profession, hearing that he "being a Master of Arte, had disgraced himself with wearing a foole's coate," said, "It is lesse hurtfull to the common weale, than when fooles go in wise men's gowns ¶."

We may, perhaps date the decline of fools from the æra when *bon-mots* first issued from the press, and which we would fix at about this period. The principal object in publication seems to have been, not the collecting and arranging of witty sayings, but the raking up of every vile story that could be procured (or even *invented*) against the Monks and Nuns. The confined state of Literature

* Granger.

† "Auditors, Surveyers, Receivers."—Warton. This explanation, however plausible, does not seem to have been the meaning of Sommers. *Conceigher* is frequently used in the sense of *juggler*, particularly in Shakespeare,

"*Bolinbroke*.—Go some of you, convey him to the Tower.
K. Richard.—Oh good *convey*! *conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true King's fall."—*Richard II.*

‡ Vol. IX. p. 249. § MSS. Cole, vol. XIII.

‖ Myles Davies's Athenæ Britannicæ, vol. I. p. 55.

¶ Camden's Remaines, p. 300.

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during that age precluded the lower classes from an acquaintance with books; and allowing that many of them could *read*, printed works were generally out of their reach. But tales were thus spread from one end of the kingdom to the other; that they helped to forward the Reformation by increasing the dislike which many had to Monachism, by unveiling its abuses, we dare not affirm; yet when we consider that one of the principal reasons alleged for the dissolution of Religious Houses, was the scandalous life which many of their inmates were said to lead, the coincidence is at least remarkable: whether those allegations were true, is not now the question; many of them were false, and, for aught we know to the contrary, the first "Jest Book" might have been a tissue of untruths. To the "pert ruffianism" of these compositions, the interlude of *Lusty Juventus* is moderation itself; the BIBLIOMANIA which has seized on our Literati, has authorized their republication, but neither the preface of a Singer, nor the type of Whittingham, can recommend such trash, for such they are internally, to general perusal: such as have again seen the light, are limited to fifty copies, and from so small a number little indecency or insult can be disseminated, for of all persons the Collector is least likely to diffuse the contents of his Library. J. T. M.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL DISSERTATION ON WINE.

(From "Tabella Ciberia," reviewed in p. 343.)

IT may be interesting previously to observe that the words—*wine*, Eng.; *wein*, Germ.; *vin*, Fr.; *vinum*, Lat.; and οἶνος, Gr.; claim their common origin from יין, *iin*, Hebr. the first Jod being, on account of repetition, pronounced as *v*, *ou*, or *w*, making *vin*, *ouin*, or *win*.

Wine is mentioned for the first time in the Bible, Gen. ix. 21. Noah makes too free with it, and is derided by one of his sons. Soon after we find wine doing mischief again between Lot and his daughters, Gen. xix. 34. But, Psalm civ. 5, the inspired Lyric declares that "it maketh glad the heart of man;" and this eulogium has never been contradicted, as far as wine is drank with relative moderation; yet, when taken to excess, this gladness of heart suddenly turns into madness of mind.

If from Holy Writ we turn our eyes towards the works of heathen writers, it will appear doubtful whether the Golden Age did ever know this "heart-cheering" juice. They speak of streams of milk, of nectar, and even of wine, but not a word about cultivated grapes: from which circumstance, and other inductions, we may fairly conclude that the birth of the god of wine was coetaneous with that of the god of war.

They also tell us that the vine-tree was brought from Persia to the Phœnicians, who took it to Greece, Sicily, and Italy; and Plutarch states, that from Etruria it was carried to the Gauls. Laying aside the records of fabulous ages, the expedition of Bacchus to the Ganges, the tragic death of the abstemious Pentheus, and other stories more amusing than true, we can safely assert, for we really believe, that in Greece, wine was known before the Trojan war, and even more than 1500 years before the Christian æra.

In the 9th Book of the Odyssey we find that long before Homer's time, a distinction had already been established between good and bad wine; since, when the crafty Ulysses presents the intoxicating cup to Polyphemus, the gourmet-like Cyclop evinces directly his discriminating sense of taste: he says, as follows in the literal translation of this passage, by our Poet:

"Arripit ille scyphum, spumantemque impiger haurit, [ius:
Et captus gustu repetitos pustulat hau-
Amplius, ah! vini, precor amplius adde propinans [amicum,
Ut mihi tu qui sis narrantem promptus
Hospitio excipiam. Sunt et Cyclopibus arva,
Arva racemiferas ultrò gignentia vites,
Quas Jovis æstivus calefactas concoquit imber; [manat *."
Ast id ab Ambrosiâ et cœlesti Nectare

Hesiod, in his 2d book of his "Works and Days," shows that the cultivation of the vine-tree was well known in his time; for he gives di-

* See Pope's Translation.

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sections

rections about the vintage, and advises Perse in the following words:

Orion now, and Sirius, adorn [morn
The midnight sky — now rosy-finger'd
Spies bright Arcturus rising from the deep: [and keep
Cull these, bring home your ripen'd grapes,
Them full expos'd ten long days to the Sun.

Wine was deservedly praised by all nations. Virgil made the cultivation of the grape the subject of part of his Georgics, B. II. and, from Anacreon to our contemporaries, it became the theme of the Poet's song, and the shrub which produces it, the object of the cares and protection of Princes and Monarchs*. "Domitian, that monster who," says a Gastrographer, "ought to have been immolated, on the altar of Bacchus, ordered all the vineyards in Gallia to be rooted up; but the Emperor *Probus*, much deserving of that name, ordered them to be re-planted." In 1175, the Duke of Acquitaine (afterwards Richard I.) prohibited in Guyenne the stealing of a single bunch of grapes in a vineyard, under the penalty of five *solidi*, or the loss of one ear, if the "fellow had any left." —*(Cowel's Interp.)*

Before, and even since, the introduction of "Gascoyne" wine into this island, vineyards were well-cultivated and thriving in several parts of the kingdom; for we find that a certain quantity of wine is ordered to be be paid instead of rent to the chief Lord of a vineyard —*Vinagium*, i. e. *Tributum à vino*. Mon. Angl. 2 Tom. 980. But, in course of time, Bacchus courteously gave room for the pursuits of Ceres, and the golden harvest of corn superseded the purple produce of the vintage.

Œnotechny; or, the art of making wine. It is an erroneous idea to suppose that white wine is exclusively the produce of white grapes. Fermentation alone determines the colour. The juice contained in both the white and red grape is nearly as colourless as water; except in one peculiar species, which is called the dyer, "*raisin teinturier*," the liquor of which is of a purple hue, as deep as that of the mulberry. It is used as an auxiliary to deepen the tint of red wine. If the juice of the grapes which have been gently pressed by the feet of men in the tub at the vineyard, is drawn off in casks, and allowed to ferment without the skin the seeds and the stalks which contain the colouring elements, the wine will certainly be white. On the contrary, if the liquor is left to ferment with them, the wine must be red. If the fermentation of the white liquid is stopt in proper time, the wine becomes brisk and sparkling, on account of the quantity of fixed air which is confined within it; if this air, a sort of gas, is permitted to evaporate, the wine becomes still and quiet; in this, with a few practical exceptions, consists the whole mystery. Wines require more or less time to ripen in the casks, in order to let the fees settle at the bottom; and the art principally lies in the knowledge of the proper time to bottle the wine. A thick crust does not always show that the wine is good, but often that it has been bottled too soon. White wines produce no crust; a proof that the grossest parts are lodged in the skin, seeds, and stalks, of the grapes.

The practice of clarifying wine before it is bottled off, by means of whites of eggs, was known to the ancients. But Horace, though a practical *gourmet*, was not well acquainted with the theory of the art, for he mistakes, Sat. 2. 4. the yolk for the white, as used for this purpose.

Nomenclature. Several authors of tried knowledge have, in other countries as well as in this, written scientific and interesting dissertations upon

* The presence of the Roman matrons does not seem to have ever been much courted to festival entertainments in republican ages. The severity of their looks, the austerity of their habits, their domestic avocations, unfitted them for scenes of jollity and merriment. In private, they hardly dared to sip a drop of wine; and Cato the Ancient advised his friends to give a kiss to their wives, when they came home, in order to ascertain whether they had not in their absence tasted the *temetum* or strong wine.—Pliny xiv. 13. Yet, the Censor himself was not averse to a cheerful bumper. Hor. Car. III. Od. xxi. says:

"Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus."

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the

the wines of the ancients, to which we refer the Gastronomic reader, confining ourselves to the names of some of those which are particularly esteemed in our days.

As to the product of the grape, it cannot be denied that France has long borne the palm in the contest; and the wines of that fruitful kingdom may be classed under three principal heads, Burgundy, Champagne, and Languedoc, or Meridional wines, which may be also subdivided into three species, *mousseux, tranquille*, and *cuvée*,* brisk, still, and sweet.

Champagne.—Aï, Arbois, Epernay, Hautvilliers, Langres, Montagne de Rheims†, Ricey, Sillery, Tonnerre, Verzenay.

Bourgogne.—Avalons, Beaune, Chablis, Chambertin, Clos de Vougeot, Coulanges, La Romanée, Mâcon, Migrenne, Nuits‡, Pomard.

Gascogne, &c.—Bergerac, Bourdeaux, Cateau-Margot, Claret§, Condrieux, Grave‖, Hermitage, Lafitte, Pontac, St. Peray, Sautern.

So great was the repute of some of these wines, that in 1652 a public *Thesis* was held at the faculty of Medicine, to decide the mighty question which of the two was the best, "Bourgogne or Champagne." As for the "vins de Gascogne, Bordeaux, Provence," &c. the quantity which is exported has always been so considerable, that, according to Froissart, as early as 1372, upwards of 200 ships were annually and exclusively freighted with this commodity.

Besides these, several "Vins de liqueurs" are imported from France; as Ciotat; St. Laurent; Lunel; Frontiguac, &c.

Spain, Portugal, and the island of Madeira, offer us a considerable supply; and the banks of the Rhine and the Moselle enliven, with their produce, the tables of the Gastronomers of all polite nations.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 28.

THE following *original* Letter was sent by a poor Irishman during the distress of last winter, to a gentleman, who was an active member of the "Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Houseless" in that inclement season.

So curious a display of character appears to me to deserve preservation; and I think will agreeably diversify the pages of your Miscellany; I therefore transmit you a copy, in which I have carefully preserved the orthography and other peculiarities, confining myself to placing a few punctuations, to class the sense and mark the periods.

The contrast between the long-drawn preamble, exciting great expectation, and the small favour solicited, and which he reserves for his postcript, strikes me as irresistibly ludicrous, and affecting; mixed up as it is with true touches of nature. It is almost needless to add, that his application was immediately attended to, and more effectual relief afforded him than his modesty suffered him to ask for; of which he has not proved himself undeserving; and the interest excited by his *unique* Epistle has been the means of materially amending his condition.

Yours, &c. J. A. W.

"Dr Honny, *Wine Vault, three pair up stairs, Feb.* 12, 1820.

"And may it please your Honr nour's glory to stop and read this bit of a Letter, and not to be any ways angry with the person that Brings it to you, for you can find out that every word that is in it is as true as the noon day light: it is now almost 12 months since I left my own Country Deer Honny Munster in irland, with a sloop load of praties, and some live pigs to sell in Bristol; for when my father died he divided his little estates among five of us, 3 Boys and 2 girls, and the bit of land that he left me I sold it, and what mony I got for the Bit of land you know, Dear honny, I Bought some pigs at the fair, and a sloop load of praties to Bring to England, to see if I could do Better by going Backwards and forwards to my own country; as there was but a Bad price for the crops. It was my Mothers cousin german that advised me to sell the land,

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* Languidiora vina.—Hon.

† Part of the produce of this famous Hill was exclusively kept for the table of the King of France.

‡ The celebrity of this wine dates from the illness of Louis XIV. in 1680.

§ This denomination originates from "*Claretum*, a liquor made antiently of wine and honey, clarified by decoction, which the Germans, French, and English, call *Hippocras*; and it is for this reason that the red wines of France were called Claret."—Cowel's Interp.

‖ This name is generally applied to the white wines of Garcony.

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and

and to come to england, and that I would make a fortune in a very little time; so, Dr honny, I took his advice, and about a fortnight before Saint Patrick Day, I left my own Deer Country of a Saturday Evening, a very fine night it was; But, Dear honny, I was not verry long on board the Ship when we met with a very grate misfortune on the high road: the Saylors told me, that the ship was going at the rate of 7 mile in an hour: the Captain, Dr honny, and all the saylors were blind druuk: as it was such a fine night, they would be merry, and the Captain said he would go down and play a game of cards, and he gave the tail of the ship to one of the saylors that had as much whiskey in his Belly as the Captain; Arrah, Dr honny, he had not the sloop very long in his hand when he run her against the rocks; for we maid the land on Sunday night about 11 o'clock, the place that the calls it, is the smalls; the mate of the ship was the soberest of any, for when she went upon the rocks she made as greate a noise, as if it was a stone wall fell down, and with the whack she got on the rocks, she trew the mate out of the cubbert that he was sleeping in on the cabbain floor, and he ran up stairs to see what was the matter with her, and he found that she was on the rocks: O, said the mate, we are all of us lost. At this time I went down stairs to the Captain, and woke him out of his sleep, and told him that the ship and all of us were drowned. He was just almost sober at this time, and he ran up stairs and he told the mate to turn the sails about, and to see if she would come off of the rocks, and she Did; there, says the Captain to the mate of the vessel, try the pumps, and there was 4 feet water in her, for the Captain said she knocked a Big hole in her Bottom, and we must not stop in her, for we will all be drowned. So, Dr honny, the first thing they done was to trough 6 of my pigs over Bord, that was in the Bote on the Deck of the ship, for there was not room for them in the Room Down stairs along with the rest of the pigs. We all got in to the Bote, and before we lost sight of her, she was drowned. It was a verry fine night; so, Dr honny, we were running here and there for a long time. The little money that I had I tied up in my Hand Kerchief, and put it under my neck that it may be safe, and that is all that I saved out of my property. We was found in the morning by a ship that takes in fireing from a place the call Newport to my country, and we landed in Milford, and from that we came to Bristol, and from that, please your honour, I came to London to work at my trade; my profession is a house joiner; and when I came to London it was Saint Patrick Day, an in a little time after I got work. Dr honny, you can find out that I am an honest hard working industrious young man; for whilst I was in work in the summer, I put 15 Pounds in the Bishop street saving bank, where no bad hand could get at it. So, deer honny, when I was out of work, I bought some timber to make a new plan of a chair, the pattern that you never did saw. I have 12 of them just finished, and there is not the like of them in the large City of London, tho' I am but a poor Country carpenter. When you will come to see my chairs, you will say I have a taste for work; four persons can sit down in each chair, and they won't catch each other, that is, if the like themselves. There is about 500 Bits of timber in each of thee Chairs, and a 1000 of little nails it takes, to make each chair. Deer honney, the roome that I work in, is not big enough for 4 taylers to work in, and each of my chairs is 6 feet long, and it takes me 3 week to make one of them, and I cant sell one of them under 10 Pounds, when I have them perfectly finished and painted them. There is not a soul in the whole world put a hand neer them, But myself alone and my own too hands. You will say when you see one of them, that I had the patience of 10 Jobs to make them at all, Dr honny. You will wonder how, Dr honny, why I should write to you, above all the people of London. Arrah, then I will tell you, how I found out your name and place, and my Big raison for troubling your Deer honours glory with this letter.—The public house that I lodge in takes in the news, and when I go down stairs to make the glew warm, I looks into the news paper, and it told me your name, and the woold full of good that youre done for the poor people that ware starving with the cold and hunger. God bless you and the Mayor, and all of you that had a hand in it! and it is my prayer to the blessed Vergen, and all the saints in heaven, that you and all of you, and the Lord mayor, may have a goolden house in heven that will always make you all happy. That is my prayer, Dr honny. Arrah please your honour, I will tell you, and dont be angry with me for troubling you with this letter the way that I am at this time back and at the present time. I am living these 3 months on praties and a grane of salt, and them only two times a day, and sometimes only 1 time in the day, and I supported myself these Three months gone back upon 2 shilling a week, and pd my landlord 2s. 6d. pr week, and I am not 1 week in his dew since I come to him, Thank God for it; and I have very good health after all. I was usto in my own countree to full and plenty, and I have had often a hungry belly this time back, and noon was the wiser of it, but the grate God

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God and Blessed vergen Mary the queen of heven. I can tell you, Dr honney, and put you in the right road to find out what I say to be true, at Mr. Parkes, I think that is his name, whare I do buy 5½ Pounds of praties evry thursday morn, and he will tell you that I takes them in a little bag from him, and he wont tell you a lie, and I gets 5½ pounds for a shilling from him, and they serves me until thursday again; he lives, Deer honey, in Fleet market. The landlord and his wife, and all the logers in the house can tell you that I eats praties 2 times in a day, for they sees me Boiling them morning and night on the tap room fire; they dont know what I have with them, for they never sees me eating them, for I dont make *them* a poor mouth to them nor any body else. But the landlord and his wife suspects that I dont have any thing wid them But a grane of salt. gods blessed vergen and St. peeter knows what I say to be true and no lie. Please your honours glory, if you find me telling you a lie about what I say in this letter; you may put what pennance you plase upon me, and I will take it as well as if it was the priest put it on me; isn't that as fare as I can say to you? Dr honny, you can find out at loyds, I think the coffee shop, that the vessell *was* drowned, you wont find me out in a lie, Dr honney, for it is the truth that I am telling you.

"Note a Bener: Dr honny, what I want you to do for me is to give me 2 shillings worth of praties every week for a short time, about three week, and against that time I will have my chairs finished, and I will return Back what you will give me, and thank you for ever for so doing. I dont want the money from you, dr honny, but the praties, that you may see what I write to you is true; indeed, Deer honny, if I had any way in the world to buy praties, I would not trouble you but eate them with pleasure, as I have this time back, and thank the Lord for his goodness. Deer honny, I have not a friend nor a foe in London to go to, for I am a stranger in this kingdom; all the friends that I have in London is one, and I cant find him out; his name is Christopher Hutchinson, parlamentman, for I gave the priest my vote to make him a parlamentman, when he stood him up for one. I was, three days back, wating at parlament house door to see if I could see him go in, untill I was as cold as the stone pillers round parlament house, and tired of treling of him. Dr Henny, I would have wrote a letter to the Mayor and his wife, But I did not know how to put it into her hands, for if I gave it to them grand looking sarvants, I would think it would never come into her hands or to his hand, for I herd that she was a very good lady to them that is in want; I am indeed in want of this. Dr honny, you and the gentlemen can be my friend, if you like, yourselves. Time, Dr honny, it will take myself, but I tell you the truth as if you were the priest. Dr honny, do come, for the sake of the Blessed vergen, to my little habitation, and you will see that I am telling you the truth, and that I am in want of what I write to you for. Indeed, deer honny, I did not eate a bit of mate these 3 months But 4 times, that I got it from the Landlady of the house. This is the first time that I asked for any Charity in my life; so, dr honny, if you come to look for me, you will see on the street door posts marked 129; ask for "——— the Irishman" that is making of the chairs, if I live there, and he will say i do; so come up stairs as high as you can go, and facing your nose before you, you will see my room, and I will be at home at work, for i work day and night, and dont go out at all at all, only when I am going for the praties, deer honey. I have a little Bit of spirit, and Dont tell any one in the house that I went looking for charity to you. But if you are not satisfied with what you will see when you will come, Why you may ask *them;* for charity is no shame. Dr honny, my people thinks, Dr honey, that I am either killed Ded, or drowned, for I did not send them word I was Ded or a live, since I left my own deer Country. Dr honny, you would not give a 13 penny for all the tooles that I have making my chairs wid.

"I will call to you Bine By, for Answer from you, Dr honny. I am, Dr honey, your Dr honours verry humble servant, for ever and ever. W. H."

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 17.

I HOPE some of your Antiquarian Correspondents may feel inclined to throw some light upon the origin of the bearing of "a Buckle," as a crest, used for many centuries by the old Sussex family of Pelham, formerly Duke of Newcastle, and since 1801, Earls of Chichester. Seated for so many generations in this county, it justly calls forth more than ordinary consideration, and it has accordingly met with the particular attention of the "learned" Camden, who points it out, in his days, as a house "entitled to especial respect," and more recently by the late Rev. Mr. Hayley, Rector of Brightling, a gentleman who devoted a great part of a long life, to elaborate Antiquarian researches, and who, I have understood, bestowed much pains on this subject, and completed a treatise on the

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the bearing, in question, of this antient family. Not having been fortunate enough to procure a sight of this paper, I am not acquainted with the particular grounds upon which Mr. Hayley built his hypothesis—but I will take the liberty of giving the account collected by John Philpot, Somerset herald, who in 1692 made out the pedigree of this family. He says,

"John de Pelham was a person of great fame in the reign of Edw. III. and in memory of his valiant acts, his figure in armour, with the arms of his family on his breast, was painted on glass, in the Chapter House at Canterbury. He attended that victorious monarch in his wars with the French, and was a competitor, in taking John King of France prisoner, at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356. An. 30 Edw. III. Froysart says, that with the King were taken, besides his son Philip, the Earl of Tankerville, Sir Jacques of Bourbon, the Earls of Pouthieu and Eue, with divers other noblemen, who, being chased to Poictiers, the town shut their gates against them, not suffering any to enter; so that divers were slain; and the press being great to take the King, such as knew him cried out, 'Sir, yield, or you are dead:' whereupon he yielded himself to Sir Dennis Morbeck, a knight of Artois, in the English service, and being afterwards forced from him, more than ten Knights and Esquires challenged the taking of the King. Amongst these, Sir Roger la War, and John de Pelham, were most concerned; and in memory of so signal an action, and the King surrendering his sword to them, Sir Roger la War had the *crumpet or chape of the sword* (Leigh's Accedence of Armoyre) for a badge of that honour, and John de Pelham (afterwards knighted) had *the buckle of a belt*, as a mark of the same honour, which was sometimes used by his descendants as a seal manual, and at others, the said *buckle* on each side a cage being an emblem of the captivity of the said King of France, and was borne for a crest, as in those times was customary. The *buckles*, &c. were likewise used by their descendants, in their great seals, as is evident from several of them, appendant to old deeds."

Thus far John Philpot. Whether this account be true or not, it cannot be contested, that this bearing is very antient; for it appears that from an acquittance to Thos. la War, given at Pevensey, 7 Julii 1400, 1 Hen. IV. signed by John Pelham, that he attached his seal, viz. the *buckle* of a belt, and on each side thereof, the letters J. P.

Antient Heralds, says Monsr. Porny, in his "Elements of Heraldry," considered the *buckle*, "as a token of the surety of the faith and service of the bearer." We find individuals of this family, in reward for "great achievements and honourable exploits," antiently invested with offices of great trust and responsibility. In the 17th Rich. II. the Duke of Lancaster, "knowing and confiding in the loyalty and discretion of his most dear and well-beloved John Pelham, Esquire," grants him the office of Constable of Pevensey, &c. Again, Hen. IV. confirms to John Pelham, the office of Constable of Pevensey Castle; and in the 7th year of his reign, committed to his keeping, in the Castle of Pevensey, Edw. Plantagenet Duke of York, who was accused of taking out of the Castle of Windsor the sons of Roger Mortimer Earl of March (who by his descent from Lionel Duke of Clarence, was declared in the Parliament held 9 Rich. II. heir apparent to the Crown), and conveying them into Wales to Owen Glendour. In the 11th year of his reign King Hen. IV. "having experienced his fidelity," commits to the charge of Sir John Pelham, Edmund Earl of March, son of Roger Earl of March, who had been declared heir apparent of the crown.

It might, therefore, have been bestowed in the light given to it by Monsr. Porny, in consideration of service of fidelity and trust, and have been borne, as such, by the descendants of this distinguished house.

There is an instance, in which Mr. Pegge, in his "Anecdotes of Old Times," says, the *buckle* admitted of a religious interpretation; and he mentions the arms of the Scots Earls Rothes, viz. 'a bend charged with three *buckles*.' The *buckles*, he says, may have regard to that strong metaphorical description of Christian defence, against the powers of darkness, vi. chap. Ephesians, or 1 Epist. Thessalonians, chap. v. 21. "Hold fast that which is good," viz. the faith and hope of the cross of Christ. One of the family, Leslie of Burdsbank carries the quartered coat of the Earl of Rothes with differences; with the crest "*a buckle* Or," and the motto, "Keep fast."

John de Pelham, who in the reign of Edw. III. accompanied that King to

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Hainault, was probably a great benefactor to the Cathedral of Christ at Canterbury, from being buried in the Chapter-house of that Cathedral, and having the figure of himself in armour painted on glass in the windows of that edifice. Sir John Pelham by his grant 14 Hen. IV. appears to have given his lands and tenements at Warbleton, for the building of a new Church and Convent in honour of the blessed Trinity, the old Priory at Hastings, founded by Sir Walter Bisset, not being tenderable uninhabitable by the inundation of the sea, and thus, according to Speed, was reputed the founder of that Priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine. He probably was a benefactor also to the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Robertsbridge; for by his last will and testament he directs his body to be buried in the Church of that Abbey.

The bearing might, therefore, be conferred in testimony of the substantial proofs of their piety, afforded at different times; but as these marks of devotional feeling were so common in those days, it would puzzle me to conjecture, why the like honourable distinctions were not given to other families, on this account *alone*, equally entitled to them. Some abler pen than mine, Mr. Urban, may on this subject be tempted, in the language of Camden, "to renew antiquity, enlighten obscurity, clear doubts, search home verity by way of recovery, which the negligence of writers had in a manner proscribed and banished from amongst us."

Yours, &c. De Bello.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 1.

IN your Magazine for October (p. 326) I observed a letter relative to the confiscation of the Manors of Tring, Wenge, and Ivinghoe, by which it should appear that the family of Hampden were as little inclined in the days of Edward III. to pay any deference to their Sovereign, as in those of Charles I. The story is to be found in Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, with some little difference of versification, but without any enquiry into its authenticity, to which it does not seem to possess any claim whatever. To corroborate this tradition, we have another deserving equal credit, which may serve to inform your Correspondent how the Manors in question were afterwards disposed of. In a MS legend of the *Derby* family, preserved by Mr. Cole (the Cambridge Antiquary, and to whom our county of Buckingham has particular obligations), I find that one of that family having killed the Admiral of *Hainault* in single combat, King Edward IV. bestowed upon him, by way of reward, these three Manors:

"Thus falls the fatall pride of France to th' ground,
Smother'd in blood and ashie funerall:
The Kinge was joyous, and his Champion crown'd
With Knighthood, and gave him there withall,
Besides his vowes ever to hold him deare,
Wing, Tring, and Iving in Buckinghamsh'er." *

This history is at least as probable as one in the same legend, concerning an intrigue between Stanley and the Turkish Emperor's daughter.

In the Magazine for September, in a list of eminent Men educated at Oxford, your Correspondent Byro has omitted the loyal and venerated Dr. Francis Mansel, of All Souls, afterwards Provost of Jesus College; concerning this divine I shall have occasion to speak at greater length hereafter.

In the list of Worcester College, or rather Gloucester Hall, I do not perceive the name of John d'Amersham; and what Fuller and Newcome have recorded, Byro need not reject.

In Ferguson's Biographical Dictionary, 12mo, 1810, I find the following brief notice of the Author of "Sally in our Ally:"

"Harry Carey, an English dramatist, who wrote some good songs, particularly 'God save great George our King,' and several farces. He put a period to his existence in 1744."

Now is not that National chaunt supposed to be of a much earlier date†? In a poem in quarto, among

* MS. in the British Museum, vol. LIX. p. 390; see also vol. XXXIX. p. 139.

† The origin of this National Song has been frequently noticed in our pages: see LXV. 907. 991. LXVI. 118. 206. 1075. LXXVII. 781. LXXIX. 400. LXXXIV. ii. 42. 99. 323, 324. 430. 552.—Edit.

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the King's Pamphlets, entitled "The Last Age's Looking Glasse, or England's Sad Elegie, by S. H. 1642," (which your Reviewer quoted last month) appears the following couplet:

"Let Charles' glorie through England ring,
Let subjects say, 'God save the King.'"

The latter line proves the chorus at least to be near a century earlier than the period assigned to it.

LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hereford, Sept.* 30.

IN your Magazine for January last, (p. 33,) I observed your Correspondent A. B. and C. gives a concise account of the antient custom of Wassailing, that formerly was much celebrated in many parts of Herefordshire, and in some parts of Gloucestershire. As I have many years been an attendant on these social and hospitable meetings, permit me to offer to your readers some particulars of this ceremony, as I have seen it kept up, with all due form, on the farm of *Huntington**, two miles West from Hereford, that for many years was occupied by my late respectable friend and neighbour, Mr. Samuel Tully, well known to the publick, and many of your readers, as a farmer and grazier, more particularly distinguished for his excellent and beautiful breed of cattle. Among many visitors to Mr. Tully, at Huntington, to see his fine stock of cattle, I remember meeting the late Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and other well-known amateurs in fine animals. A few years preceding the very unfortunate death of Mr. Tully †, I, for the last time, witnessed the joyous scene of Wassailing.

On the eve of Twelfth-day (the Epiphany) Mr. Tully and his numerous visitors, near the hour of six o'clock in the evening, walked to a field where wheat was growing, and on the highest parts of the land one large and twelve smaller fires were lighted up. While burning, the master and some of his company, formed in a circle round the larger fire, and after pledging each other in good Herefordshire cyder, all the attendants joined in shouting and rejoicing. On the fires being extinguished, the company all returned to the hospitable mansion, where an excellent and plentiful supper was provided for the family, and all ranks of visitors. After the glass had circulated, and some songs had been sung, and happiness diffused through all the numerous company, near the hour of nine or ten o'clock, a second procession was formed, by all who joined in the concluding and more interesting ceremony. On coming to the out-house, where the oxen and cows were in their stalls, the bailiff attended with a large plum-cake, which, when made, had a hole in the middle. Previous to its being placed on the horn of the ox, the master and his friends each took a small cup with ale, and drank a toast to each ox, in nearly the following words (each of the 24 oxen having a name): the master began with the first:

"Here 's to thee, Benbaw ‡, and to thy white horn,
God send thy master a good crop of corn;
Of wheat, rye, and barley, and all sorts of grain.
You eat your oats, and I 'll drink my beer; [year!"
May the Lord send us all a happy new

After the last ox was toasted, the bailiff placed the cake on the horn of the first ox, the boy touching him with a pointed goad. This induced the ox to shake his head, when the cake was tossed on either side; if on

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* Huntington farm is one mile from White Cross, on the road from Hereford to South Wales, and to the Roman station of *Ariconium*. The views of Hereford from this well-known Cross, which makes an excellent foreground, is extremely *grand;* I have frequently drawn it from recollection, and particularly did so on the day I was with the Monks on Mount St. Barnard, in August 1816, going to Italy, for the two reasons that pleased the Prior, as it showed him the town in England where I generally resided, and a cross built by a Catholic Bishop (Charlton) in 1347, whose monument and arms (as on the Cross) are in Hereford Cathedral. This Cross has been often engraved (see vol. LXII. p. 298), and particularly in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities."

† He was killed by a vicious bull, in a field near his own house.

‡ The ox's name, a common one.

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one side, it was to be the perquisite of the bailiff, who divided it amongst the company. On returning to the house, mirth and feasting prevailed till a late, or rather an early hour.

The Harvest-supper is frequently celebrated at this time. Much of the ceremony is now omitted. The twelve fires are frequently made, and concluded by a social evening. I have lately, near six o'clock in the evening of Wassailing, from our public walk, the side of the Castle, if the evening proved clear, seen numerous fires on the hills around, particularly on the camps of Dynedor, Aconbury, Credenhill, &c. scenes many of your Antiquarian readers well know. J. W.

Mr. Urban, *Westminster, Sept.* 18.

I FEEL seriously obliged to your Correspondent "Notator," (p. 98,) for his hint respecting the Pamphlets concerning which I solicited some information in Part I. p. 602: while, however, I stated my private supposition, I had not the least idea that I was erecting a fabric not to be shaken. I thought fit to represent the tracts in question, in the light in which they appeared to myself, and endeavoured to reconcile the characters with those of real life. Supposing the former, (as "Notator" has hinted), to be of a political nature, it must have been written by some person well acquainted with the internal state of Westminster School at that period; for, allowing for the changes which have taken place in a century, the analogy is still tolerably correct. Perhaps it was designed to vex Atterbury, *our* then Dean, who was supposed to favour the cause of the Pretender, and was at least a staunch Tory; and the Head-Master, Dr. Freind, who, together with his brother (the celebrated Physician), was of the same opinion in politicks.—The *Master* and *Usher*, may be intended for George the First and his Son, the Prince of Wales; yet they were hardly on the good-terms which the book describes those *Heads* of the *School* as entertaining towards each other. As belonging to Westminster, the whole story is sufficiently laughable; but when the *Master* takes up the rod, as with a view to chastise the refractory *Scholars*, it seems to be an ill-judged and unfeeling way of passing over the executions of the friends of the Pretender, after the rising in 1715.—Was the Duke of Marlborough characterised as the '*Captain* of the *Mathematical Class?*' or the Duke of Argyle as 'the Boy of *Northern Extract?*' *Acted near Westminster* might allude to St. Stephen's. In style, the Work seems to be intended as a counterpart (and is a tenfold inferior one) to Mrs. Manley's 'Atalantis;' and there can be no doubt but that it was brought out as a *puff* for the new Whig Ministry. The second pamphlet *could not* be political, nor could malevolence itself extract any such intention from it; for it consists of little more than what I transcribed in my last.

Any information relative to either hypothesis, will be thankfully received by Westmonasteriensis.

Iron Coffins.

Mr. Urban, *Doctors Commons, Nov.* 8.

IN the Consistory Court of London, Sir William Scott gave Judgment in the novel and interesting case of *Gilbert, versus Buzzard and Boyer*, which was detailed at p. 174. The following is a brief sketch of the able remarks of the Learned Judge:

"He began by stating, that the Suit was brought by John Gilbert, against the Churchwardens of the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, for obstructing the Interment of the body of his wife. The criminatory articles stated, that the said Mrs. Gilbert was a Parishioner, that she died in March 1819, that her body was deposited in an Iron Coffin, that due notice was given of her intended interment, and the fees paid, but that, notwithstanding, the Churchwardens refused the interment of the body.—In reply to these articles, a defensive allegation had been given in, in which it was stated, that the facts alleged in the articles were, in great part, erroneous; for that, on application being made by Gilbert for the interment of the body, no mention was made of its being intended to be brought in an Iron Coffin, although notice was given him that such could not be received; but that the usual fees being paid by him, it was then stated, that the corpse would be brought in an Iron Coffin:—that a Select Vestry was convened, when a Resolution was come to, refusing the admission of Iron Coffins, and a copy of such Resolution was duly served upon Bridgman, the Patentee;—that notwithstanding a forcible entry was afterwards effected, and upon the refusal being persisted in, the body was

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was ultimately deposited in the Bone-house—that the Parish was very populous, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants—and that the burials exceeded 800 every year—that in addition to the Church-yard, there were three Burial Grounds;—that these would soon be rendered useless, by the introduction of the Iron Coffins,—and that the Church-wardens, in the measures they had adopted, had been directed by the Select Vestry, and the Parish at large.—Such were the circumstances brought to the notice of the Court; time had now been allowed for the angry feelings of both parties to subside; and they and agreed to take the opinion of the Court, on the dry question of *Right*. In this act of amnesty, the Court was glad to concur; and would therefore abstain from any observations upon the foreign matters, into which the case had been suffered to wander. Before entering on the immediate question, it might not be foreign briefly to state, that the two most antient modes of disposing of the body after death, as recorded in history, were by *burial* and *burning*; of which methods, that of burial was the more antient, and frequent mention of it was made in Sacred History. The Divine Founder of our Religion had also sanctioned the indulgence of that natural feeling, against the sudden destruction of the body after death, which was now so universal. Sir Thomas Brown remarks, that the wisest nations have rested in *inhumation* and *burning*, and that Christianity gave a final extinction to the practice of *burning*. With respect to the *mode* of interment, very antient mention was made of SEPULCHRAL CHESTS, and it was recorded of the Patriarch Joseph, that he was deposited in a Coffin, and his body embalmed; but these marks of distinction, we have every reason to presume, were only paid to the most illustrious characters: and indeed it is intimated in Scripture, that such *were in use among* the Jews: but the two polished nations do not appear to have made use of *any Coffins* for their dead; which may be inferred from neither of them having any term in their languages, synonimous to our word "Coffin:" but rather to the feretrum or bier on which the body was conveyed to the place of interment.—The *practice* of sepulture seemed greatly to have varied, also, with respect to situation: in antient times, private graves and inclosures were the favourite depositories: but in modern times, *Church-yards* came into very general use. In our own country, the burying *in Churches* was much anterior to the burying in *Church-yards*; but this was a privilege reserved for men of eminence; as those of ordinary characters were buried in inclosed places, at considerable distance from the Church; and it was only in more recent times that Church-*yards* became attached to their respective Churches. In what state we were to be conveyed to our last home, no *positive rule* appears to have been laid down: the *authority* must therefore be found in our *manners* and *accustomed usage*, rather than in our *Laws*. The *right* to *Sepulture* was *undisputed*; but the admission of *chests* containing the bodies, did not plead the same universal use. In the Eastern parts of Europe, *open biers* were used to convey the bodies, which were thence transferred to the grave; such also was the practice in South America: whereas in the Western parts of Europe, *chests* were found to be pretty general. In our own country the use of Coffins was extremely antient; they had been made at various times of various forms and materials, wood, stone, metals, marble, and even glass; as would appear on a reference to Mr. Gough's learned work on Sepulchral Monuments.—Dr. Johnson also says, "Coffins are made of wood and other materials." In modern practice, *wood* or *lead* were made use of at the choice of the relatives, and sometimes both; the poorer classes were usually interred in *shells*, which were an inferior kind of wooden coffin, but he was not aware, that by *law* any Coffin at all was required. The statute 30th of Charles II. required, that coffins should be lined with wool; but did not inforce the use of the coffins themselves. In the funeral service, no mention was made of the word *coffin*: it would be found that the word *corpse* was invariably used; for instance, dust is to be strewed, *not* on the *coffin*, but on the *corpse*. It was also singular to remark, that in some old tables of fees a distinction was made in their charges, *coffined* funerals and *uncoffined* funerals; from whence he should draw the conclusion, that such funerals were by no means infrequent. The law is undoubted, that every parishioner has a right to be buried in the Church yard; but his being buried in a chest or trunk forms no part of his abstract right: it is not to be denied that our feelings naturally prompt us to something like the protection of the body; and few have hardness of mind enough to contemplate without pain, the utter extinction of the remains of those near and dear to them; this feeling has given birth to those various methods of embalming, &c. that have been invented for preserving the remains of the deceased, even beyond the natural extent of affection. In later times, the feelings of most people had been wounded by the frequent spoliation of the dead, for the purposes of anatomical dissection; these Iron Coffins had been invented for the purpose of preventing such depredations by

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by some mechanical contrivance; to this, no possible objection could be made, but it was the *metal* of which they were composed that occasioned their being refused; and he must say, that not knowing of any rule that prescribed the materials of which Coffins were to be made, and knowing that lead *was* admitted, he found considerable difficulty in declaring that the use of Iron was unlawful: from their being composed of thin laminæ also, they must necessarily occupy less space, and the objection that had been made of their being hereafter increased in size, applied no more to them, than to those made of wood.—But it was contended, that they should be admitted on the *same terms* as those of wood; this must either be on the ground of there being *no difference* in their *duration*, or that if there be, it should make no difference in the terms of admission. Upon the first point, it was not without a violent revolt to all the ideas he had formed on the subject, that he heard it affirmed, that Coffins formed of *Iron* would not keep longer possession of the soil than those of wood: to him it appeared, without pretending to any experimental knowledge on such subjects, that it *must be otherwise:* rust was the process by which Iron travelled to decomposition. Excluded from the air, it remained unimpaired; if it did from internal moisture, or any small admission of external air, contract rust, that rust, until it *sealed* off, protects the interior from farther decay: whereas, wood corrupts *internally*, and thus hastens its own destruction. It was the fault of the complaining party, by leaving him without information on these points, if he had formed erroneous notions on the subject. The pretension of these Coffins must therefore resort to the second point, that the difference of *duration* made *no difference* in the right; that such right was unalienable, and that the introduction of another corpse was an intrusion.—But surely there can not be a right of *perpetuity* in a *perishable* body; and the "*eterna domus*" that had been mentioned, was a mere flourish of rhetoric. It was objected, that no precise time could be fixed for a complete dissolution of the body; certainly such was the case, as it depended on the nature of the soil, the climate, and the seasons; founded on these facts, the legal doctrine was, that the cemetery was not the *exclusive property* of *one set* of persons, but was the property of ages yet unborn. It was only with the Ordinary to give an alienation of this common right; even a brick grave was an aggression, which the Ordinary only could legally authorize at his discretion. All contrivance, therefore, to prolong the duration of the body, was an act of *injustice*, unless compensation was made for such encroachment. In country places this was of little or no consideration; but in populous cities, unless the right was limited, the most serious evils would result: as it was, the usual period of decay did not arrive fast enough, to evacuate the ground for the use of succeeding families.—In most parishes, new grounds had been found necessary, which had been purchased at enormous expense.—In this parish, with the *present* mode of burial, it had become necessary to purchase three additional grounds, and the evil would become intolerable, if once the Iron Coffins were generally admitted; a comparatively small portion of the dead would shoulder out the living; and a circumvallation of Church-yards round the city, would be the inevitable results. If the use of Iron Coffins were thus to occasion additional Churchyards, the persons wishing them, should bring proportionate compensation, and should pay for a *longer lease* of the ground they were to occupy; Coffins of lead were subjected to this, and he knew not what was to exempt iron. The *individuals*, and not the *parishes*, must pay for the consequences. Parishes were not left to their own discretion in their quantum of fees, but they were subject to the approval and confirmation of the *Ordinary*, and no where could such power be better lodged. It only remained that he should direct the parish to prepare a table of fees for the confirmation of the Ordinary, who would then subject these Coffins to such fees as in his discretion should seem meet; it had been said that such a measure would act as a *prohibition* to their use; but that was better than that parishes should be robbed of their cemetery. *Patent* rights must be held by the same tenure as all other rights, *ita utere jure tuo alieno ne lædas;* they must not infringe on more antient rights. The learned Judge then concluded his luminous remarks with a recommendation that the body in question should be interred without any extra fees, at the same time without prejudice to the rights of the parish: and declared himself ready to admit affidavits on both sides before confirming the Table of Fees.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. Urban, *Brompton, Nov. 7.*

THE following is the receipt of an industrious managing woman; who by thus turning every thing to account, is enabled to bring up her family in far greater comfort and respectability than many who deprive themselves of the means, merely for want of a little contrivance. By giving

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giving it a place in your pages, some of your benevolent Readers may be induced to furnish such of their poorer neighbours as they may think proper, with copies, and will thus put it in their power to obtain nourishing meals at a very trifling expense.

Get two shillings' worth of good bones—some butchers will throw in a bit of meat—cut and scrape off every morsel that there is upon them—put the bones *alone* into four gallons of water, and let them boil for an hour—(it is generally convenient to put them on in the evening, when they may stand all night in the kettle)—take them out—skim the liquor, which will furnish nearly two pounds of marrow fat, which makes excellent pie or pudding crust—strain the liquor—once more scrape the bones quite clean, and put them in again, with some onions, carrot, turnip, or any cheap herbs—two penny worth is sufficient—season with salt and pepper—a bit of pork, bacon, or a salt herring, is a great improvement—it may be thickened, or not, with a quarter of a pound of oatmeal—keep it gently boiling for four hours. The meat first taken off the bones is sufficient for a meat pie or pudding—and the second scraping, with what was strained from the liquor, chopped up with a few apples or currants, and sweetened with coarse sugar, makes a mince pie, very acceptable to children. The whole, if well managed, will furnish dinners for a family of five or six persons for nearly a week. S.

Mr. Urban, *Great Surrey Street, July 6.*

THE origin of Surnames to different families, noticed to in p. 296, has frequently occurred to me as very strange, from the variety and singularity of most of them. We find few (if any persons) who can trace how their families originally became possessed of their name. Many names are derived no doubt from places and towns. I have drawn out a classification of a few Surnames of families as derived from various animals, birds, fishes, trades, and other descriptive titles. T. A.

Animals.—Lion, Lamb, Wolfe, Panther, Bull, Bullock, Hog, Pig, Buck, Hind, Hart, Deer, Stag, Fox, Talbot, Pointer, Squirrel, Badger.

Birds.—Blackbird, Swallow, Sparrow, Raven, Crow, Pigeon, Martin, Nightingale, Peacock, Partridge, Woodcock, Duck, Drake, Goose, Gosling, Parrot, Jay, Rook, Hawk, Kite, Heron, Crane, Dove, Wren, Swan, Batt, Gull.

Fishes.—Whale, Salmon, Trout, Mackrill, Roach, Dace, Pearch, Pike, Gudgeon, Sprat, Smelt, Herring, Hake, Sturgeon, Whiting, Tench, Ling, Codling, Cockle, Crabb.

Trades.—Carpenter, Joiner, Weever Draper, Vintner, Painter, Thatcher, Carver, Glover, Farmer, Turner, Sawyer, Wheeler, Brewer, Baker, Butcher, Taylor, Barber, Miller, Gardener, Glasier, Sadler, Girdler, Fisher, Fowler, Hawker, Fuller, Tanner, Potter, Tyler, Skinner, Cooper, Collyer, Fletcher, Chandler.

Trees.—Birch, Ash, Rose, Pine, Beech, Cherry, Sweetapple, Peach, Lemon, Hawthorne, Holyoake, Myrtle, Greentree.

Offices and Dignities.—King, Lord, Duke, Prince, Earl, Baron, Knight, Noble, Marshall, Chamberlain, Page, Butler.

Names Ecclesiastical.—Church, Churchyard, Christian, Pope, Abbot, Monk, Friar, Bishop, Dean, Priest, Deacon, Parson, Clark, Sexton.

Kingdoms.—England, Ireland, Holland, France, French, Frank, Welch, Scot, Norman.

Colours.—Black, White, Green, Pink, Reid, Orange, Grey, Brown, Scarlet, Dunn.

Insects.—Bee, Wasp, Natt, Bugg, Fly, Cricket.

Ores.—Gold, Silver, Brass, Stone, Steel, Glass, Flint.

Points of the Globe.—East, West, North, South.

Names significant to Men.—Longman, Smalman, Trueman, Merryman, Prettyman, Wildman, Horsman, Spearman, Bowman, Huntsman, Freeman, Honeyman, Goodman, Richman, Plowman, Chapman, Gladman, Deadman.

Measure and Quantity.—Long, Short, Mutch, Little, Small, More.

Mr. Urban, *Nov. 7.*

YOUR amusing Correspondent, in p. 296, on the subject of Surnames, reminds me of a pleasant anecdote that occurred many years ago in America. The Governor of West Florida gave a public dinner on the birth-day of our late esteemed and revered Monarch, and his name was Chester. At the same table sat a witty counsellor—query, what counsellor is there who is not so? After dinner, the toasts had gone cheerfully round, when the Governor calls to the counsellor, whose name was Morrison, "Mr. Morrison, I understand all names that end in *son* are bastards." The reply was instantaneous, "No, please your Excellency, they are names called after places." The table was in a roar, and the Governor did

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did not appear lively the rest of the evening; the Lieutenant Governor on his right, and the Commander in Chief on his left, seemed to enjoy it very much, whilst the gravity of the Chief Justice was compelled into a smile. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dallington, Nov.* 1.

YOUR Correspondent T. S. (p. 296), is, I apprehend, correct in his opinion, "that no person can hold a Pew in a Church, unless in respect of a *dwelling*, and never as appurtenant to *land*," as far as regards the *nave of the church*; for "a seat cannot be claimed by prescription as appendant to *land*, but to an *house*" (Gibs. 198.) But it hath been held, that a seat in an *aile* may be prescribed for, by an inhabitant of *another* parish. (Ibid.) But in that case, I should suppose that it is taken for granted, that the possessor repaired it. And so it was judged in the case Dawtry *v.* Dee (2 Cro. 604.) which was an action for seats in a little chancel in the North part of the chancel of Petworth, Sussex; and it was there held, that tho' no man can tell the true reasons of prescriptions, yet some probable reason must be alleged, to give such a peculiar right, and none is more probable than repairing it. And this will entitle a man to a seat in an aile or chancel, though he lives in another parish; and therefore, where the plaintiff sets forth that he had an antient messuage in the parish of H, and that he and all of those whose estate he had in the said house, had a seat in the aile of the parish church of B, this was considered a good prescription for a seat in an aile, because he or they might build or repair it, though it is not a good prescription to have a seat *in nave Ecclesiæ* of another parish (Sid. 361).

I should apprehend it to be unlawful to expose to sale a pew, merely as such, unconnected with that property to which Canon Law allows it to be attached, because such pew, in its disposal, "appertaineth of common right to the Bishop of the diocese." (2 Rolls, Abr. 288.)

Seats in Churches are generally built and repaired as the church is to be, at the general charge of the parishioners, unless any particular person be chargeable to do the same by prescription, (Degge, p. 1, c. 12), as those seised of antient houses, &c. I should, therefore, consider the practice in the parish church of Alcester, of esteeming Pews as "mere personal chattels," to be an evil that has gone greatly beyond any rights that prescription can have conferred, and may be put down by the power of the Ordinary, "or that the Churchwardens may have their action against the wrong doer." (Wats. c. 39.) For though the freehold of the body of the Church be in the incumbent, and the seats fixed to the freehold, yet because the Church is for the use of the inhabitants, and the seats thereof erected for their more convenient attending on Divine Service, the use of them is common to all the people that pay to the repair of them. And for this reason, if a seat be taken away by a stranger, though affixed to the Church, the Churchwardens, and not the Parson, may have their action, as a "Quondam Churchwarden" observes, from Dr. Burn. T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 27.

IN considering the Soul as exerting its energies, I had almost said, independent, on the Body, there are two circumstances, which have occurred to Anti-materialists, and have been slightly noticed, though very little insisted upon,—I mean the more than usual vigour or vivacity of the intellectual powers in *Dreams*; and the case of *insane* persons suddenly recovering their reason and *memory* and feelings at the approach of death.

First, for *Dreams*. I have not unfrequently wondered at the uncommon perspicuity and exactness of delineation with which some are able to draw characters, and describe situations, in Dreams; though I am sure they could not in their waking moments have perceived the proprieties of action under the same circumstances, had such been real instead of imaginary. There are very stupid people in whose dreams the *dramatis personæ* are discriminated with accuracy, and coloured with liveliness and strength—people who (it should seem) had never, from their observation and experience, placed the characters represented to them in sleep, in points of view so just or so striking.

With respect to *insanity*, it is remarkable that they who for a long series of years may be considered as

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lost to this world, have been known to recover at the hour of death a perfect use of their understanding—awakened to a right perception of all around them; recollecting the past transactions of their lives; sensible of their approaching dissolution, and looking forward to that awful change in the mode of their existence, with the sentiments and feelings most natural to the human mind.

I believe I have stated facts. But what has induced me to address you on the subject is the desire to have that subject illustrated by any of your Correspondents, who may be disposed to communicate to the Publick their sentiments and conclusions.

ANTI-MATERIALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

AS a man and a Christian, I rejoiced to find, by a Letter inserted in your Magazine for September last (p. 198), that the differences too long maintained respecting the London Institution at West Brook were all reconciled; that the Pulpits throughout the Isle of Thanet were all re-opened to its clerical advocates; and that an enlargement of the building was resolved upon. Heartily do I (a member of our excellent Church Establishment, from choice grounded on conviction) congratulate the Reverend Rectors and Vicars and their Curates on a result that must tend no less to their own respectability and comfort, than to the prosperity of a great Charity, and to the relief and consolation of our diseased Poor.

The funds of the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, I am assured, depend upon various modes of collection: and these modes are; 1st. Voluntary separate contributions, by individual subscribers. 2. Bequests, or Legacies, by Will. 3. Dinners. 4. Annual Balls at Margate and at Ramsgate, under the auspices of Lady Patronesses of the highest rank in the neighbourhood of those towns. 5. Single Morning or Evening Sermons at Churches, Chapels, and independent Meetings. Of these the aggregate is handsome. The clear net amount of the Gentlemen's Dinners and Ladies' Balls usually reaches the average of one hundred pounds (together) more than the produce of the Sermons: that of the latter being in general 200*l.*; that of the two former being from 300*l.* to 340*l.*

I have not seen yet the REPORT for the season, 1820. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *King's Head, Poultry, Nov.* 1.

THE Provisional Committee for Encouragment of Industry, and Reduction of Poor's Rates, considering that it is well understood that the most eminent medium of rendering the labouring classes independent of parochial aid, is the Cultivation of the Soil, desires to submit the propriety of an immediate adoption of means whereby this important object may with the greatest promptitude be effected.

For those portions of our fellow subjects whose habits have been hitherto agricultural, and who are either unemployed, or, if employed, are unable to subsist by their labour, it appears that, if supplied with a small portion of land in proportion to their families, such would be enabled, at no distant period, to extricate themselves from the debasement of pauperism.

Also that, for the manufacturing classes now destitute, parcels of waste land should be occupied; abodes and buildings erected, and superintendants provided.

For effecting these purposes, the following is submitted:

That Commissioners (to be denominated General Commissioners) should be appointed by the Legislature, composed of the most suitable and distinguished characters in our country, and to be assisted by the Board of Agriculture; also Local Commissioners, who shall be elected by Parishes, or by the Hundred, and appointed by the General Commissioners.

To accomplish these designs, and to obtain the most eligible co-operation in the necessary application to the Legislature, *County Associations* have been thought to be requisite, by which the most valuable concentration of effort will be obtained.

By these measures, stimulating the industry of our population, and operating to the general interest, will the harmony of the British community be restored. BENJ. WILLS, Hon. Sec.

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

72. Monasticon Anglicanum: *A History of the Abbies and other Monasteries, Hospitals, Friaries, and Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with their Dependencies, in England and Wales: also of all such Scotch, Irish, and French Monasteries as were in any manner connected with Religious Houses in England. Together with a particular account of their respective foundations, grants, and donations, and a full statement of their possessions, as well temporal as spiritual. Originally published in* Latin *by Sir* William Dugdale, *knt. Garter Principal King at Arms. A New Edition, enriched with a large accession of materials, now first printed from Leiger Books, Chartularies, Rolls, and other documents preserved in the national archives, public libraries, and other repositories: the History of each Religious Foundation in* English *being prefixed to its respective series of* Latin *Charters; By* John Caley, *Esq. F. S. A. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office;* Henry Ellis, *L. L. B. F. R. S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, and the Rev.* Bulkeley Bandinel, *M. A. Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Volume the First, fol. pp. 682, besides preliminary matter,* 1813-17. *Longman & Co. and Lackington & Co.*

If it appear to some of our Readers that we have been tardy in our notice of this new edition of Dugdale's *magnum opus*, and that too in a Magazine so greatly devoted to antiquarian pursuits, we may plead as an apology, that such an undertaking as is now before us, requires no small portion of time to appreciate its merits; and we were certainly unwilling to congratulate our Readers on so important a *desideratum* as an improved edition of the Monasticon, until we were satisfied that it amply merited their approbation. We can now, however, speak from an attentive observation of its progress, and a careful examination of its contents; and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a most gratifying acquisition to the library of the Antiquary, as well as, what it has always been considered even in its former state, a work indispensably necessary to every person interested in ecclesiastical history or property. And although in the present article we shall advert only to the contents of the first volume of the new Monasticon, it is no small credit to the industry of the Editors that they have already published nearly two more volumes, and that the whole seems to be conducted with an increasing spirit of improvement, accuracy, and embellishment. We were not indeed very timid as to the complete fulfilment of the promises held out in the original prospectus when, in addition to the gentleman who first undertook the labour, we saw the highly-respected names of Caley and Ellis pledged to the performance of the whole.

Dugdale's Monasticon has long been esteemed one of the most curious and interesting works in English history; but it "claims the attention of the public, on higher grounds than those of mere curiosity. In determining doubtful points as to the distribution of property, and in tracing landed possessions from their earliest proprietors, the Monasticon has long been acknowledged one of the best and most authentic authorities, and it has accordingly found a place in every considerable Law Library."

While thus noticing the acknowledged merits of a work which does so much honour to the talents and industry of our illustrious Antiquary, we cannot help adverting to a circumstance, whether arising from prejudice or ignorance, that appears calculated to injure Dugdale's reputation in some degree. In all the biographical accounts which we have yet seen of Sir William Dugdale, Dodsworth is the person with whom the publication is said to have originated, and to whom consequently the world has hitherto been accustomed to ascribe more credit than was his due. From an attentive perusal, however, of Dodsworth's own collections in the Bodleian Library, as well as from various letters and papers in Dugdale's hand-writing, which might be cited, it would be easy to prove that the larger share of credit through the progress of the work is due to Dugdale. In truth, there is every reason to think, that if Dodsworth

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worth had been left to himself, without Dugdale's aid, we should have had no Monasticon. It ought also to be remarked, that Dodsworth died before more than half of the first volume was completed; and for the completion of that and the subsequent volumes, we are entirely indebted to the perseverance and care of Dugdale during the long series of twenty-eight years.

But in whatever value the *Monasticon* has been held, it has been felt by all Antiquaries, that it was still capable of improvement; and it would have been indeed singular if the labours of Dugdale's successors, for more than a century past, besides discovering some errors and omissions, had not furnished the means of rendering the work still more perfect, as a book of authority, reference, and even historical curiosity. On this subject it cannot be necessary to expatiate. Whoever is acquainted with the progress made, only within the last half century, in the study of Antiquities, and particularly with the laudable and persevering researches of the late and present keepers and inspectors of our antient records, must be sensible that talents and accuracy only were wanting to improve the Monasticon, and to complete the original author's design by an important accession of new and indispensible matter.

In this respect, however, Dugdale has hitherto been rather unfortunate. In 1693, an epitome of the MONASTICON was published in English by Wright, the Historian of Rutlandshire; but the matter was injudiciously abridged, and the references to the original were extremely inaccurate.

In 1718, John Stevens, commonly called Captain Stevens, gave the English Reader a somewhat better idea of Dugdale's work, in his enlarged translation; but the objections to Wright's book attached in a considerable degree to Stevens's, although the latter contained some additions of importance. We were happy therefore to find that in the undertaking now before us, the English translation has been carefully compared with the original, the references verified, and the text augmented, not only with Stevens's additions, but with that information and those discoveries of recent times, which will render the whole more satisfactory to the professional inquirer, as well as more interesting to the general Reader.

In vol. I. to which at present we shall confine our remarks, are contained, the histories of Glastonbury, Christchurch, and St. Augustine in Canterbury, Rochester Cathedral, Winchester Cathedral, Lindisfarn or Holy Island, Malmsbury, Westminster Abbey, Sherbourn, Lestingeham, Peterborough, Whitby, Chertsey, Barking, St. Mildreds, Folkstone, Liming, Reculver, Ely, Weremouth and Jarrow, Abingdon, St. Peter, Gloucester, Worcester and Bardney Abbey.

Of these the accounts of Glastonbury, Westminster, Peterborough, Ely, Abingdon, Worcester, and Bardney, appear to us the most elaborate: and how highly they, as well as the others, must be improved from the original edition will be evident from the addition of the English descriptions, and the abstracts of Registers, neither of which entered into Dugdale's plan. Yet this last feature of the re-publication is of great importance. Persons interested in the whole or any part of the property of any given Monastery of which the Register remains, by glancing through the abstract, may see at one view what charters are still extant, as to any manor, churches, fairs, markets, rents, or even smaller property, originally belonging to the Monastery, an insertion calculated not less to aid the researches of the Lawyer than the Antiquary, in numerous instances, in matters of tithe, &c. Appended to the account of each monastery also is an abstract of what are called the *Ministers' Accompts*, of the time of Henry VIII. preserved in the Augmentation Office, containing the enumeration and value of the different species of property belonging to the various houses at the time when the agents of the Crown had become the receivers of the different revenues. Where the Ministers' Accompts are not to be found, the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of the same period has been the substitute.

The value of these and other additions will likewise appear from the sources of information to which the learned Editors have applied: those parts of the Latin Appendix of Glastonbury Monastery, taken from the Register called the "*Secretum Abbatis*,"

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latis," now in the Bodleian Library: the singular collection of early English Charters to Westminster Abbey, from the Cottonian Manuscript Faustina A. III: the excerpts from the Black Book of Peterborough, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries: the extracts from an hitherto undescribed Register of Whitby, among the Donation Manuscripts in the British Museum: the survey of the monastery of Ely in the time of Henry VIII. remaining in the Augmentation Office: and the charters of the Saxon period relating to Worcester monastery, from the archives of the Dean and Chapter, are among the more valuable additions made by the present Editors to the documents preserved by Dugdale. Indeed it appears to us that no important accessible fact relating to the history of any of the monasteries has been omitted, as far as the work has yet proceeded; nor do we perceive that any part of the English details, or any one account, could have been left out without injury to the history of the monastery described.

With respect to the English descriptions of the different abbies, we have still to remark that they appear to be compiled with all possible care and industry. The English Dissertations (for such they really are) afford a condensed view of every thing material in the history of each house, occasionally reconciling the discrepancies of charters and historians: arranging historical facts or accessions of property under the respective Abbots or other superiors in whose time they occurred: affording regular lists of these Abbots, with the circumstances attending the dissolution of the monastery, its revenues, the subsequent grant of the site, architectural history, present state of its ruins, library, registers, seals, &c.

The plates have always been considered as constituting an important feature of the Monasticon; but, admired as Hollar deservedly is, it is acknowledged that his larger performances are more indebted to their *accuracy* as representations, than to their *elegance* as engravings. We are happy, therefore, to find that where the former appears the chief merit, they are copied in the present edition with a fidelity which leaves no regret for the loss of the original coppers.—In other respects, the improved state of the arts induced us to expect that the engravings now produced in addition to the former series would correspond with the elegance of the letter-press, and the novel, yet appropriate embellishments of many beautiful initial letters, &c. and in this expectation we have not been disappointed.

The volume before us contains *forty-four* plates of buildings and dresses, the latter engraven in a correct style by Finden. Of the former, the happiest imitations of Hollar appear to be the tree of the different monastic orders, and the views of York, Litchfield, Lincoln, and Salisbury cathedrals. We are glad to find that the design of re-engraving King's plates, from Stevens's edition, has been abandoned, in lieu of which a series of more modern views have been engraved, of which, among those in this volume, Tynemouth Priory, by Byrne, Peterborough cathedral, Bath abbey, the interior of Canterbury, Whitby, and St. Mary's abbey at York, by Coney, with Chester cathedral, and St. Augustin's monastery at Canterbury, by Hollis, are most conspicuous for elegance and minute accuracy. The new plates amount to *nineteen*; and although we may appear to have given a preference to those above mentioned, we would by no means have it considered as exclusive.

We shall take an early opportunity of offering some remarks on the second volume of this important work, so creditable to the spirit of the Proprietors and the talents of the Editors.

73. *History of* Verulam *and* St. Alban's, *concluded from pp.* 335.

THERE is one particular department which the Editor has woefully neglected; we mean the "*History*" of the Town. After the Dissolution he takes a leap over two centuries to the "Present State of St. Alban's," not considering that several transactions here during the Rebellion are worthy of notice. As we are not at present inclined to become *pioneers* for one who seems so reluctant to pursue the path we would wish to point out, it is unnecessary to enumerate the political particulars which lie scattered in Mercuries and Diurnals; yet he could scarcely be ignorant

rant that Essex "took in" this town when he advanced upon Newport-Pagnel, and part of his army *bivouacked* about Woburn, in 1643; and that General Monk halted here for some days, in 1659, and proceeded towards London in the beginning of February.—Deficient as the "History of Woburn" is in other respects, in this particular it has an indisputable advantage.—All this might be passed over; but when he has blazoned the Ministers ejected for Nonconformity in 1662, why has the Editor *omitted* the Sufferers for their Loyalty in 1643, as well Clergy as Laity: John Clark, of this town, esq. compounded for his estate at 284*l.* John Crasby at 21*l.* 10*s.*—Abraham Spencer, A. M. was deprived of his preferment; he had been presented to the rectory of Idlestree (Elstree?) in this county by King James I. November 25, 1618; and to the vicarage of St. Michael's in this town by Sir Francis Bacon, then Keeper of the Great Seal, February 13, 1616. In the beginning of the troubles he was ejected from both his benefices, "and not permitted so much as to keep a *Reading School:*" he was a person, says Walker, whom *Malice itself would blush to accuse of any vice.* This good man lived to see the Restoration; but, having become insane, was incapable of subscribing to the Bartholomew-Act, and died in 1663. He was succeeded at St. Michael's, by John Cole (afterwards Archdeacon of St. Alban's); and at Idlestree by Arnold Spencer, M. A.

"St. Alban's being so near London has nothing very peculiar in its provincial dialect. Social intercourse is very prescribed: which may be attributed to party—the bane of all neighbouring fellowship, and also to the division of religious sects."—"The whole body of Dissenters are inferior in numbers to those who favour the established religion in St. Alban's, and any sect by itself is very inconsiderable:—those espousing Friends' principles are dwindled to so few, as for that denomination of Christians to be almost extinct; so that (notwithstanding one or two particular sects are rather upon the increase), the whole may be considered as verging rather to a state of declension than otherwise."

Concerning the Natives of St. Alban's, although the names of a few of them are occasionally alluded to, the Editor has given us no regular account; Nicholas Breakspeare, he omits to tell us, was choaked with a fly, in 1158; a death by no means proportioned to his life and dignity.—His nephew Boso was made Cardinal of St. Puntiana, 1160 *.

John Giles, a native of this place, the first Dominican Friar, was physician to Philip King of France, and attended Bishop Grosseteste upon his death-bed, as a priest and "leach," so that, as Fuller says, his patient "expected double comfort from him." He died in 1253.

Alexander *Nequam*, whose name was a most unfortunate butt to the punsters of his time, was born here. He was Canon of Exeter, and lies buried at Worcester. The story of his supplicating for admission to the Abbey of St. Alban's, is well known †.

Nicholas de Gorham, born in the immediate vicinity of this town, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and became a Dominican Friar in France. He principally devoted his time to commenting upon the Scriptures, and died at Paris, 1400 ‡.

Our Author, probably, is not aware that the Local Topographer possesses advantages which are not consistent with the plan of the County Historian. He may collect the traditionary anecdotes of his neighbourhood, and make researches for accounts of families, as well yeoman as gentile, who have formerly been of repute. Should he be able to throw the least light upon genealogy or biography by his perseverance, or even could he inform us who were the noted artists and mechanics of a town in the 17th century, his labour would not be spent in vain. Could he discover what Typographers have lived till then unnoticed and died unbiographied, he would be contributing additions to the Bibliography of this country. The circle of the Author who undertakes a single town, or even *hundred*, is wider than that of our Hutchins or Hasted; he may recover vestigia which would otherwise be lost "for want of a *Wastle* to decypher them."

Among the internal descriptions of the Abbey, we do not find any notice of an antient painting of King Offa upon his throne (which seems to have

* Fuller's Worthies—Anglorum Speculum, 1684, p. 5—371.

† Ibid. 373. ‡ Ibid. 374.

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have been executed about the time of Henry VII.) over the North entrance, now injured by damp and wet, with the following inscription:

"Fundator Ecclesiæ circa annum 793.
Quem male depictum, et residentem cernitis alte
Sublimem solio, Mercius Offa fuit."

Which has been literally *done into English*.

"The Founder of the Church about the year 793.
Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for *Mercian Offa* known *."

From the subjoined Statutes of Pope Gregory IX. passed in the year 1238, we may form a tolerable idea of the internal state of the Convent. No better regulations could have been formed with respect to the morality, the self-denial, and the piety of the Fraternity: it seems not improbable that De Mentemore assisted in the compilation of them; for at the period when they were framed, he was at Rome, waiting for the approval of his papers of election. One of the first rules to be observed is, "that all candidates be often instructed in the three chief vows—of obedience, of continence, and of poverty: and that, if they are not willing to comply, they may leave at the end of the year; or, if they conform, that they may be admitted and receive the benediction." It is a remarkable circumstance, that notwithstanding the immense power possessed by this monastery, particularly as the uppermost seat in Parliament belonged to the Abbots, few of them were enobled by birth, and these few were memorable, not for their pride or intolerance, but for their obedience to the rules of their order, and their munificence to the foundation: the first of noble race was Leofric, son to the Earl of Kent, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury; he was renowned for his benevolence to the poor during a grievous famine, and his expending the treasures which had been reserved for the erection of a new Church in relieving numbers who would otherwise have perished of hunger. On his preferment, his brother Ælfric succeeded to the Abbacy: he is particularly famous for preserving the shrine and reliques of St. Alban during the Danish invasion. —Fretheric, the thirteenth Abbot, was of royal descent, and related to King Canute; he repulsed William the Conqueror on his march towards Berkhamstead, and was himself at the head of a confederacy to seat Edgar Atheling on the throne. His efforts were ultimately of no avail, and he died of a broken heart in the monastery of Ely; when the King placed Paul, a Norman by birth (and a reputed son of his own), in the Abbot's chair.

Paul employed his government in enlarging the convent and benefiting its inmates; the next Ruler of illustrious lineage was Thomas de la Mare, who had been admitted upon the foundation when a youth. His predecessor was Mentemore, whose loss, says Walsingham, would have been irreparable, had not *such a man* as Thomas de la Mare succeeded: he is recorded to have expended 4000*l.* in adorning and repairing the Church, and to have built a house for the copyists (librarii), and rebuilt the great gate of the Abbey which had been blown down by a violent storm. One of the last Abbots was the munificent Wolsey; but as writers are not agreed concerning his descent, it is unnecessary to speak of his administration. We will therefore examine what Abbots were of humble parents; Warren, a native of Cambridge, is the first positively said to be of "lowly birth;" he attained great renown for his piety and erudition; yet, we are told that he shewed an intolerant spirit towards his brethren; conscious of superior merit, he probably despised his inactive, though not less useful companions. Richard de Wallingford, the twenty-seventh Abbot, was the son of a blacksmith, and had received his education at Oxford; he was a great proficient in the liberal sciences, and was esteemed a most excellent mechanick, as well as *the "first mathematician of his time."* He was succeeded by De Mentemore, of whom we have already spoken. (see p. 382.) Of John of Whethamsted's family we know nothing, but his epitaph seems to hint that he was of no gentile descent; the name of his family was Rostock.—Thus we hope that we have clearly shewn, that great and good

* Tour through Britain, by De Foe, 1742, vol. II.

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good Abbots sprang from every station in life; those of noble birth maintained the honours of their family while they added to their own; those of humble extraction behaved in a manner worthy of the dignity to which they were raised.

The monks of St. Alban's have risen to an equal celebrity with its Abbots, but memorials of them are scanty; among their number may be reckoned the historian Matthew Paris, John d'Amersham, John Insomuch, who printed the "*Gentleman's Recreation*," by Lady Juliana Berners, here in 1486; John of Hertford, printer of "*The Lyfe and Passion of St. Alban*;" and Richard de Wendover, physician to Pope Gregory [12th?] who bequeathed to him, "what was most dear to himself," an ivory crucifix; which he in turn gave on his death-bed to the abbey.—The monks were for the most part born of humble parents, and educated in the school belonging to the foundation, whence they were accepted as brethren; their rise, therefore, was tardy, until they came to hold some situation of importance (as Prior) under the Abbot, and which might hereafter lead to the chief dignity; many, disregarding honours, turned their minds to simple piety or to learning, some of whom employed their lives upon historical works, others upon treatises on the Scriptures: few of them appear to have been poets, and as their lucubrations were not preserved by the press, most of their labours have perished in the storm which overwhelmed the system of Monachism. The manuscripts which the munificence of their benefactors had accumulated, the splendid Missals which their own industry had embellished, together with the hallowed relics of Saints or of Martyrs, were scattered for ever. The conventual library of Missenden was wonderfully preserved entire till December 1774, when it was *brought to the hammer*, and dispersed *.

It is with great regret that we take leave of the Abbey and its inmates, for our limits will not permit us to enter into a more extensive view of the subject; yet we cannot sufficiently express the satisfaction which we have derived from perusing the work before us, more particularly the Conventual department. The Author of "The Monastery" would have written to little purpose if his pen had been solely employed on the fortunes of the Avenel family; for one of the chief recommendations of that work is, the satisfactory account which it gives of the dissolution of Religious Houses in Scotland. Many would suppose that the history of an Abbey can yield no materials for a tale in in poetry or prose, but that supposition is erroneous—the monks (we speak of those only who were an honour to their system, and there were many), were a class of beings distinct from the rest of mankind. Condemned to celibacy they certainly wanted the finer feelings of the human breast; yet without that celibacy they had not risen above the rest of their fellow-creatures; the very privation and solitude to which they were linked were the cause of many inventions, the blessings of which we now feel. It is to Monachism that we owe the boasted civilization of England. The Nobles, the Soldiers, and indeed the Court, were unlettered, and consequently unpolished; accustomed to warfare they scarcely knew humanity, and their victories and conquests, however splendid or wide, would have done nothing towards eradicating the barbarism of Britain. That great work was the effect of our monastic institutions; for under an established religion the Arts are cherished, and all Nations must more or less prosper.

Had the Editor of this book collected the historical particulars of St. Alban's, little would have been wanting towards regular topography; this fault he may amend at some future period, and he has our sincere wishes for such an amendment.

* See some particulars of the Catalogue in Dibdin's Bibliomania, edit. 1. p. 48-9.

74. Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage.*
(Concluded from p. 335.)

The following exposition of the miserable consequences of debasing the coin, published by order of Queen Elizabeth, in 1560, is very luminous; and, unlike modern state-papers, intelligible, and free from an official pedantry which has been too much in vogue.

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"By continuance of this sort of base monies, although Almighty God hath given now of late years plentiful increase by the earth, for the which he is to be thanked, without any such plagues of scarcity as in our forefathers' time hath been read, when many hundreds and thousands of people have died for famine, yet the prices of all things growing or coming from the earth, hath immeasurably and daily risen, as all manner of grain, fuel, cattle, bestial, victual, wool, leather, and such like, and no remedy could be devised to amend the same, but to cause that the same base monies should be current for no more than they were in just value. For every man of the least understanding, by one means or other, knew that a teston was not worth six-pence, nor the piece of two-pence worth so much, and therefore no man would give gladly that thing, which was, and ever had been, worth six-pence, for a teston, but would rather require two testons; and so a thing being worth six-pence, was bought and sold either for two testons, or one and a half, which was in reckoning twelve or nine pence, and now every teston being brought to the just value, it must needs follow, that one shall buy of another hereafter that for four-pence-halfpenny, which was wont to cost six-pence. And when the teston shall be brought into fine silver, then shall all men be as desirous to sell any ware for such fine monies, as they have been loth and unwilling to sell any thing for the base monies, except they might have had twice as much of the base monies as they were wont to have of the fine, or else that for necessity they were driven to sell the same.

"By this means also, now that the base monies are brought to the just value, and that every man shall have fine monies for them, all poor people that lived of their hand labour, as well artificers in cities or towns, as labourers in husbandry, or men that took dayetall wages, either by land, by sea, or by fresh waters, and all mean gentlemen that lived but upon pensions and stipends, and all soldiers and serving-men, that lived upon solde (soldier's pay) and wages, shall have their pensions, stipends, soldes, and wages, now paid in good and fine monies, and therewith shall buy more necessaries for their sustentation than could afore be bought: who surely having heretofore after the rate of 20*s*., 26*s*. 8*d*., 5 nobles, 40*s*. 4 marks, 5 marks, 4*l*. 5*l*. 20 nobles, and so upward by the year, paid to them in these base monies, could not have so much victual, apparel, weapon, armour, horses, or such like, with the said stipend, by more than a fourth part, as they now shall have, because indeed the said base monies were of themselves no more worth.

"By this reformation also of base monies shall necessarily follow a more profitable account betwixt the monies of this realm and of other countries, and thereby the account, which by merchants is called the Exchange, shall also arise in estimation of the monies of England, in such sort as in former times hath been, and the foreign commodities thereby also be bought for easier prices, to the benefit of all such as shall use the same." iii. 25. seq.

Elizabeth and her Ministers entertained so high an idea of this recoinage, that a medal was struck to perpetuate the memory of it, as a great event.

We have now to mention another wise measure of her Majesty. When she first incorporated the East India Company, in 1600, she would not permit them

"To send the coin of the King of Spain, or of any foreign Prince, to India;" and ordered, "that no silver should be exported by her merchants, but only such as should be coined with her effigies and picture on the one side, and the portcullis on the other, of the just weight and fineness of the Spanish pieces of eight and pieces of four rials. Her prudent reason for this was, that her name and effigies might be hereafter respected by the Asiatics, and she be known as great a Prince as the King of Spain." iii. 81.

"During the Civil War, the Lords determined concerning plate, that if it was antient, the fashion of it, and the badges upon it were of more worth than the metal itself." iii. 224.

By statute of 18 Ch. II. c. 5, it was enacted, that bullion and coined money should be made par. The result necessarily would be that when the price of bullion rose, the crown could be melted into 5*s*. 6*d*.; and upon a glut of bullion, when the price fell, the crown would still bring 5*s*. This was not the only silly act, which passed in this reign. The single man, who appears to have understood the subject of the Coinage, is Sir Dudley North. Here lies the rub. It is plain, that when the price of bullion rises, the coin will, if fair, be melted or exported; and if debased, the consequences have been already detailed. The only remedy is an Assize, according to the price of bullion; and that this may be done, with respect at least to the smaller currency, without the least public evil, when bullion rises is evident, from a fact, in the memory of the existing

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existing generation. Dollar Tokens, issued by the Bank of England at five shillings, were raised, by simple advertisement of that illustrious body of Patriots, (for *they deserve* the appellation) to five shillings and six-pence. And with respect to Gold, the bullion plan of Mr. Ricardo acts upon the principle of adaptation to the market price. Whoever takes Bank of England bills for sums of any amount, is, of course, thus released from any subjection to loss by fluctuations in the price of bullion, which loss he would sustain by holding the same sums in coin, if he wanted them for use abroad. The issue of coins at a fixed value, without regard to the fluctuations of price in the precious metals, is only prevented from becoming a very serious injury by the Banking system; because that sustains the risk, of what is a folly *in se*, the affixation of a permanent value to an article of variable worth. Still an excessive issue of paper can only be controuled by an obligation to pay in specie; and, for those who are going abroad, and the pay of officers on foreign service, there ought to be a means provided for their obtaining readily such small sums in specie, as circumstances require; and such convenience ought to be in coin, because, otherwise the receivers might be subjected to taking the base money, if such existed, of the country in which they happened to reside, in exchange.

We cannot sufficiently commend the principle of Dean Swift, upon which the pattern of Q. Anne's farthings was struck, viz. making the obverse, a medal, commemorating national events (iii. 464.) It matters not, what the Edinburgh Review says about *the Dean*. It is founded entirely upon *private character*. He was that great Genius in Common sense and high reason, which Sir Isaac Newton was in Philosophy; the Voltaire of England, without his superficiality. Strength of thinking, as connected with knowledge of the world, have never been promoted by any Authors so much as Swift and Chesterfield. But decency, principles, and morals—very true; if reading a book and going to church are to be considered in the same light. But no. We read these Authors in order to strengthen our understanding, and enlarge our views of life: and if we have not principles enough to resist contamination, we are unfit to mix with the world, far more dangerous.

We now take our farewell of this valuable National work; with regret that its worthy Author did not live to enjoy the reputation he had so deservedly acquired*. From its form, for it cannot be expected that we should give an abbreviation of a Lex Mercatoria, or similar books, such abbreviation being of course a mere index, we could only give detached subjects. The Work is itself a library, and, in fact, a paper Bank of the Coinage, though not current in a pecuniary view; but one which says, upon as good security as the Bank of England, "I promise to pay" all the information which you can desire upon the subject of our National Money; and which no man can take without "value received."

75. *Sermons, Doctrinal, Practical, and Occasional. By the Rev.* W. Snowden, *Perpetual Curate of* Horbury, *near* Wakefield. 8*vo. pp.* 394. J. Richardson.

THESE Sermons, twenty in number, are what they profess to be; "Doctrinal and Practical" and the language of them, though well adapted to a village audience, is perspicuous and elegant.

In a neat Dedication to the Rev. Samuel Sharp (who had presented him to the Perpetual Curacy), Mr. Snowden says,

"My design has been to promote the cause of Christian faith, and Christian charity. Conscious that truth in general lies not in extremes, and that our holy religion was never intended to furnish matter for idle speculation, or fruitless controversy, but to improve the heart, and regulate the manners, I have assiduously endeavoured to exhibit, in the following Sermons, that sober and practical view of the doctrines of Christianity, which the peculiar complexion of the times seems imperatively to require, and which, I am persuaded, the authority of the sacred writings will abundantly confirm. This view, I conceive, is equally removed from enthusiasm on the one hand, and from lukewarmness on the other; and, of its correctness in the main, I desire a strong

* See a brief memoir of Mr. Rudge, and a notice of his publications, in Part I. p. 278.

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strong assurance, from finding in the ranks of its advocates and supporters, the venerable names of those great and good men,—a Barrow and a Tillotson, a Secker and a Porteus."

The Discourses are all good; but we are more especially pleased with the XIVth, "On the observance of the Sabbath, as a day of bodily rest, and of spiritual improvement."

76. *The Evidence of the Divine Origin of Christianity: as derived from a View of the Reception which it met with from the World; an Essay.* 8vo. *pp.* 104. Stockdale.

THE incontrovertible evidence of Christianity is this; that Phænomena cannot be explained under any other system. A good being cannot be the author of evil, but he must be that, if he created man with evil dispositions; the latter was therefore good in his origin, but to it was annexed the privilege of free-will, into which all moral evil is to be resolved. Upon the abuse of that free-will is founded the whole Christian system, and every other must make God the author of moral evil, which is absurd. The Work before us takes up the subject *after the fall*, when the corruption derived from the parent stem, by propagation among the offspring, produced what is called *Original Sin*, i.e. a natural depravity. This subject our Author treats learnedly and ably, and we think is very successful in one illustration in particular, viz. the vindictive bias of the human heart. We must own, that we annex very little value to the opinions of the heathen writers, not even Plato, concerning the soul and nature of man. Psychology is not to be accurately known by metaphysical reasoning. It must be derived from physiological views of the properties of life, and we do not think that the result of such an investigation will ever tend to the injury of the leading Christian doctrine. Man propagated evil *by eating a vegetable*, against doing which he was mercifully cautioned: and the sin was "breach of a positive command." Many silly jests have been cracked about the Mosaic account of the Fall, literally understood. But we beg leave only to ask, whether the poppy, hellebore, night-shade, or more especially that agreeable poison the vine, cannot now corrupt the physical and moral constitution of a man; and whether the pharmacopeia, as well as the known fact, that vegetables purify the atmospheric air, do not analogously vindicate the affirmation, that there *was* a *tree* of knowledge, of good and evil; for one we know of that does teach us much of the latter. Nothing is more plain, from philosophy and the art of medicine, that vegetables and a few minerals are the only things which have a powerful physical action upon man, so far as concerns alteration of his constitution; and if, as is manifest, they have a power over life and death, surely there might have been a particular kind which would deteriorate all his faculties, and disqualify him for propagating a healthy offspring. The properties which God has given to various vegetables, are full as wonderful and mysterious as those he has given to other parts of the creation; nor can it be logical to limit the divine action by our own ignorance.—We have said this because we think the physical actions of a *tree* of knowledge to be no more incredible than that of zinc, salt, and water, of which the Galvanick battery is formed.

77. *The Abbot. By the Author of* Waverley. 3 *vols. crown* 8vo. *pp.* 1066. Longman *and Co.*

A MORNING journal lately informed the publick, that no less than forty-seven hack-writers were at present without employ, in consequence of this Author's established reputation and that avidity for his productions which has banished less meritorious works from the closet: what the sentiments of certain publishers of novels and romances may be, we know not, but we consider the "paper-currency of Grub-street as rather on the decline." Various conjectures have for some time past appeared in the public prints, monthly as well as daily, concerning this same author, and even letters (whether true or spurious we cannot tell) have been pressed into the service: to us, however, the name is of little consequence; we have perused his successive works with pleasure, and without satiety. Still we are surprised that others have expressed no favourable opinion of

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of this production, and have even ventured to term it a *failure!* Such want of perception must proceed either from a narrow political bigotry, or a dearth of historical interest in the Reader; for it is necessary towards entering fully into the idea of the "Monastery" and the "Abbot," to have looked into the history of the period to which they relate, and that view should be by no means cursory.

The Dissolution of Religious Houses in Scotland was of a different nature to that in England, although they both derived their origin from the same source. Our author has studiously endeavoured to raise the monastic character with us, and far different is the impression left upon our mind by the benevolent portraits which he has drawn, from that produced by the venomous scurrility of Palingenius;

"Sed tua præcipuè non intret limina quisquam
Frater, vel monachus, vel quavis lege sacerdos.
Hos fuge, pestis enim nulla hac impia, nior, hi sunt
Fæx hominum, fons stultitiæ, sentina malorum."

As the subject has occasionally passed under review, we have endeavoured to shew that Monachism deserved a far different character; and we consider literature as deeply indebted to Mr. Fosbrooke for his elaborate work on that head. But the scene is now changed—the convents North of Tweed are to be explored, their inmates eulogized, and their system altogether vindicated; nor do we know of any person who has done so much towards this as Sir Walter Scott. Begging the question, which we have always been rather inclined to grant, that the "Scotch Novels" are from his pen, we must consider him as the chivalrous champion of the antient Religious, as well as the illustrator of their history: the prologue to the "School for Scandal" may furnish him with a motto,

"He'll fight—that's write—a cavaliero true,
Till every drop of blood—that's ink—is spilt for you."

We read of the Dissolution in England, and are taught to regard it as a National blessing; while in Scotland we witness its saddest consequences, and cannot but pity and regret the stern Vandalic spirit which agitated the Reformers; in France the conduct of the Huguenots was similar, but at home the abbies were granted speedily to the favourites of Henry VIII. who were by no means inclined to assist or even to suffer much damage in their new habitations. In the "Abbot" several interesting details are given of these ravages, and the feeling which they evince requires no comment.

The progress of the Reformation in Scotland was comparatively confined to the people, for we find that the Reformers struggled against the established Religion for about 30 years; their first martyr was the celebrated Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, who had embraced the tenets of Luther, and suffered for them with fortitude in 1527, at the age of 25. Without learning, however, the prevalence of the new doctrine could not be maintained for ever; a writer of authority has supplied a curious anecdote relating to this subject. The Earl of Cassilis, one of the nobility taken at the battle of Solway-Moss in 1542, was committed to the care of Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, where, having a natural inclination to literature, he soon became enamoured of the society of that excellent prelate, and of the society which he shared;

"The gentleness and benevolence of the Archbishop in particular attracted his esteem; and brought him to think more favourably of the Reformers, to whose opinions he soon became a thorough convert. Scotland had not yet received the tenets of the Reformation; and the Archbishop would often say, 'That when it should please God to enlighten that country, he hoped the intimacy which had subsisted between him and the Earl of Cassilis might not be wholly without effect.' And, in fact it proved so; for some years afterwards, when the reformed opinions got footing in Scotland, nobody contributed so much to establish them, as that noble man."—Gilpin's Life of Cranmer, pp. 69, 70.

The martyrdom of George Wishart, and the murder of Cardinal Beaton in 1546, are prominent in the annals of the Reformation: they were succeeded by a war, undertaken against the Protestants by the Queen-mother, which was ultimately unsuccessful, and

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and led the way to the downfall of the Hierarchy in 1560; when the younger Beaton, a man of very promising talents, who was raised to the see of Glasgow before he had reached his 25th year, rendered himself famous by preserving the records and literary treasures of his cathedral, and flying to Paris, he deposited them in the Scottish college there. At this period the monks of Kennaquhair are brought upon the stage.

"In many large towns the Monasteries had been suppressed by the fury of the populace; in other places their possessions had been usurped by the power of the Reformed Nobles; but still the Hierarchy made a part of the common law of the realm, and might claim both its property and privileges wherever it had the means of asserting them. The Community of St. Mary's of Kennaquhair was considered as being particularly in this situation. They had retained, undiminished, their territorial power and influence; and the great Barons of the neighbourhood, partly from their attachment to the party in the State who yet upheld the whole system of religion, partly because each grudged the share of the prey which the others must necessarily claim, had as yet abstained from despoiling the Halidome."—The Monastery, vol. III. p. 148.

The irruption of Sir John Forster in the last-mentioned tale, was productive of no immediate evil to the abbey, although its vassals perished in its defence; the presence of Moray was far more dangerous, as it led to a surrender of part of its lands. In this desperate situation, Boniface resigns his abbacy, and is succeeded by William Allan, better known to the novel-reader by the name of Eustace. We should like to see a history of the convent of Kennaquhair, with a list of its abbots, after the manner of Newcome, or Brown Willis, or, if biographical materials are scanty, of Tanner: for without these resources we know not what authority to assign to the imperfect series of the heads of that house. We hear occasionally of Ingelram, have seen out Boniface, and are told of the death of Eustace nearly at the commencement of "The Abbot:"—In this part of the story we were disappointed, we hoped to sympathize with him once more in some of his melancholy reflections, and to glow with admiration at his kindnesses.—Alas, poor Eustace!—he dies before the final ruin of his house, and we cannot but praise the humanity of the author, who spared that estimable man the pangs to which he would otherwise have been doomed.

With the exception of the merry Sacristan Father Philip, to whom we by no means object, we can find nothing to blame in the general character of the monks. The account of a meal which the author has given us, is in itself sufficiently curious to arrest the attention of those who are conversant with the manners of antient times. It may, however, suffice to glance at their mode of living:

"The Sacristan, more diffuse, enumerated the various acts of indulgence and kindness which the mild government of Abbot Boniface had conferred on the brotherhood of St. Mary's—the *indulgentiæ*—the *gratias*—the *biberes*—the weekly mess of boiled almonds—the enlarged accommodation of the refectory—the better arrangement of the cellarage," &c.

Dr. Henry gives us rather a different idea of English fare:

"Churchmen affected peculiar ceremony, and the Abbot of St. Alban's dined with greater state than the nobility themselves. His table was elevated fifteen steps above the hall, and, in serving his dinner, the monks at every fifth step performed a hymn. He dined alone at the middle of his table, to the ends of which guests of distinguished rank were admitted; and the monks, after their attendance on the Abbot was over, sat down to tables at the sides of the hall, and were served with equal respect by the novices."—History of Great Britain, vol. XII. p. 376, &c.

To return to the Abbey, Edward Glendinning, who in the latter part of the "Monastery" had been admitted as a brother, is advanced to the abbacy, by the style of "Father Ambrosius." This election, hurried and dangerous as it is, is interrupted by a ceremony, called the nomination of an "Abbot of Unreason;" (not dissimilar to that of the "Pope of Fools"* and the "Boy Bishop", in Salisbury cathedral)†: and the act, already forbidden by the Regency on pain of instant sequestration, serves

* In David's History of France, an account of the *Prince des Sots* is to be found.

† The learned John Gregory was author of an enquiry into this custom.

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but to accelerate the fate of the fraternity. Yet they proceed to elect a superior, true to their faith, and meritoriously fearless of the thunders of the Court. Such a spirit may almost vie with that of the Protestant Martyrs: as might be expected, the foundation is dissolved, the monks dispersed, and the Abbot Ambrosius is introduced to us in a soldier's garb, serving for a mere subsistence, while Boniface is converted into the gardener Blinkhoolie; a situation in which he appears more contented than in the chapel of St. Mary's, adorned with the mitre and crosier. We subsequently learn, that Ambrosius finds a safe retreat in a Monastery on the Continent, and dying with the reputation of sanctity, orders his remains to be deposited amongst the ruins of the abbey over which he once presided.

Such is the light in which this interesting novel has appeared to us, and we consider it as to little purpose to give an analysis of the whole: to such as have read it, it would be uninteresting, and no abridgment could do justice to such as have not. To say that we *like* it, would be scarcely expressing our opinion, we applaud it—and although actuated by feelings different from those of its readers in general, we believe that we have not regarded it in a wrong light. The part which relates to the beautiful and accomplished, but unhappy Mary, is worthy the pen of the professed historian; we have abstained from entering into the subject, as description would be little better than mutilation; the following extract, however, we proffer with pleasure; it relates to the fatal battle of Langside:

"The Reader must have long anticipated the discovery which the Queen's feelings had made before her eyes confirmed it. It was the features of the unhappy George Douglas, upon which death was stamping his mark.

"'Look—look at him well,' said the Queen, 'thus has it been with all who loved Mary Stuart! The Royalty of Francis, the wit of Chatelet, the power and gallantry of the gay Gordon, the melody of Rizzio, the portly form and youthful grace of Darnley, the bold address and courtly manners of Bothwell—and now the deep devoted passion of the noble Douglas—nought could save them—they looked on the wretched Mary, and to have loved her was crime enough to deserve early death! no sooner had the victim formed a kind thought of me, than the poisoned cup, the axe and block, the dagger, the mine, were ready to punish them for casting away affection on such a wretch as I am.—Importune me not—I will fly no farther—I can die but once, and I will die here.'" Vol. III. pp. 339, 340.

Some of our readers will perhaps complain, that the character of Roland Græme is but a resemblance of Halbert Glendinning while a youth, and that the similitude of Henry and Catherine Seyton is too strained. Dryfesdale affords us a dreadful portrait of predestinarian gloom; and Mary Avenel, now Lady Glendinning, possesses almost as much nothingness as can be desired: Adam Woodcock is a relief to the stateliness which surrounds him; Margaret Douglas of Lochleven can excite nothing but our detestation, while her son, the enthusiastic George, claims unlimited pity; he has already obtained his Queen's, and we are too loyal not to follow the example. But young Roland must not be dismissed so easily; of his constancy we entertain doubts; not to his love, for he is sufficiently faithful, but to his religion: as soon as the Queen has left Scotland, and the Abbot Ambrosius departed for the Continent, he becomes a Protestant without a parting qualm, is discovered to be the legitimate son of Julian Avenel, and marries Catherine Seyton—a Catholic! Of such easy transitions we do not approve; we have no objection, as the poet Cowper would have said, to a Catholic, *quia* Catholic, and like to see firmness in Religion as well as in Love and Loyalty. We see no regular conversion of this youth, and with that the change should be effected in a different manner, even if not from different motives.

T. T. M.

78. *The Retreat, or Sketches from Nature. A Descriptive Tale. By the Author of "Affection's Gift," &c.* 12mo. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

WERE we commissioned to look for Satan, when "walking about seeking whom he may devour," we should expect to find him embodied in the Sudbury, for there he assumes the form of an angel of Light; is all amiable, winning, and attractive. But there are also female instruments of corruption, Matilda in the Monk.

To

To such characters, which may be allegorically denominated beauties with stinking breaths, or as it is now more delicately phrased, smoky chimneys, does this instructive novel allude. A female Iago, by inciting distrust and using misrepresentation, contrives to inveigle a gallant married soldier into a net, whose fatal threads are as destructive as the dreadful tunick of the dying Hercules. She occasions the death of his lovely, elegant, and affectionate wife. The tale is enriched with scenery and historical characteristicks of Spain.—We often meet with original ideas in novels, worthy the attention of the philosopher. It is here said, "that feelings exquisitely alive to the opinion of the world, induce an alloy of selfishness, even in hearts naturally noble and disinterested. i. p. 100."

We conclude our remarks with the definition of the Work. This novel is simple in structure; not a game at blindman's buff, where various persons, after shoving and blundering are gradually unbandaged, and sit down sociably at the supper table; but the slow walk of a mourning widow to the parish church, the tidings of whose death are a few weeks afterwards announced by the passing-bell. Is there a religion of feeling? it is the fidelity of the wife, sanctified through suffering, into divine immortality by the broken heart of the widow.

79. Julia Alpinula; *with the Captive of Stamboul, and other Poems. By* J. H. Wiffen, *Author of* "Aonian Hours," *&c.* 8vo. *pp.* 230. Warren.

IT has afforded us no small gratification to observe, that the favourable opinion we felt it our duty to express on Mr. Wiffen's former work, has been fully ratified and confirmed, by the applauding testimony of several of our most respectable contemporaries. Of the Poems to which we now direct the attention of our Readers it is not too much to affirm, that they are calculated to realise those high expectations which the author's previous productions had led us to entertain.

Whilst the poetical republick is subdivided into a number of flourishing states, all of them more or less excellent, though each is distinguished by some peculiarity in its laws and institutions; the motions of the whole commonwealth seem to be influenced by the power and example of one mighty spirit—one *grand Monarque*, who, in the person of Lord Byron, continues to wield the sceptre of Aonia, with undisputed and majestic sway: and a writer of the present day would be but little regarded, who did not carry about with him some notification of his allegiance to this "reigning favourite." Even Wordsworth, whose poetical canons differ so very materially from those of the Author of "Childe Harold," has, in all his late productions, evinced that there are at least some points on which he concludes him deserving of imitation. Moore, Rogers, Maturin, Milman, Croly, and even Crabbe, appear to be of the same opinion;—for whatever originality may be conceded to them as to the general bent and bearing of their genius, it must be allowed, that they seem all occasionally to have caught inspiration from the sparkling castaly of Lord Byron.

The Author before us seems on several occasions to have culled for himself honey which, as it is of the same quality and sweetness as that provided in the banquet set forth by Lord Byron, may, by superficial observers, be subjected to the imputation of having been stolen *ready made*.

The volume which we have undertaken to introduce to our Readers, consists of two poems of considerable length; *Julia Alpinula*, and the *Captive of Stamboul*; with some verses on miscellaneous subjects, of infinite tenderness and beauty. The Work is dedicated, in some pleasing stanzas, to Alaric A. Watts, Esq. (see our Poetical department, p. 449.)

The story of Julia Alpinula, so touchingly alluded to by Lord Byron, in the third canto of Childe Harold, forms the subject of the piece, and is related in a style at once simple and pathetic. The incidents are nearly as follow:—Immediately after the assasination of the Emperor Galba, Vitellius caused himself to be proclaimed in his stead by the German Legions, which he commanded. He set out to receive the homage of the people of Rome; one of his Generals, Aulus Cecina, a man notorious for his cruelty and rapacity, was

was sent before him with an army of thirty thousand men. The Helvetians were ignorant of the death of Galba; whose cause they had embraced, and refused to recognise Vitellius. Their chief magistrate Julius Alpinus confirmed them in this resolution, and encouraged them to oppose the progress of Cecina by force of arms. After ravaging the country round, and entirely demolishing the town of Baden, Cecina arrived at Aventicum, and demanded that Julius Alpinus should be given up to immediate execution. His daughter Julia threw herself at the feet of this minister of murder to implore his mercy: he was inexorable, and the unfortunate Alpinus expiated his offence with his life. His daughter died soon afterwards of a broken heart. Of the epitaph which was found two centuries ago at Aventicum, Lord Byron has said, "I know of no human composition so affecting as this; nor a history of deeper interest: these are the names and actions which ought not to perish." It is as follows:

"Aventici
Julia Alpinula hic jaceo,
Infelicis Patris infelix Proles,
Deæ Aventæ. Sacerdos.
Exorare Patris Necem non potui.
Male mori in Fatis illi erat.
Vixi Annos XXIII."

Previous to entering on the business of his poem, the Author indulges in some very beautiful common places, from which we extract the following splendid description;—respecting the merits of which there cannot be a diversity of opinion.

"Time has but touched, not sealed in gloom
The turrets of almighty Rome;
The same deep stream which tossed of yore
The infants in their ark ashore *,
Whose power, since deified, has piled
This seven-hill'd city in the wild,
Yet in its yellow lustre roves
By marble halls and holy groves.
Yet on its mount, the pillared shrine
August, of Jove Capitoline,
Rich with the spoils which war translates,
The plunder of a thousand states,
Though grey with age or thunder's scars,
Looks in proud triumph to the stars.
Its portals passed, its thresholds trod
By white-robed Flamens of the God,
Ascended by its hundred stairs,
The rough Tarpeian yet declares
His fate who freed its fane too well,
Who vainly watched, and sternly fell.
Structures of piety and prayer,
Domes towering over temples, there
The busy Forum overlook,—
The scene where Junius Brutus shook
Fiercely his imprecating sword,
And smiled on liberty restored.
And here the Rostrum, at whose foot
Grief rose to rage, and rage grew mute,
As Pity dropt, or Passion flung
Honey or gall from Tully's tongue.
There, where the great and glorified
On marble pedestals abide,
With Gods that make the skies their home,
The vast Pantheon's pillared dome
Heaves into heaven. With shout and song,
As rushing cars urge cars along,
There the live Circus hums, and spreads
Its gladness o'er ten thousand heads,—
Sons of a race once armed with power
Omnipotent in danger's day,
And still commanding, though their hour
Of earlier worth has passed away:
Though wronged Camillus wars not now,
Nor Cincinnatus leaves the plough,
Motius a tyrant's wrath disarms,
Fabricius awes, nor Scipio charms,
Nor Regulus his pangs defies,
Looks back on Rome, and grandly dies."

The portrait of Julia, and her occupation as Chief Priestess of the goddess of Aventicum has much of sweetness and grace in it.

The omens which are represented as foretelling the calamities of the Empire are treated of in a very masterly tone of poetry.

"From Juno's shrine rose angry forms
Striding the winds, arrayed in storms,
And vanish'd with a sound more loud
Than thunder in a groaning cloud.
Night's planet wore the dark eclipse,
Earth shook its towns,—the sea its ships,—
Trees fell from hills, whilst on the wood
A summer calmness seem'd to brood.
Floods swept the streets, by day,—at night,
Came startling visions of affright,
To priests in their divining cell,
Which they in terror dar'd not tell."

Cecina's progress is well told.

"The strength of legions at command,
And battle's clarion in his hand,
His foot on Gaul, his lowering eye
Turned towards sunbright Italy!
The snows on Jura's hoary crest,
His terrible regards arrest,
His busy demon whisper'd there,
A glorious victim for a snare;
He heard and forward as he flew,
The loud rebelling trumpet blew!"

A spirited apostrophe to War was given in our last, p. 352.

We

* Romulus and Remus,—see Plutarch.

We must quote one more passage descriptive of the effect produced by a speech of Julius Alpinus on his hearers, and then we have done.

" A sullen hum like waves that roar
Afar, ere yet they break ashore,
From lip to lip crept murmuring on,
In the choak'd whirlwinds under tone;
Till one loud shout of rapture fills
The halls, and rolls along their hills."

The keeping is admirable throughout the whole poem; and the face of the country where the catastrophe occurs, is pourtrayed with remarkable accuracy. Although our Author's former volume led us to believe that the description of natural scenery was more particularly his *forte*; yet the poem before us has convinced us that he can also touch

" The chords of the deep heart
To feeling's tenderest issues;"

and that his powers of delineation are by no means confined to inanimate objects; but extend to the innermost recesses of the human breast. In addition to the commendation we have already bestowed upon Mr. Wiffen, we may remark, that the purest tone of morality and religion is kept up throughout the whole of his writings, and that no sentiment which the most fastidious votary of virtue could object to, has ever

" Sullied the lightest or least of his flowers:"

This of itself is no small praise; but coupled as it is with a vigorous understanding and a fine and delicate perception of real beauty, it ought to procure for him, " the poet's best reward."

" To be entombed in men's hearts and eyes [dead."
When all the breathers of this world are

80. *Remarks on the Necessity of conforming to Order, with respect to Clerical Vestments, and on the present dilapidated State of many Country Churches. In Two Letters. lately addressed to the Editors of two Magazines, by a Graduate of* Baliol *College*, Oxford. 8vo. *pp.* 32. Rivingtons.

" The Remarks on the Clerical Vestments appeared at various times in the Gentleman's and New Monthly Magazines: they are now collected and republished in the hope that, by drawing the attention of the Clergy to the subject, they may not only be the means of producing a Conformity to the Canons of our Church in this respect, but also give occasion for some abler pen to do justice to matters so important."

Though the facts stated in the " Tears of Jerusalem" (as the Second Letter is not improperly styled) apply more immediately to one particular Diocese, the arguments and recommendations contained in it are well deserving of general attention.

81. *Some Account of* Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire; *extracted from MSS. in the* Bodleian *Library. To which are added, Extracts from authentic Records concerning the Benedictines. By* James Giffard, *A. M. Vicar of* Wootton. *Printed at* Barton, *by* D. Greenwood. 8vo. *pp.* 64.

THIS little publication forms a curious link in Topographical research, as well as in Monastic lore; though the Compiler of it diffidently says,

" It is by no means intended for the learned Antiquary, who will find nothing here, but what he is well acquainted with; it is compiled for the use of my neighbours, and that of such travellers, as have a pleasure in viewing the remains of the religious houses." " I hope no person will, on account of what he may read in the following pages, look upon me as an advocate for monks, or monastical life."

" The great Monasteries were in fact like Universities. And had Edward VI. permitted our College of Thornton to remain under regulations similar to those adopted in the Universities, many persons of small fortune, living in remote situations, would have had reason to bless his memory; for to such persons, the sending and maintaining their sons at the Universities, is a very serious inconvenience."

" The life of a good monk was a life of piety as well as devotion; his employments were to feed the hungry, and attend upon the sick. He was, moreover, not an useless member of society at large; for he chronicled public events, and digested them into annals. And his indefatigable industry multiplied copies of books, when before the invention of printing, copies could not otherwise have been procured.—It was a monk who perfected the ecclesiastical computation. It was a monk called *Guy Arelin*, who invented the six notes in music, *ut, re, me, fa, sol, la.*"

The Abbey of Thornton upon Humber was founded, in 1139, by William le Grosse, Earl of Albemarle, for Black Canons of the Augustine order: and by a MS. preserved in the Bodleian Library it appears that

" In 1264, in the time of Abbot Derlington,

lington, a large granary was built, and much money paid to plumbers and glaziers employed about the Church and its windows, the cloisters, and the dormitory."

"After the suppression of the abbey, King Henry VIII. reserved the greatest part of its possessions for the endowment of a college, by him erected at this place, for a Dean and Prebendaries, to the honour of the Holy Trinity;—but this continued only to the first of Edward VI.; namely about five years, when it was dissolved, and the site granted in exchange to the Bishop of Lincoln. Since which period it has been sold to various persons, and is at present the property of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough, by whom and his family, its venerable remains have the fairest chance of being preserved, until time, the invisible destroyer, shall crumble it into dust."

82. *Legitimacy, a Poem: or Leonard and Louisa: a Tale for the Times.* By John Brown, *Esq. the Author of "Psycho," "The Stage," &c. cr. 8vo. pp. 46.*

WE have before had occasion to commend Mr. Brown's cleverness in Hudibrastic poetry; and we are now happy to exhibit his good sense and judgment. Speaking of elective monarchy Mr. Brown says,

"Whene'er electral monarchs have been tried,
The miseries of man have multiplied;
Rome's rulers were elected; mark their lives,
Scarce one to age, or honour'd death survives;
And the third Richard more of life-blood spilt,
To keep than to obtain his crown of guilt."
p. 22.

In short, there can be no doubt, but that under any other system, than that of Legitimacy, Europe would be perpetually deluged in blood. But politics, says Mr. Brown exquisitely, are,

"The bane of Temper and the tomb of Wit." p. 9.

And yet we will venture one more fine line,

"Choice *may* do right; Legitimacy must."
p. 26.

83. *The* Cheltenham *Mail bag; or Letters from* Gloucestershire. *Edited by* Peter Quince *the younger*, 12*mo.*

SINCE the publication of "The New Bath Guide," we do not recollect to have read any thing more entertaining than the present jeu d'esprit. The characters are well pourtrayed, and the language elegant, abounding with classical allusions; and, contrary to the modern practice, the satire is well applied, without malevolence or harshness. Rumour has ascribed it to a well known Poet, whose works have been long the admiration of the poetical world.

84. America, *an Epistle, with other Poems. cr. 8vo. pp. 72. Longman and Co.*

AN obscure member of Congress, in the heat of his impotent fury against Great Britain, wished "for the red artillery of Heaven to drive this fast-anchored isle from her moorings;" in consequence of which felicitous apostrophe, he was afterwards distinguished by the name of the *Red Artillery Man*, (p. 34.) This bitterness first originated in the unphilosophical, undignified, and foolish result (as if it was not inconsistent with business) which the higher orders, before the breaking out of the American War, lavished upon our humbler Transatlantic brethren. Wise men know, that iron is more useful than gold; and if they do not bring a plough into their drawing-rooms, they do not decry it. The poem before us (and it is elegant and pleasing) proceeds upon the same prejudice, as if it was possible to export the polish of the European drawing-room, in a farm-house kitchen; or if even improved Americans (in the general run) could be of higher character, than the shining brass candlesticks which ornament its mantle-pieces: but still they have the sterling carpentry, materials the heart of oak of John Bullism; and as to their vices, peculiar brutalities excepted, they are the common vulgarities of our peasantry, or the common rogueries and mercenary principles of our smugglers and peddling tradesmen. We are only more humane, from a greater commixture of gentry and educated people. Still, however, even in America, we have the finest flow of soul in the world—the Englishman over wine. Our Author says,

"When o'er the wine-cup fancy's wreaths were twin'd,
Their wit was eloquent, and hearts were kind."
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85. 1. *Reasons of the Christian's Hope, abridged from the Conclusion of Dr. Leland's View of the Principal Deistical Writers of England, of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.*—2. Leslie's *Short and Easy Method abridged.*—3. *The Evidences of Christianity, abridged from Dr. Doddridge's Three Sermons on that Subject.*—4. *An Apology for the Bible, abridged from Bp. Watson's Answer to the Second Part of Paine's Age of Reason.*—5. *The principal Parts of Bp. Butler's Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature; abridged by the Rev. Francis Wrangham. Sold at* York; *and by* Baldwin, Cradock, *and* Joy, London.—6. *The Internal Evidence of Christianity, abridged from Dr. Paley and Mr. Soame Jenyns.*—7. *The Inward Witness of Christianity, abridged from Dr. Watts's Three Sermons on that Subject.*

FOR these Seven excellent and well-timed Tracts, the Publick are indebted to the zeal and industry of the Rev. Francis Wrangham, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and Archdeacon of Cleveland. The object of the whole series, it will readily be perceived, is to give the external and internal Evidences of Christianity, from the best authorities, in the simplest form, for popular reading. They accordingly comprehend views of the mischievousness of Deism as a system, of the external Evidences of both Testaments, of the special objections to both (with solutions), of the irresistible argument from analogy, of the internal Evidence of the Gospel, and of the inward witness subsisting in the heart of the Believer. They have been distributed, we are glad to hear, by some provincial societies, in 12mo, in great numbers.

A very few copies have also been printed in octavo, as presents to the Archdeacon's particular friends.

86. *An affectionate Address to those Dissenters from the Communion of the Church of England, who agree with her in the leading Doctrines of Christianity. By* Samuel Wix, *A. M. F. R. & A. S. Vicar of* St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London. 8vo. *pp.* 16. Rivington.

WE heartily wish that the zealous labours of this respectable Divine may produce the effect for which they are intended; and join him in the belief "that many who are called Orthodox Dissenters, whose scruples at joining in Communion with us we deeply regret, are as anxious as we of the Church of England are, to maintain the essential Doctrines of Christianity."

87. *A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P. on certain Clauses in the Education Bills now before Parliament. By* S. Butler, *D. D. F. A. S. Head Master of* Shrewsbury *School.* 8vo. *pp.* 24. Longman *and Co.*

THE sentiments of Dr. Butler, on a subject which he is so peculiarly well qualified to give advice, cannot fail of being duly appreciated by the worthy Member with whom the Education Bills have originated, as well as by the Publick at large.

"I have now before me," Dr. Butler says, "copies of two Bills as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons, one of which, dated July 13, 1820, is entitled 'A Bill for better providing the Means of Education for his Majesty's Subjects;' the other, dated July 14, 1820, is entitled, 'A Bill for improving the Administration of Endowments connected with Education, and for the better fulfilling the intentions of the Founders thereof.'—I intend to make no observations on the former of these, and only mention it for the sake of distinguishing it from the latter, the final clause of which enacts that both these shall be construed together as one act.

"It is to some of the clauses contained in the second of these Bills, that of July 14, 1820, that I particularly beg leave to call your attention, because I conceive them likely to lead to *results* most unjust and oppressive to a very laborious and deserving, as well as highly useful class of society, the Masters of Endowed Grammar Schools in this kingdom, and also as most directly opposite to the principles professed by the Bill, 'the better fulfilling the intentions of the Founders of these Endowments,' and completely ruinous to the interests of literature.

"I have used the term *results*, that I may be clearly understood as not intending to cast any personal reflection on yourself, by the strong epithets which I am obliged to adopt when speaking of the consequences of these clauses. And I beg, Sir, once for all, plainly to disavow any intention of arraigning your *motives*, though I must in certain points highly disapprove of your *measures*. Even were I to conceive the former not of the purest kind, I hope I am above using violent and intemperate language; and I really pay you no compliment when I say that I think that your talents have already produced some, and, if duly modified, are likely to produce still more good.

"Having

"Having said thus much, which appeared due both to you and to myself, I will at once proceed, with your permission, to discuss the subject."

Dr. Butler's arguments, which are very ably and energetically enforced, relate chiefly to the three parties concerned in the second of these Bills.

"1. The Founder, or at least the representatives, who, acting for the founders, are supposed to have the same views and intentions:—2. The Masters:—3. The Public, i. e. the parents of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation, and their children."

89. *Observations on the Nature and Cure of Glandular Diseases, especially those denominated Cancer, and on the too frequent Use of Mercury; strongly recommended to the serious Consideration of every Individual: With a Detail of various Cases in which Cancer has been completely removed without the Use of the Knife. And, in an Appendix, two Cases: 1. Of Fissure of the Cranium. 2. Of Preternatural Enlargement of the Heart. By Charles Aldis, Surgeon and Accoucheur.* 8vo. pp. 116. Gallow.

AMONG the disorders which baffle the skill of practioners, Cancer may be pronounced one of the most formidable and distressing. Whatever, therefore, tends to the removal, or even the alleviation of this dreadful malady, is worthy of the most serious perusal. With this view, we solicit the attention of our Medical Readers to the work before us, which exhibits a number of cases, apparently well attested, where the extraction of Cancer has been accomplished without amputation. Prefixed to this tract, which is dedicated to Dr. Latham, President of the College of Physicians, is a Plate exhibiting the cancerous breast in its various stages of disease, extraction, and cure.

89. *An Address to the Inhabitants of* Bristol, *on the subject of the Poor-Rates, with a view to their Reduction, and the ameliorating the present Condition of our Poor. By* James Johnson, *F. S. A. Deputy Governor of the Corporation of our Poor for the years* 1817, 1818, 1819. 8vo. pp. 75. *Sold by all the* Bristol *Book sellers.*

MUCH useful advice may be found in this Address, not only by the Inhabitants of Bristol, but by those of every extensive parish.

The following remarks are of a general nature, and merit consideration:

"Daniel Defoe, the ingenious Author of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in a pamphlet which he published in 1704, speaking of Parochial Work-Houses in which manufactures are carried on, says, 'Suppose a manufactory of baize to be erected in Bishopsgate-street; unless a greater consumption can be found *for more baize* than was made before, for every piece in London there must be one made less in Colchester; and therefore this is not *an increase*, but a *transportation*, of manufacture.'"

"I cannot too strongly recommend Ministers, Church-wardens, and the principal persons in their respective parishes, to promote Friendly Societies; and, by becoming themselves Honorary Members, they would greatly benefit their poor Fellow-Parishioners, whilst they would at the same time contribute to the reduction of the Poor-Rates. Such Societies should be held in private houses: and with the Poor should rest the entire management of their own affairs. The funds should be vested in some permanent securities, and never lodged in the hands of an individual or company, however high their situation or circumstances in life. I know no means by which the morals of the lower classes would be so much improved, as by a friendly communication between the Rich and the Poor in their several Parishes; and this plan would greatly facilitate it. I apprehend, by far the greater number of Friendly Societies are held in Public-Houses, where the members attend to pay their subscriptions, and where they are obliged to spend something each night, by way of paying the landlord for his room and trouble; and I have reason to believe that such Societies do not originate with the Members themselves, but are established with a view of supporting the house in which they are held."

90. *Les Jeunes Femmes; par* J. N. Bouilly. *2 tom. 12mo. avec planches.*

MR. BOUILLY is already advantageously known to the publick as the author of the "Contes et les Conseiles à ma Fille," in which he endeavoured to direct the early years of the female sex until the time of marriage. In the present work it has been his object to advise them in the conduct of their families, and in all the relative duties of the wife and the mother.

The Tales are written in a lively and agreeable style, and we can safely recommend them to the perusal of those persons for whose benefit they were written.

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LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Nov. 3. The Seatonian prize for the present year is adjudged to Edward Bishopp Elliott, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College; subject, "The Omnipresence of the Supreme Being."

Ready for Publication.

The Theological Works of the famous Dr. JAMES ARMINIUS, now first translated into English from the Latin original, with an Account of his Life by Brandt.

Religious Education; containing Extracts from the Four Gospels.

Tea-table Chat; or, Religious Allegories told at the Tea-table in a Seminary for Ladies. By ROB. BURNSIDE, M. A. Author of "The Religion of Mankind."

Sepulchral Mottos, consisting of original Verses, composed for public adoption, as Epitaphs on Tombs and Gravestones. Also a Collection of appropriate Texts of Scripture for the same purpose. To which are added, Five Scripture Versions, intended to illustrate the poetic style of the prophetic writers.

The Legend of St. Loy, with other Poems. By JOHN ABRAHAM HERAUD.

Traits and Trials, a Novel, 2 vols.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Alfieri.

The Boys' School; or, Traits of Character in early Life. By Miss SANDHAM.

Preparing for Publication.

Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment, by the Countess of Derby, at Harefield Place, Middlesex, in 1602. From a MS. preserved in the Library of the late Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. With an Introduction and Notes, by Mr. NICHOLS; and an Appendix, consisting of interesting particulars relative to the Queen's two latest Progresses, her Sickness, Death, and Funeral.

A new Edition of the most interesting Portions of the "Elizabethan Progresses;" the original Work, in three volumes, 4to, being one of the *Libri rarissimi*. By Mr. NICHOLS.

The second and concluding Part of Antient Wiltshire. By Sir R. COLT HOARE, Bart. It will be confined entirely to the Roman period, and contain an exact Survey of all the Roman Roads and Stations, as well as the Villas, and tessellated Pavements, which have been discovered within the County. The Author of the above Work is also promoting the *modern* History of Wiltshire, and several gentlemen have taken upon themselves the description and history of different Hundreds in the County.

Vindiciæ Hebraicæ—A Defence of the Hebrew Scriptures as a Vehicle of revealed Religion; occasioned by the recent Strictures and Innovations of Mr. J. Bellamy; and in Confutation of his Attacks on all preceding Translations, and on the established Version in particular. By HYMAN HURWITZ.

The Automatical Camera Obscura; intended to convey to the Juvenile Mind, the knowledge of Scripture History. By the Author of "The Village in an Uproar."

A Christian Biographical Dictionary: containing an Account of the Lives and Writings of many of the most eminent Christians in every Nation, from the commencement of the Christian æra to the present period. By JOHN WILKS, jun.

The Geography of the New Testament, in the simplest Language.

A Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac, or Century of Notes and Remembrances concerning rare and valuable Books. By WM. DAVIS, Bookseller, and Author of the "Olio of Bibliographical and Literary Anecdotes and Memoranda."

Anecdotes and Characters of the House of Brunswick, illustrative of the Courts of Hanover and London, from the Act of Settlement to the youth of George the Third; including an original Memoir of the Electress Sophia; and a Journal, supposed to have been written by the unhappy Consort of George the First, the Princess Sophia Dorothea, during her captivity. By JOHN BROWN, Author of "Northern Courts," &c.

Memoirs of celebrated Queens of all Ages, alphabetically arranged. By MARY HAYS, Author of "Historical Dialogues."

Historical Sketches of the Highlands of Scotland, with Military Annals of the Highland Regiments. By Colonel DAVID STEWART.

A Collectanea Minora, containing the following Extracts; 1. The History of Joseph and his Brethren, and the Decalogue, from the Septuagint. 2. The Lord's Prayer, and other extracts from the New Testament. 3. Extracts from the Cyropædia of Xenophon, from the Dialogues of Lucian, the Odes of Anacreon and Tyrtæus. 4. The whole of the first Book of the Iliad. 5. Copious Annotations, explanatory of Phrases, Idioms, &c. 6. A Lexicon of all the Vocables that occur in the Extracts. By Professor DUNBAR.

Description of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the People of Dalmatia, Illyria, and the adjacent Countries. This Work will form the commencement of a Series intended to embrace all the nations of the globe, and to be denominated "The World in Miniature."

The Young Navigator's Guide to the Sidereal and Planetary Parts of Nautical Astronomy, being the practice of finding the

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the Latitude, the Longitude, and the variation of the Compass, by the Fixed Stars and Planets. By Mr. KERRIGAN, of the Royal Navy.

A detailed and embellished Prospectus of a new Work on Portraits, entitled "Physiognomical Portraits," containing specimens of the Plates and Letter-press, and exhibiting the finest proofs of British talent.

A Practical Treatise on the Nature, Management, and Improvement, of such rural Objects and Scenes as tend to beautify and embellish the Country Residences of the higher ranks. By Mr. PONTEY.

A Volume of Poems. By JOHN CLARE, the Northamptonshire Poet. Also a fourth Edition of his former Volume. Mr. Scriven is engraving his portrait from a beautiful picture by Mr. Hilton.

Anston Park, a Tale.

The prolific Author of "Waverley" has announced another Romance, entitled "Kennilworth."

The title of Lord Byron's forthcoming Tragedy is "The Doge of Venice." It is to be published, not acted.

We have heard with much pleasure that the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. has been solicited by several of the most distinguished characters in the empire, to publish the whole of his popular Works in two volumes, distinguishing the religious from the political subjects. The interest created by this gentleman's numerous writings throughout Great Britain, as well as Ireland, has been, we believe, unprecedented; sound in his principles as a supporter of the Established Church, a vindicator of the dignity of the Crown, and bold in his avowal of those principles, he has astonished and confounded the adversaries of both. Proceeding as Sir Harcourt Lees steadily is in this truly useful and honourable career, we anticipate the happiest effects from his great literary talents, at a time when the Press—that powerful instrument of good or evil—is brought into such alarming operation against religion and loyalty, in an empire which we once fondly hoped had been destined by the Providence of God for the propagation of civilization and Christianity throughout the globe.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE,
For the Encouragement of Indigent Merit, and the Promotion of General Literature. To consist of Honorary Members, Subscribing Members, and Associates.

The Class of Honorary Members is intended to comprise some of the most eminent literary men in the three Kingdoms, and the most distinguished female writers of the present day.

An Annual Subscription of Two Guineas will constitute a Subscribing Member. Subscribers of Ten Guineas, and upwards, will be entitled to privileges hereafter mentioned, according to the date of their Subscription.

The Class of Associates is to consist of Twenty Men of distinguished learning, Authors of some creditable Work of Literature, and men of good moral character; Ten under the Patronage of the King, and Ten under the Patronage of the Society.

His Majesty has been pleased to express, in the most favourable terms, his approbation of the proposed Society, and to honour it with his munificent patronage, by assigning an annual sum of one hundred guineas each, to ten of the Associates, payable out of the Privy Purse; and also an annual premium of one hundred guineas for the best Dissertation on some interesting subject, to be chosen by a Council belonging to the Society.

Ten Associates will be placed under the Patronage of the Society, as soon as the Subscriptions (a large portion of which will be annually funded for the purpose) shall be sufficient, and in proportion as they become so. An Annual Subscriber of Ten Guineas, continued for five years, or a Life Subscription of One Hundred Guineas, will entitle such Subscribers to nominate an Associate under the Society's Patronage, according to the date of their subscription.

The Associates under the patronage of the King, will be elected by respected and competent judges. The Associates nominated by Subscribers must have the same qualifications of learning, moral character, and public principle, as those who are elected, and must be approved by the same judges.

Every Associate, at his admission, will choose some subject, or subjects, of Literature, for discussion, and will engage to devote such discussions to the Society's Memoirs of Literature, of which a Volume will be published by the Society, from time to time; in which Memoirs will likewise be inserted the successive Prize Dissertations.

From the months of February to July, it is purposed that a Weekly Meeting of the Society shall be held; and a Monthly Meeting during the other six months of the year.

BIRTH-DAY OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

On the 29th of November some distinguished friends of taste and literature in Ireland, held a Meeting at Ballyna[illegible], to celebrate the anniversary of the celebrated Poet, Oliver Goldsmith; and also for the purpose of devising the most practicable means of erecting a pillar to his memory, on that fascinating spot, in Lissoy, which presented to his eye the most agreeable

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agreeable horizon in nature*. Unlike Swift, Congreve, and other ingrates, who either denied their country, or left no traces in their writings by which it could be ascertained, Goldsmith identified himself and his divine poetry with the localities of his natal spot—his inimitable delineations of which have elicited such universal feelings of admiration and delight. His memory, therefore, is well entitled to some public testimonial of regard from a country which derives so much honour from his birth; and we feel no doubt of the success of this laudable and spirited undertaking. We have been given to understand that it will not be necessary for any individual to subscribe more than a small sum, payable, in separate portions, on the two succeeding birth-days of the Poet; for it is reasonably expected that the subscription will be as general in Ireland as the feeling which has suggested it, in a country so remarkably distinguished for the literary taste and capabilities of its people. The Scotch have set us an example, very lately, by erecting a splendid pillar, near Dumfries, to the memory of Burns. The Bard of Avon has long been the idol of taste in England, where, in every village that can boast of having produced an eminent literary character, the spot of his nativity is pointed out with conscious exultation; but in Ireland, the only memorial of her Goldsmith—buried in a foreign land—of him whose heart, untravelled, still fondly turned to her—is his own old hawthorn tree in Lissoy, now nearly cut away by literary pilgrims, whose devotion to Goldsmith and his "Deserted Village," shame the apathy of a country which has left both without a mark of public honour for almost half a century.

Oriental Literature.

Mr. Demaune and Mr. Gaultier, Secretary Adjunct in the School of Oriental Languages, at a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, presented the result of a process, by means of which they have succeeded in imitating Oriental manuscripts, so as to deceive the most experienced eye. They have obtained certificates, signed by several Professors and learned Orientalists, which can testify the importance of their inventions to the study of languages, and to the progress of knowledge in the Levant. They have just published a prospectus, in which they announce the select works of Saadi, the most ingenious of the Persian poets.

Georgian Versions of the Scriptures.

By the correspondence of the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, attached to the Sixteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears that the manuscript translation of the Scriptures into the Georgian language, made by St. Euphemius, in the eighth century, is still preserved in the Iberian or Georgian Monastery, at Mount Athos, with many other Scriptural and Theological works in the same language. It is proposed to send some persons acquainted with the language to transcribe these important works.

Prize Question in Natural History.

The Academy of Sciences propose the following: "To follow the developement of the *Triton* or Aquatic Salamander, in its different degrees from the egg to the perfect animal, and to describe the change which it undergoes interiorly, principally in respect to its osteology, and the distribution of its vessels." The prize of the value of 300 francs. Memoirs to be transmitted before January 1, 1822.

Medical Prize Question.

A satisfactory answer not having been given to the question—"Can the existence of Idiopathic fever be doubted?" proposed last year by the Société de Médecine of Paris, it is re-proposed, the greatest latitude being given to candidates in the choice and developement of their opinions. The prize will be a gold medal of 300 francs value; but as a further stimulus, the Society will, if there be opportunity, award gold medals, of 100 francs value, to the Memoirs which may most nearly obtain the prize, and silver medals of emulation. The concourse will close on the 30th of September, 1821. The Memoirs written in French or Latin, to be sent, carriage free, before then, to the Secrétaire Générale de la Société de Médecine, Rue St. Avoie, No. 39.

Spanish Literature.

Before the late Revolution in Spain, there was at Madrid but one Gazette, with another Journal or two, occupied in announciations of ecclesiastical holidays, processions, &c. or the price current. At present, the list is little short of formidable. It comprises, 1. "The Gazette of Madrid." 2. "The Antient Journal of Madrid." 3. "La Miscellanea," published every fortnight: it opposes religious intolerance and political prejudices. 4. "Le Constitutionnel," in the same spirit. 5. "The Law:" in support of legal authority. 6. "The Publicist," supports the Constitution, and opposes despotism. 7. "The Courier, political and literary:" its contents are more miscellaneous than those of the other journals; which, however, do not wholly lose sight of Literature. 8. "The Bee-hive, or Colmena," exerts itself in favour of the unhappy and oppressed, in firm and determined lan-

guage.

* See a poetical Address written for the occasion, by the Rev. J. Graham, p. 448.

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guage. 9. "The Spanish Minerva." 10. "The National Minerva." 11. "The Palladium, or Patriotic Journal of the Societies of St. Sebastian, and of the Inn of Malta." This paper takes its tone from the Societies it represents: it is now less furiously patriotic than it was formerly. 12. "The Zealous Citizen." 13. "The Aurora:" this Journal records the proceedings of patriotic societies: it has been extremely personal; but is now less violent. 14. "The Conservator," constitutional and loyal. 15. "The Vigilant." 16. "The Sun" records accurately decrees and edicts. 17. "The Chronicle of the Arts." 18. "The Universal Observer" is distinguished by impartiality and moderation. 19. "The Messenger." 20. "The Economic Library," or Annals of Arts, Agriculture, and Commerce. Publications of this description have been for some time past popular in Spain: the present has been well received. 21. "Correspondence between two Friends of Liberty:" this paper discusses subjects too elevated for the popular mind. 22. "Letters by a poor little Pretender," was a work intended to tell truth ironically: the attempt supposes the author to possess much taste, much knowledge of life, and of popular errors and vulgar prejudices. The author has lately directed his attention to the support of other works. 23. "The Pretender's Companion." 24. "The Periodico-Mania" undertakes to castigate the other journals, and wonders at the liberty of the press, which tolerates them all. 25. "The Contra Periodico-Mania" vindicates the Journals, and their number.

Independently of all these periodical publications, the press teems with answers, apologies, and explanations relative to attacks, allusions, personalities, or errors, contained in the journals; and in competition with all these, crowds of sermons, discourses, and commentaries on the Constitution, press on the notice of the public. There is, indeed, a Censor of the Press appointed; but, at present, the office is extremely indulgent. The principal country towns also have their journals — Barcelona, Valentia, Saragossa, Cadiz, and Corunna.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Antient Tombs.

In removing the Library and clearing away the floor and book-cases that have so long encumbered the Lady Chapel of Exeter Cathedral, a discovery has been made of two antient tombs. The sculpture of both is early. They are placed in Gothic niches of much later date, and appear to be the lids only of sarcophagi, and to have been removed from some other station to that which they now occupy. The material is the Purbec marble. The most antient of them is the figure of a Prelate with a depressed mitre, a beard and mustachios; the two first fingers of the right hand pointing upwards, in the act of benediction; in the left hand a crosier. In spandrils, above the head, on each side, are cherubs. The feet of the figure and the crosier rest on two birds, which terminate in the centre with a single head, the face of which is human. The sides and ends are wrought into wide flutes, without fillets, like the fluting of the Doric column; the front is placed parallel with the niche, and the upper corner of the lid at the back inserted four or five inches into the wall. This tomb is on the North side of the Chapel. The other tomb is placed in a niche on the South side of the Chapel, immediately opposite that first described. This is likewise the figure of a prelate, and is carved in good style, and in much higher relief than the former. The arms and hands are placed in easy and natural positions on the body, over the staff of the crosier; the head or crook is defaced. The mitre of this figure is of a more recent form than the other; the feet rest on a chimera, carved in a style of spirit and beauty that would do honour to a period of more refined art. The head is that of a wolf, terminating the body of a serpent, branching on each side, and scrolling down the sides of the lid, and finally branching off into rich foliage, tastefully arranged by the feet of the figure, between which the head is seen.

Pompey's Pillar.

The inscription on the column at Alexandria, known by this name, which has long baffled the endeavours of the learned, has at length been completely deciphered. It proves that the column was dedicated to Diocletian, by Posidius, prefect of Egypt. No tradition informs us how it gained its old appellation. The following is the true reading:

ΤΟΝ ΤΙΜΙΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑC ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΝ ΠΟCΙΔΙΟC ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ.

"Posidius, Prefect of Egypt (has erected) the most honoured Emperor, the guardian deity of Alexandria, Diocletian the Invincible."

ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Lithography.

The silver medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. has been voted to Mr. Hullmandell, of Marlborough Street, London, for his communication relative to this useful art. Among other remarks, he observes: "The art of Lithography admits of many different styles; such as ink drawings, either by lines or dots, etchings on engravings, chalk, and imitations of wood-cuts, and of aqua-tinta. The only style, however, which has a decided superiority, is that of chalk, as I think no style of copper-plate engravings can give so perfect an imitation of original pencil drawings; whereas, from the natural tendency the stone has to imbibe the lithographic ink, it is impossible to obtain very fine lines, or any drawings which might not be executed with more ease by etching on copper. Very fine lines, and good imitations of copper-plate engraving, may be produced by engraving upon stone; but as it requires almost as much practice as engraving upon copper, the chief advantage of Lithography, viz. enabling an artist to execute his own drawings, is lost; to which must be added, the disadvantage of the great bulk and weight of the stones, which must always hinder a person from laying by engravings already executed, as can be done with copper-plates. Transfers upon stones, however, with regard to writing, are extremely useful; it has also been attempted with copper-plate prints, but they are but poor imitations of the original. The art of transferring writing upon stone is so very easy and simple, that I have thought it useless to offer any specimen of it. These considerations have led me to turn all my thoughts towards chalk-drawings; and it appears Lithography has been considered chiefly in that light, both in Paris and Munich.

"The stones proper for Lithography must be of a calcareous nature, pure, hard, and of a fine grain. They must imbibe both moisture and grease with equal avidity: on this is founded the whole art of Lithography.

"The chalk is a composition of grease, wax, rosin, soap, and black. The lithographic ink is composed of the same materials, but rather softer.

"The stone must be rubbed down with sand to a perfect level, after which it is ready to receive the drawing: when the latter is executed, a weak solution of nitric acid is thrown over the stone; this operation slightly corrodes its surface, and disposes it to imbibe moisture with more facility. While the stone is still wet, a cylinder, of about three inches in diameter, and covered with common printers' ink, is rolled over the whole surface of the stone; the wet part, of course, refuses to take the ink, while the chalk, being greasy, takes a portion of it from the roller. The stone is now ready for printing. The press consists of a box, drawn by a wheel under a wooden scraper, pressing on it with great power; after the first impression the stone is wetted afresh, again rolled over with the cylinder, drawn under the scraper, and so on. The same process is employed for ink drawings, except that the solution of aqua-fortis must be stronger, and the printing-ink stiffer."

Newly-invented Boat.

Some trials of a boat on a new construction have lately been made at Paris. In the second trial, the inventor placed himself, with his apparatus, below the platform of the Pont Neuf. He set out from this point at ten minutes before ten, having on board Mr. Dacheux, an experienced mariner, who took charge of the helm, Messrs. Marlet and Thibault, inspectors of the navigation, followed in another boat, to observe the operations. In twenty minutes at the utmost, he proceeded beyond the Pont Royal, after having passed and repassed under the arches, and landed opposite the Quay d'Orsay. There he made his land apparatus act, and roll the boat to the school of Natation, which was the end of his expedition.

The author of this ingenious discovery wished to prove, that by the aid of his machine, we may, with equal ease, roll on land and navigate on water, without the aid of the wind, or even of ordinary oars; and that the motions on both elements are neither interrupted, nor the velocity impeded. The whole secret lies in the moving power which makes it act, and remains constantly the same, except that the hinder wheel becomes the rudder when the boat is in the water. You may go with the wind favourable or against you; tack, ascend, or descend a river, at pleasure. The author asserts, that with a small decked vessel of this kind, it would be possible, in calm weather, to cross the channel rapidly, without fear of being overtaken by any boat.

Mr. Tucker, a gentleman who lately left Limerick for New York, has obtained a patent there for sweeping the streets by machinery. He is to perform the work of 40 men with two horses; to draw the machine up one side of the street and down the other; which is not only to sweep, but to collect the dirt in heaps to be carried away.

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SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG.

By the Rev. J. GRAHAM, *M.A.*

For the Anniversary of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, *celebrated at Mr.* Leed's *Inn in* Ballymahon, *on Wednesday the 29th of Nov.* 1820, *when a Subscription was set on foot to erect at* Lissoy *a Monument to the Memory of* Goldsmith. (See p. 445.)

NEAR eighty years are pass'd and gone,
The world turn'd upside down,
Since GOLDSMITH, mourning, and alone,
Forsook his fav'rite town;
On INNY's banks he bade adieu
To scenes of early joy,
And took, in tears, his farewell view
Of PALLAS and LISSOY.

And long and far o'er Europe wide,
The Bard compell'd to roam,
Let weal or woe to him betide,
His heart was still at home;
And from the spot he dearly lov'd,
But ne'er beheld again,
He felt that ev'ry mile he mov'd
"He dragg'd a length'ning chain."

When crossing o'er the "lazy SCHELD,"
Or "wand'ring by the Po,"
The thoughts of home his fond heart held,
His bosom fill'd with woe;
And when his charming Muse he found,
The sweetest of the Nine,
And sung of these dear scenes around,
The strain became divine.

"Now buried in another land,
Our tuneful GOLDSMITH lies,
No kinsman grasp'd his stiff'ning hand,
Or clos'd his dying eyes;
Consign'd to Death, that levels all,
He met an early doom,
And BURKE and REYNOLDS wept his fall,
And JOHNSON grav'd his tomb."

But, oh! foul shame on ERIN's ISLE,
The Isle he priz'd so high,
Where many a monumental pile
For others reach the sky;
No pillar proud proclaims his fame,
Or marks his country's pride;
No sculptur'd marble bears his name,
Or tells us where he died.

The Hero well deserves the meed
Of honour and renown,
But, oh, the Bard should be decreed
His lovely laurel crown;
Then let us all join heart and hand,
And time and thought employ,
To wipe the stigma from the land,
And consecrate LISSOY.

THE FORCE OF HOPE.

WHEN on the sea the vessel's toss'd,
And floats upon the billowy main,
Then all but cheering Hope is lost,
To reach the happy shore again.

And when on land, a mother keeps
The bedside of her darling child—
Looks if the suffering infant sleeps—
She, but for Hope, grows desp'rate, wild.

Hope shall the wearied breast renew:
Assuage our sorrow and our care:
Speak comfort, if our hearts are true,
And with its influence charm despair.

TARQUINIUS.

DISCOVERY BETTER THAN CONQUEST.

THERE are, who love in Hist'ry's page to read
Of battles fought, and thousands made to bleed;
Of cities, fam'd for arts in ev'ry age,
Sack'd and destroy'd by some mad warrior's rage;
Of ripen'd harvests wasted on the ground,
And Plague and Famine stalking all around!

And some there are, who turn with sighs away
From scenes replete with havock and dismay—
Their pleasure in the Arts of Peace they place—
In all that benefits the human race.

What's "Philip's warlike Son?" high-sounding name!
Is not COLUMBUS cherish'd more by Fame?
On Asia's plains *that Prince* destruction hurl'd!
COLUMBUS brought to view an Unknown World!
And COOK and PARRY shall, in future days,
Be more than Philip's Son, a theme of praise.

Φιλοφρων.

THE IDLY BUSY.

'Till seven at night he cannot dine,
Nor eat his meat, nor drink his wine;
'Twould disarrange his active powers,
And waste some of his precious hours.
And what is his employment, say?
He does just nothing all the day.

CHARADE.

MY first is a right merry fellow,
My second is part of his wig;
The whole is the name of a bird,
Seen nearer the stream than the twig.

E. W.

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THE

THE COTTAGER.

HAPPY the swain whose guileless breast
With conscious virtue warmly glows,
Who sinks with placid thoughts to rest,
Unvex'd with cares—unhurt with woes.

Who seeks the fragrant vale at morn,
And whistles to beguile the way;
While many a spangle decks the thorn,
And many a warbler hails the day.

Who cheerly toils till fiercer skies
The panting hills and vallies feel,
Then to some shady corner flies,
And grateful makes his humble meal.

There no repining thoughts intrude—
He knows that much remains undone,
So springs to work with strength renew'd,
Nor ends but with the setting Sun.

Then at the eve, when labour's o'er,
And to his cot, fatigued, he's come,
His smiling partner at the door
Welcomes her much-lov'd husband home.

His sportive children dance around,
Then fondly climb their father's knees,
And tell their joys in lisping sound,
Scarce understood, but sure to please.

And when the homely board is spread,
To him they hold their little hands,
And ere he eats, are duly fed,
As age and appetite demands.

Then gather'd round their humble hearth,
While crickets chirp an eveping lay,
With social chat and harmless mirth
The moments sweetly glide away.

And when they all retire to rest,
The day is clos'd with praise and prayer:
Say, then, is not the Peasant bless'd,
Who leads a life so free from care?

HUNTINGDONIENSIS.

TO ALARIC A. WATTS, ESQ.

By J. H. WIFFEN.

I HEAR a voice in this deep hour
Of midnight; it is true, my friend,
That unsubstantial things have power
The settled spirit's strength to bend,
And to our aspirations lend
The mystic key of smiles and tears;
A shaken harp—a gust of wind,
Can thus unlock within my mind
The spells of vanished years.

I hear the' inhospitable rain
Against the illumined casement beat,
With somewhat like a sense of pain,
That the ripe woodbines, young and sweet,
Which over-arch this summer seat,
Should on insurgent winds be driven,
When June, if only for *their* sake,
Should send her fine stars forth to make
A blue and brilliant heaven.

Perchance it has been ours to view
With a like promise, like decay
Of powers, that freshly as they blew,
Were worn by pining griefs away.
However it be—whate'er the sway
With which my spirit droops, I cast
A mournful eye on figures fled,
Those apparitions of the dead,
The Passions of the Past!

Mine were rich visions of the bright
And beautiful! sweet thoughts that ran
Through many a change, and made Delight
In all—the bounteous bride of man;
A fascinated eye—whose scan
Was fix'd in overwheening quest
On angel-forms that go and come
With sympathy, that make their home
The enthusiast's virgin breast.

The hills—the woods—I trod with awe,
I peopled solitude with dreams
Of Oread, Dryad, Faun, and saw
Naiads by brooks and babbling streams;
Whilst solemn and romantic themes
And antique fables, swarm'd around
By Greek or Tuscan Prophet pour'd,
From lyric strings, and I ador'd
In strong entrancement bound.

I gaz'd within the glass of Hope;
I saw her dazzling suns, and laid
My hands upon her telescope
To grasp the images display'd:
It shiver'd at my touch—betray'd
And baffl'd, from her world I drew;
Each wonted impulse lost its force,
From sorrow, as a slight resource,
To Poesy I flew.—

She acts no false dissembler's part,
Her accents, merciful and mild,
Fall sweet upon the wounded heart,
As Beauty's o'er her weaning child.
Amid her valleys, green and wild,
At summer-eves loose loitering,
With daring hand I sought to strip
Some flowers that bore a kindredship
With day-dreams of my spring.

When gather'd, they were soon thrown by,
The lightly won are lightly lost,
And sorrow has a wayward eye
That soon forgets what pleas'd it most.
Of what remains I ill can boast;
In hours of gloom and mental strife,
Thou cam'st across my solitude,
(Apollo to a wintry wood)
And warm'd the leaves to life.

These reliques thus, with grateful heart,
To thee, dear Alaric, I bring,
To whose fine hand the Nine impart
The concords of a sweeter string;
Familiar access to their spring
Of starry visions thou canst vaunt;
Enough for me if not denied,
A chance-brought votary by thy side
To tread their hallowed haunt.

Woburn, June 23, 1820.

IVth

GENT. MAG. *November*, 1820.

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IVth OF MALACHI VERSIFIED.

FOR, lo! the day shall surely come
Which shall the proud of heart consume;
The rolling earth shall cease to run,
And with a furnace heat shall burn;
And evil hearts that will not yield
Shall be as stubble of the field:
The day that comes shall prove their worth,
And burn the wicked from the earth;
For thus the Lord, my wrath I'll launch,
And smite with fire-bolt root and branch.

But unto you that eschew ill,
And fear the God of Israel still,
Let those bright healing beams be given
Of Righteousness, which come from Heaven;
Thy mounting souls shall forth and live,
And as the stall-fed calves, shall thrive:
Then shall the wicked, and the proud,
Like dust beneath thy feet be trod,
In that great day when I the Lord
In clouds shall execute my word.

Let not the law of Moses fail,
But let my statutes still prevail;
As when on Horeb's mount he stood,
And took the mandates from his God.
In flames of fire they did appear,
And Israel own'd her laws with fear.
Behold! 'ere I fulfil my doom;
'Ere this great dreadful day shall come,
Elijah with a prophet's voice,
Shall bid your troubled souls rejoice:
Children shall bow at his command;
And wrathful sires relenting stand:
Subdued by inspiration strong
That flows like honey from his tongue.
Contention, strife, and broils shall cease,
And every breath shall whisper peace;
Lest in my vengeance I reverse
Their bliss, and smite them with a curse.

JUNIUS.

HORACE, Book II. Ode XVI.

To Grosphus.

FOR ease, the seaman tempest-wreck'd
Implores amid th' Ægean storm,
When stars no more his course direct,
And clouds conceal the moon's pale form.

For ease, the warrior Thracian prays,
Furious 'mid the battle's roar;
For ease, the Median, skill'd to raise
The quiver and the bow in war.

Ease, Grosphus, never to be sold
For gems, for purple, or for gold.

For neither riches, nor the power
Of Consul, can for one short hour
Remove the tumults of the mind
Around the vaulted roof they fly,
The Cares, that hov'ring in the sky
Remain unalter'd, unconfin'd.

How blest the man in whom we see
His Father's plain frugality;
Not fear, nor avarice e'er shall steep
In restlessness, his balmy sleep.

Why seek we, when so short our time,
To fly ourselves to foreign clime?
What exile ever leaves behind
The terrors of a guilty mind?

For care attends the bark on high,
Equals in speed the horseman foe,
Swifter than the stags that fly,
Swifter than the winds that blow.

The mind from present pain at rest,
Should spurn all future thought or care,
And temper with her smiles despair—
Nothing is altogether blest.

Achilles died a warrior's death,
Tithonus lingering spent his breath,
And future time perchance to me
May give, what it denies to thee.

The bleating flocks, the lowing kine,
And the loud-neighing steed is thine,
And thine the wool right royally
Doubly dipt in purple dye.

The fates have not unkindly given
Content to me beneath the heaven,—
A little farm for humble use,
The spirit of the Grecian muse,
And scorn, for malice, which the low
On unassuming worth bestow.

SONNET

On the Death of a Skylark at the latter end of April.

APRIL in smiles had clad the rosy morn,
The brilliant East unbarr'd her golden gate,
High in the air the fluttering Lark was borne,
And sang, unconscious of approaching fate.

With eager eye the watchful Gunner stood,
And mark'd the Warbler, as he wing'd his way
In wanton flights above the waving wood,
Chaunting loud welcomes to the op'ning day.

He sunk—and hov'ring o'er his grassy nest
Hail'd his lov'd offspring with a father's pride;
The fatal tube was levell'd at his breast,
And near his young the bleeding parent died.

Reflect! O Man, as soon Death's certain dart,
Unheeding thee, and thine, may pierce thy bounding heart.

ORLANDO.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Oct.* 27.

The *Attorney General* commenced his address to their Lordships. He implored their Lordships to extend to him their indulgence. It would not be his duty to appeal to the passions of their Lordships in support of the Bill. This field had been opened to his learned friends on the opposite side. They had availed themselves of all that brilliant declamation, learned illustration, and apt quotation could afford, to the fullest extent; but for him was reserved (the more severe feelings), to examine with care the facts proved, and the evidence by which they were supported, on which alone he was satisfied that their Lordships would feel it to be their duty to decide. In examining the evidence, his learned friends had artfully (when he said artfully, he meant most judiciously) called out particular facts to make them a subject of comment, while they most carefully kept the leading features of the case out of view. He begged to recal to the recollection of the House what those leading features were. The first of them was that a person of the name of Bergami had been taken into the service of her Majesty, in a menial capacity at Milan, in the year 1814. That in a few months, without any apparent cause—without any reasonable pretence, except that licentious intercourse which was charged in the Bill (and which he trusted he should satisfy their Lordships beyond all doubt had taken place), that man had been advanced in the most extraordinary manner. He was found on terms of the greatest familiarity with her Royal Highness; and this intimacy continued without diminution until she arrived at the opposite shore on her way to England, when he was dismissed — not dismissed her service, but to a seat which the Queen had provided for him at Milan, her regard for him continuing the same, though she had not dared to produce him in this country. These facts his learned friends had not attempted to contradict. The evidence of what had passed at Naples had been examined solely with a view to what he (the Attorney General) had stated in his opening speech; and then because the facts had not occurred exactly as he had described them, though substantially proved, they were said to have been overthrown. What had happened at Naples? It had been proved, that on her Royal Highness's arrival the arrangement of the bed-rooms was altered, and that a room had been prepared for Wm. Austin, who had till then slept in the chamber of her Royal Highness, while Bergami, who had previously slept with the other servants in the suite of her Royal Highness, was removed to an apartment which had a private communication with that of the Princess. This arrangement took place on the night when her Royal Highness returned from the opera, when the exclusion of W. Austin from her room, and the introduction of Bergami into the apartment which had been described, connected with the other facts proved in evidence, led directly to the conclusion, that on that night the adulterous intercourse had been commenced. With respect to her Majesty not getting up so early on the morning after going to the Opera, Sicard was called to contradict Dumont in this particular, but totally failed. Mr. Williams had stated that he would call a witness to disprove Dumont's depotition respecting the state of the beds at Naples. But where was this witness? The next case proved by Dumont was her meeting Bergami in the corridor one night, in his shirt, walking towards her Majesty's room; and stated that, when retiring from her Majesty's room, on opening the door, she saw Bergami advancing from the other end of the corridor. She instantly made her escape, as she called it, and when she had escaped, she heard the lock of the door turn so as to exclude the interruption of any person. The learned gentleman called their Lordships' attention to the evidence of Lady C. Lindsay, with respect to what took place on the journey from Rome to Civita Vecchia. The contiguity of the bed rooms of the Princess and Bergami at Genoa and Milan remained fully proved, as did also the alterations of the cabins on board the Leviathan. It had been strongly contended, that there was no impropriety in these parties sleeping together under a tent. In the 19th century it was gravely argued that impropriety and guilt were not to be inferred in such a situation, that Princesses might sleep with their menial servants under the same tent, without impropriety or guilt, because they were not undressed. The learned gentleman proceeded to show, that it would have been as easy, and infinitely more proper, for the Countess Oldi, Dumont, or Mariette, to have slept under the tent. The learned gentleman

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gentleman next pointed out to their Lordships various passages in Carrington's evidence, which he contended, must be considered as gross contradictions and evasions.

Oct. 28.

The *Attorney General* resumed his Speech this morning. He commented on the Order conferred on Bergami; on the Diploma; on the familiarity between him and the Princess at Barracina, as stated by Gally, who swore that they took delicate morsels together, and that he saw Bergami go up to the Princess and give her a kiss. These, he said, had not been disproved. — The Attorney General then stated, that the evidence of Hownam and Vassali did not invalidate, but positively confirmed that of Dumont relative to the Princess and Bergami being in the bedroom together at Charnitz, when the Princess was partly undressed. The learned Counsel next adverted to the important evidence at Carlsruhe. Holding that the fact was as Barbara Kress swore—that the Princess and Bergami were sitting on a bed, he with his arm round her neck, this was a proof indisputable (according to Mr. Brougham's own concession), that an adulterous intercourse must have existed between them. The Attorney General proceeded to animadvert on the evidence of Ragazzoni, the bathing in the Brenta, the dance of Mahomet, the balls given by her Majesty at the Barona, which balls were even defended by the Counsel for the Queen.

The *Solicitor General* addressed their Lordships, and proceeded at considerable length to comment on the evidence for and against the Bill. The elevation of Bergami in a few months from the rank and station of a menial servant to that of a Baron, a Knight of Malta, a Sicilian Nobleman, and Chamberlain to her Royal Highness, was in itself unexplained, and it remained a proof of extraordinary attachment on the part of her Royal Highness. He contended, that the evidence of Sir W. Gell, Mr. Craven, Sicard, and others, went to prove that his manners never were those befitting a rank or station superior to that of a menial.

Oct. 29.

The *Solicitor General* resumed his Address. He dwelt upon the evidence of Mr. Craven, particularly that part of it which related to the caution given by that gentleman to the Princess, "not to be seen walking with Bergami." Also the transaction at Catania, where the Countess Oldi was heard by Mademoiselle Dumont endeavouring to pacify the crying child, the first great fact in this case; where Dumont saw her Royal Highness in the morning, coming from Bergami's room, with the two pillows under her arm; where her Royal Highness started at finding that she was observed, and passed on to her own room. If this was not clear evidence of an adulterous intercourse, he could not tell what was evidence. The learned Counsel then proceeded to animadvert at considerable length on the indecent conduct of the Queen; adverting to various occurrences which had been noticed by the Attorney General; and condemning the mode of defence pursued by her Majesty's Counsel.

The House then adjourned to Thursday.

Nov. 2.

After the order of the day had been moved, the *Lord Chancellor* commenced speaking. In the beginning of his Speech his Lordship defended the mode of proceeding, after which he thus continued: The way in which their Lordships should look at the question was this:—Whether, laying aside all testimony that could be suspected, and taking together the evidence which was unsuspected on the part of the prosecution, and the testimony in answer, with the negative evidence, or want of evidence, which might have been produced—does or does it not support the allegation of an adulterous intercourse having existed between her Majesty and Bergami? He had so put the case to himself, and it did appear to him—he was sorry to say it, but he could draw no other conclusion, than that there had been an adulterous intercourse between her Majesty and Bergami. His Lordship did not care although the whole evidence of Majocchi and Dumont were discarded—he would only ask their Lordships to accompany him while he took a short survey of the circumstances attending her Majesty's voyage to the Holy Land. Who went on board the polacca with her Majesty? Schiavini, Hownam, Flynn, Austin, Countess of Oldi, &c. If the simple issue which their Lordships had to say was, whether her Majesty and Bergami had slept under the same awning or not, could any man have a doubt as to the result of the evidence? In the first place their Lordships had the evidence of Gargiulo the Captain, and Paturno the Mate of the vessel. No other observation had been made on the evidence of these persons, except that they had been paid a large sum of money as a compensation for coming here. In his opinion that was a matter of little or no consequence. There was no compulsory process to bring them to this country; and it was well known that foreign witnesses were never to be procured unless liberally paid. The

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The fact of sleeping under the tent was one thing, and the existence of an adulterous intercourse another. In coming to a conclusion on this point, their Lordships would look to other circumstances—the fact of the contiguity of the beds at almost every place where her Majesty sojourned—to the extraordinary circumstance of the elevation of Bergami, and all his family—and particularly to the introduction of Bergami's sister, the Countess Oldi, as her sole Lady of Honour. They were always to keep in mind, that ocular evidence of the adulterous connection was not to be looked for; it was enough that there were such circumstances as led, in every reasonable mind, to the inference of guilt. The Noble and Learned Lord proceeded to animadvert with acuteness on the evidence of Lieutenants Flynn and Hownam, as contrasted with the evidence for the prosecution, as to the circumstances on board the polacca. Why had not Schiavini been called? He it was who gave the orders to Garguilo and Paturno; and if they could be contradicted, he was the man to do it. Could there be found in the evidence the slightest trace of necessity? But, supposing there had at any time existed a necessity, what was the meaning of having the tent shut up at different periods of the day, and when the weather was calm—when there was not a breeze? Where was the necessity of having the tent closed then, with the Queen and Bergami inside? Now, if their Lordships would look to the case at Aum, making what allowance they pleased for the necessity on board the polacca, what necessity existed for the regulation at Aum? What possibly could be the necessity for the introduction of a person into the tent, inclosed by another tent, in the latter of which Theodore Majocchi and another servant slept at each side? There was no *wind* there that rendered the presence of Bergami necessary, there was no *heeling*, no *towing* of the ship up and down, to command his attendance upon his mistress. As to the evidence of what took place at Scurgaglia, he considered that irreconcileable with truth in many parts, and therefore he dismissed it altogether from his memory. So also with respect to Trieste. When he heard of the distribution of the transactions there into six days, and found that the Queen had not been there half the time, he altogether dismissed that case from his mind. But then there was Barbara Kress, who had spoken to circumstances to which there had been no contradiction; except the evidence of Vassali was considered such—and that evidence was rather strange, for he had not said a word in opposition, until the Counsel for the Queen had helped him to fill up the vacancy. Vassali's evidence he looked to with great jealousy. Now, as to Catania: taking all the witnesses together, and coupling all that passed at Aum, in the polacca, and at Carlsruhe, with what occurred at Catania, no inference could be drawn from such a chain but that an adulterous intercourse had taken place.

Lord *Erskine* contended that there was no ground for proceeding by a Bill of Pains and Penalties, since the charge against her Majesty was a high crime and misdemeanour, for which she might have been tried by constitutional means. As this had not been the case, if he believed the Queen as guilty as from the evidence he believed her innocent, he would vote against the Bill, because an unconstitutional mode of proceeding was adopted, where a constitutional one was open. I must, said the Noble Lord (Erskine), soon terminate my life; but happy shall I be if I die advocating those great constitutional principles, the vindicating of which, in early life, raised me from the rank of an humble individual. The Lord Chancellor had stated that the fact of adulterous intercourse was the only one to be considered. He denied this. The Noble Lord then proceeded to read the preamble of the Bill, and to comment on the gross indecencies with which she was charged for some years, and in various countries; and yet this sweeping accusation had dwindled down to a charge of her sleeping on deck on board a polacca, attended by her chamberlain, and this only sworn to by two witnesses, who did not even declare that they had any suspicion of a criminal intercourse having taken place. It would be observed, too, that there had been no mystery about her Majesty's conduct—no impression of that sort had been produced. [Here the Noble Lord exhibited symptoms of strong indisposition, and a pause of a minute or two took place. His Lordship then attempted to resume, but after a few words, sunk down as in a fit. He was caught in his fall by some of the Peers near him, the windows were opened, and a glass of water brought: but his Lordship continued so ill, that he was obliged to be borne out of the House by Mr. Baron Garrow and (we believe) Earl Grey.]

Lord *Lauderdale* now proceeded to address their Lordships. He did not ask for a direct evidence of the perpetration of the act of adultery; all he asked, was such evidence as would satisfy any man of plain common sense. Was there, then, such evidence? He was most decidedly convinced there was. He had never known in any case a combination of circumstances so strangly leading to the conclusion of guilt. The Noble Lord here proceeded

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proceeded to recite and comment on the circumstances of Bergami's elevation, as proved by the evidence for the defence. His Lordship laid particular weight on the caution which Mr. Keppel Craven had presumed to give to her Majesty, as to being seen walking with Bergami, when he was in the situation of a courier. The Noble Lord next directed the attention of their Lordships to the introduction of so many persons of Bergami's family into the service of her Majesty. The appointment of the Countess Oldi to the situation of sole Lady of Honour, was most powerful evidence of guilt. Then there was the change in the apartments on board the Leviathan. It would be recollected that Lady Charlotte Lindsay said, that in the Clorinde her Royal Highness's female attendants slept near her; but on board the Leviathan, the most suspicious arrangements had taken place, and Captain Pechell refused to sit at the table, in consequence of the fact that this courier, who had waited at table on a former occasion, had been dignified to a seat at it. Captain Pechell had acted by this refusal in a manner highly creditable to himself. The Noble Lord then animadverted on the testimony of Lieutenants Hownam and Flynn, whom he designated as two perjured witnesses, and who contradicted each other. Bergami's titles were next the subject of remark; and the Noble Lord thought the whole of these circumstances weighed much in the consideration of the guilt or innocence of the Queen. The case of Aum was the next he would notice; and it was in the evidence of Majocchi and Dumont that the Princess and Bergami slept under the tent; and altho' Hieronimus, Schiavini, Austin, and all the Knights of St. Caroline were there, not one of them had been called to contradict their statement. He had gone much into the examination of the evidence, not from any weight which he thought his views of it might have, but that the country might know the grounds on which he gave his vote.

The *Earl of Roseberry* could not reconcile it to his honour and conscience as a Juryman to give his assent to the passing of the Bill. He implored their Lordships to ponder well the effects which the passing of the Bill might probably have: to view it not only as a question of justice, but of expediency. If any doubt—if the least doubt existed on the minds of their Lordships—if there was any deficiency in the evidence, the benefit ought to be thrown into the scale for the defendant.

Lord *Redesdale* thought the proof was full, complete, and absolute. He could not conceive how there could be a doubt on the subject in the mind of any reasonable man. He had considered the evidence attentively—he had re-examined it over and over, and his impression was, that the case had been more fully proved than ever any case in which a contrariety of opinion existed. He proceeded to consider the proceeding in a constitutional point of view. He thought it surprising that a Bill of Pains and Penalties should be objected to as an unconstitutional measure, when the whole Constitution of the Country depended on one—the exclusion of the Stuarts by the Act of Settlement. All Divorce Bills were in fact Bills of Pains and Penalties. His Lordship illustrated his view of the case by a number of references, and having concluded exactly at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

Nov. 3.

Earl *Grosvenor* commenced an address to their Lordships by observing, that he had throughout this painful proceeding paid the most undivided attention to all which had been submitted, and the result of his attention was a determination on his part to say "not content" to the second reading of this Bill. *(Hear, hear!)* It was impossible, he said, not to have observed, that the Noble and Learned Lord Chancellor had endeavoured to take an unprejudiced view of the question, and to hold the balance of the scale even. With respect to the erasure of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, he must say this, that whether it was done by the Archbishop of Canterbury, bringing the book before the King, or in what other manner he did not know; but if he (Earl Grosvenor) was the Archbishop of Canterbury—*(laughter)*—and that he was sent for on such an occasion, and ordered to strike the name from the Liturgy, he should have thrown the book in the face of the person who asked him, sooner than have complied with the order.

The *Earl of Harewood* said, that much of the evidence had been contradicted, much stood on loose grounds, but other parts, he was sorry to say, stood on a firmer foundation. The effect of the whole was, he must say, calculated to create a strong suspicion respecting the subject of their inquiry. He was convinced that the effect of passing such a Bill would be this, that it would cause the greatest discontent among the people of the country. If any thing could be calculated more than another to create a false impression, it would be the passing a measure which was intended to hold out the Queen in a degraded view to the country. His vote was grounded on the inexpediency and impolicy of the Bill. *(Hear, hear!)*

The Earl of *Donoughmore* observed, that if the Noble Lord (Earl Harewood) thought the Queen not innocent, he should propose

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proposed some measure, which he in his judgment the case called for; but he had contented himself with opposing the Bill, and refraining from proposing any measure in its substitution. His Lordship, after some further observations, concluded by declaring, that he felt it his duty on this occasion to say, "Content" to the motion that this Bill be read a second time.

Earl *Grey* maintained, that to support charges such as were adduced against the Queen, there ought to be clear, unequivocal, and irresistible proof. The proof ought to be derived from witnesses who were above all suspicion; and in proportion as the rank of the accused was high, and the threatened penalties severe—in proportion as the proceeding was new, anomalous, and extraordinary—a departure from all form and precedent—the evidence ought to be of the most unimpeached character. If their Lordships could believe the testimony of Majocchi, Dumont, and Sacchi, there was an end of all doubt, and the fact of adultery was completely proved. But all his Noble Friends who had preceded him had agreed that the evidence of these witnesses was to be completely discarded.

The Earl of *Liverpool* expressed his firm opinion that no possible motive could be assigned for the promotion of Bergami, except the disposition to criminal indulgence, which influenced the conduct of her Royal Highness towards him.—Adjourned.

Nov. 4.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that upon the whole of the evidence, up to her Royal Highness's arrival at Augusta, in 1816, there was such a mass of testimony, not only not entirely contradicted, but partially admitted, that a moral conviction must be brought to the mind of every unprejudiced man, of the existence of an adulterous intercourse.

Lord *Arden* and Lord *Falmouth* opposed the second reading of the Bill, and Earls *Harrowby* and *Lauderdale* spoke against the divorce clause.

Lord *Ellenborough* said, "the solemn inquiry into the conduct of the Queen has taken place, and we are now arrived at that point in which it becomes our duty to adopt such measures as, considering the evidence that has been produced, may be most just to the parties, and most conducive to public morals and public safety. When I voted for an inquiry into the conduct of the Queen, I certainly expected that her guilt would have been so evident, so clear, so incontestible, that it would be impossible not to vote for the Bill. I also thought that public opinion would change, and that the public voice would call upon us to pass this Bill.—I cannot declare the Queen innocent; but I cannot consent to say she is guilty! Several allegations against the Queen have been proved, and I cannot give my vote for the Bill when a great part of the evidence has failed. I must also declare, that I feel great unwillingness in passing any Bill, against which there is in the public mind a great, and almost universal objection. I certainly regret this feeling in the public mind. This is a great question of public morals and of national character, one that was calculated to make an impression on the public mind, by fixing infamy and guilt. But, considering the situation in which the Queen stands with the public, to pass this Bill would be deemed an act of such violence that it would not produce the necessary effect, but a re-action. I vote against the Bill, because I think it would be injurious in its consequences; but I must at the same time observe, that we should not suffer the conduct of her Majesty, as proved at your Lordships' Bar, to pass without severe censure. A Queen of England is exalted above all the rest of her sex. We neither require talents nor exertions from her; but she is required to be a model of female virtue! But there is no man of any party, who has heard the evidence, but must come to this opinion, that the Queen is one of the last women in the country whom a man of honour would wish his wife to resemble, or his daughters to imitate.—*(Hear, hear!)* "I give my vote against the second reading of the Bill," said Lord Ellenborough; "but I at the same time must say, that the House ought not to separate without expressing a strong opinion as to her Majesty's conduct, founded upon the untouched parts of the evidence."

Lords *Ashburton* and *Erskine* strenuously opposed the Bill; and Lord *De Dunstanville*, Lord *Manners*, and the Duke of *Newcastle* supported it.—Adjourned.

Nov. 6.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* pointed out several inconsistencies and contradictions in the evidence, and strongly deprecated the introduction of Bills of Pains and Penalties, as contrary to the principles of the Constitution.

The Duke of *Northumberland* said, "I feel it my duty to state my conviction, that, in a long course of indecent familiarities, adultery has been committed by the Princess of Wales with her servant Bergami. With this impression on my mind, I never can consent that such a person shall perform the functions of Queen of this realm, or be at the head of female society in this chaste and moral country. I feel no hesitation in saying, that I shall give my vote for this Bill as it now stands."

Lord *Howard*, the Earl of *Enniskillen*, Lord *Calthorp*, the Marquis of *Stafford*, Earl of

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of *Grantham*, and the Earl of *Bleasington*, strongly opposed the second reading of the Bill; and Lord *De Clifford*, Lord *Gosford*, and the Duke of *Athol*, supported it.

The Duke of *Somerset* condemned the whole of the proceedings respecting her Majesty; and allowing the fullest extent of evidence, he could not see that a sufficient case had been made out for a Bill of Pains and Penalties.

Lord *Grenville* thought that, looking to the sudden elevation of Bergami, and such facts in the case against her Majesty as had been admitted, or had been proved by unimpeached witnesses, there was a mass of circumstantial evidence, such as, before a jury, would be held sufficient in 999 out of 1000 cases, to establish the charge of adulterous intercourse.

Lord *Rosslyn* said, the charge was for a long period of adulterous intercourse, and yet not a single fact of adultery had been proved. In judging of the polacca, their Lordships were not to consider the circumstances of sleeping under the tent, as if it were a room in a house, where the fact would necessarily imply guilt. His Lordship, after some further observations, concluded by stating his determination to oppose the second reading of the Bill.

A division then took place, when there appeared for the second reading,

Contents 123
Non-contents..... 95

Majority.....28

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Nov. 7.

Lord *Dacre* rose to present the following Protest, on the part of her Majesty, against the decision of their Lordships the preceding day:

"CAROLINE REGINA,
"To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The Queen has learnt the decision of the Lords upon the Bill now before them. In the face of Parliament, of her family, and of her country, she does solemnly protest against it. Those who avowed themselves her prosecutors, have presumed to sit in judgment upon the question between the Queen and themselves. Peers have given their voices against her who had heard the whole evidence *for* the charge, and *absented* themselves during her defence. Others have come to the discussion from the *Secret Committee* with minds biassed by a mass of slanders, which her enemies have not dared to bring forward in the light. The Queen does not avail herself of her right to appear before the Committee; for to her the details of the measure must be a matter of indifference; and, unless the course of these unexampled proceedings should bring the Bill before the other branch of the Legislature, she will make no reference whatever to the treatment experienced by her during the last 25 years. She now, most deliberately, and before God, asserts that she is wholly innocent of the crime laid to her charge; and she awaits, with unabated confidence, the final result of this unparalleled investigation."

On the motion of Lord *Dacre*, the Address was received, after some animadversions from their Lordships.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Bill, a considerable discussion ensued on the respective clauses. The Archbishop of *York* opposed the divorce clause, as well as the Bp. of *Chester*, Lord *King*, Bp. of *Worcester*, and several of their Lordships. The Abp. of *Canterbury*, the Bp. of *London*, the Bp. of *Llandaff*, and others, supported it.—Adjourned.

Nov. 8.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Bill of Pains and Penalties, the Archbishop *of Tuam* declared his determination to vote against the third reading, if the divorce clause were retained. After several Noble Lords had spoken at considerable length, the House divided, when it was carried by 129 to 62, that the divorce clause should stand part of the Bill.

Nov. 9.

Lord *Shaftesbury* then brought up the Report of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, and the amendments thereon read by the *Lord Chancellor* a first and second time.

Nov. 10.

The Duke of *Bedford* contended that, in the whole catalogue of charges against her Majesty, there was not one of the slightest importance supported by credible testimony.

The *Lord Chancellor* repeated his reasons for coming to the conclusion that her Majesty was guilty.

The Bp. of *Chester* condemned the language which he had heard used with regard to his Majesty in the course of these proceedings. One Noble Lord (Grosvenor) had said, that had he been Archbishop, he would have thrown the prayer-book in the King's face; and a Counsel at their Lordship's Bar had presumed to liken the Sovereign, who now presided over this great nation, to the most abominable and atrocious tyrant of antient history. (*Hear, hear.*) He would be bold to say, that, in future times, the pages of our history, which detailed the acts and conduct of George IV. would bear

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bear a comparison with those of the brightest periods of the reigns of the most eminent Sovereigns which had preceded him. He felt it necessary now to state the reasons which would guide him in the future progress of this Bill. He voted for the second reading of the Bill, convinced of the moral and legal guilt of her Majesty. He had opposed the divorce clause in the Committee on religious scruples. He was thus placed in a singular situation. He could not oppose the third, upon the grounds which induced him to vote for the second reading. He could not support the third reading of the Bill, which contained the divorce clause. When their Lordships came to a decision, therefore, he should withdraw himself, and not vote at all.

Lord *Erskine* combated the arguments of the Lord Chancellor, and concluded with solemnly assuring the House that, if these were the last words he had to speak, he did not consider the evidence given at their Lordships' Bar as establishing a proof of her Majesty's guilt.

The Duke of *Grafton* and the Marquis of *Donegal* spoke against the Bill, and the Marquis of *Huntley* in its support.

The Bp. of *Gloucester* said, he should vote against the Bill on account of the divorce clause, which was inconsistent with the general tenour of the Christian Religion, and with the standing orders of the House, which were founded upon the principles of impartial justice.

Lord *Alvanley* and Lord *Darnley* would vote against the measure, as not being supported by evidence.

Lord *Ellenborough* opposed it, because it did not contain the promised modifications, but observing, that among the peculiarities of the case was this, that the strongest evidence of her Majesty's guilt was to be derived from her own witnesses.

The House then divided; when there appeared for the third reading 108, against it 99. As soon as the state of the division was announced,

Lord *Liverpool* said, he could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure, and it appeared to be the opinion of the House that the Bill should be read a third time only by a majority of 9 votes. Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of Peers as the second, he and his colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the Bill, and to send it down to the other branch of the Legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their Lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. He should accordingly move, that the question that the Bill do pass, be put on this day six months. [The most vehement cheering took place at this unexpected declaration.]

The Duke of *Montrose* said, he should oppose the motion for throwing out the Bill. He was convinced of her Majesty's criminality, and should never look up to her as Queen.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the House adjourned to the 23d inst. the day the Commons were to meet.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Nov.* 23.

This day the Lord Chancellor entered the House, about ten minutes before two o'clock. The Lords Commissioners (being the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Bathurst) took their seats before the Throne, when the Lord Chancellor directed the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to require the attendance of the other House in this, in order to hear his Majesty's assent by Commission to a certain Bill, and also to a Commission for proroguing the present Parliament.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod soon returned to the House, accompanied by the Speaker and several Members of the Commons; when the Right Hon. Gentleman took his station at the Bar.

The *Lord Chancellor* then informed both Houses, that the Lords Commissioners were empowered to declare and notify the Royal Assent to a Bill, agreed to by both Houses, for the Relief of Robert Earl of Harborough, from certain disabilities which he had incurred by sitting and voting in Parliament, not having first taken the requisite oaths.

The above Bill was passed in the usual way.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Lord Chancellor* then informed both Houses, that his Majesty had been pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, for proroguing the present Parliament, from Thursday, the 23d of November instant, to Tuesday, the 23d day of January next, then to be holden in the City of Westminster; and which Commission they would now hear read.

The above Commission was immediately read.

The *Lord Chancellor* then declared, that by virtue of the Commission they had just heard read, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, the Lords Commissioners were empowered to prorogue this present Parliament to Tuesday the 23d of January next.

The Speaker and the Commons then withdrew from the Bar, and the House soon after broke up.

No alterations have at present been made in the arrangements below the Bar, which were fitted up during the Queen's trial.

FOREIGN

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FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Louis XVIII. has received the congratulations of the King of England, and several other Sovereigns, on the birth of the young Duke of Bourdeaux, who, with his mother, the Duchess of Berri, continue to do well.—The anniversary of the death of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette was celebrated at Paris on the 16th ult. with the usual solemnity. The Duke and Duchess of Angouleme attended the solemn ceremony in the church of Saint Denis.

Three persons, named Gravier, Bouton, and Legendre, have been found guilty of exploding a petard under the windows of the Duchess de Berri, during her late pregnancy, in order to cause her to miscarry—Gravier and Bouton have been condemned to death. The King has signified his intention to remit the capital punishment.

A Royal Proclamation to the constituent body throughout France recommends to them such a choice of Deputies at the present election as shall best preserve the monarchy from the assaults of faction, and secure to France the continuance of freedom, peace, and prosperity.

From the *Moniteur* it would appear, that the peasants of France are by no means eager for the military service in that country. A royal ordinance is issued against such recruits as shall mutilate themselves to escape from serving; and provides that they shall be incorporated in the company of pioneers.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Madrid of the 20th Sept. state, that on the 18th the Cortes agreed to the abolition of the privileges of the Phillippine Company. In the Sitting of the 19th, the 69 Ex-Deputies, who, on the King's return to Spain, signed the manifesto against the Constitution of the Cortes, were decreed to be deprived of all honours, dignities, pensions, and employments, and were also declared to have lost the confidence of the country.

The King of Spain, as appears by an article from Madrid of the 23d of October, has ratified the decree for the suppression of the monasteries. It is said to have cost his Majesty a severe struggle before he could agree to the annihilation of this branch of the old institution of despotism; but good sense and reflection at length prevailed, and he sacrificed a favourite prejudice, with princely magnanimity, to the publick opinion. The event was immediately announced by the Ministers to the Cortes, and confirmed the confidence which the nation has, from recent circumstances, learned to place in the Sovereign. A report has been made on the public services of the leaders of the Revolution, by the Committee of Compensation; and it has been recommended that those distinguished men should be rewarded out of the property of the monks, before it could be applied to the discharge of the national debt. The memorable remonstrance of the Minister-General of the Capuchins has been reported on by a Committee, who have declared it to be seditious, irreligious, and criminal. The Prelate who subscribed it is likely to be summoned to the bar of the Cortes.

The Spanish Cortes are proceeding with activity in the course of elementary legislation. The monopolies of salt and tobacco are to cease on the 1st of March 1821. The new loan for 200,000,000 reals (50,000,000 francs), contracted for by the house of Hubbard and Ardouin, has been sanctioned by 126 votes to 27; a majority unexpected, as we have been informed, by the Government. The law on the liberty of the press has been adopted with very few amendments.

Letters from Lisbon of the 16th ult. inform us, that Marshal Beresford arrived at Lisbon, from Rio Janeiro, a few days previous to that date, in the Vengeur, 74, Capt. Maitland. His arrival caused a considerable sensation in the Portuguese capital. The Government stated, that in the existing circumstances of the country, they could not possibly permit Marshal Beresford to land. Lord Beresford, together with several English officers of the army of Portugal, has returned to England.

The intelligence from Portugal describes the public affairs to be going on most cordially under the new system.

ITALY.

On the 1st ult. the Neapolitan Parliament was opened by the King in person; and a long discourse was delivered by the Vicar General, in his Majesty's name, containing a sketch of the position in which the kingdom appeared to stand, and of the objects which would require most immediate attention. An affectionate address of thanks was immediately voted to his Majesty. General Pepe then resigned into the King's hands his commission of Commander in Chief of the Army; the occasion for which it had been granted having ceased on the meeting of the legislative body; after which the Royal Family left the assembly.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in Naples on the 7th ult. announcing the surrender of Palermo. On that day General Pepe

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Pepe took possession of the forts. A general pardon was published in the name of the Prince Vicar General, and the affairs of State returned to their ordinary course. The troops who had been taken prisoners in Palermo on the first revolt, to the number of 450 men, rejoined the royal standard. In the course of the negociations between the Neapolitans and Palermitans, it came out that the following are among the secret provisions enacted by the Congress of Vienna; viz. that the union of the Two Sicilies is guaranteed to his Neapolitan Majesty—that he is to continue to exercise his antient sovereignty, and that no Representative Government can be established in Italy.

We have more recent news from Naples of some importance.—General Pepe's treaty with the inhabitants of Palermo has been rejected by the Neapolitan Parliament, as degrading to the nation, and declared void—Pepe has been recalled, and Coletta, with 6000 men, ordered to reduce the Palermitans to unqualified obedience.

SWITZERLAND.

Apprehensions are entertained, that the spirit of revolution is making rapid progress in Switzerland. All its machinery is represented as in full motion at Zurich, Basle, and other principal cities of that interesting country.

GREECE.

By advices from Corfu, dated October 12, we receive the interesting information, that the emigrants from Parga, whose treatment, notwithstanding the small and obscure spot they occupied, has excited the sympathy of the whole civilized world, have received from Ismael Pasha, of Janina, a formal invitation to return to their native country. They are offered, in the name of the Sultan, full security and protection, and, on certain conditions, the restoration of all their property. They are understood to be waiting the result of the deputation they have sent to Constantinople, before taking their final determination. Ali Pasha, their old enemy, it appears, still holds out against the Turkish power, in the fortress which is situated in the Lake of Janina. His fall, however, is considered as inevitable.

GERMANY.

The Paris journals mention, on the authority of intelligence from Vienna, that the Emperor Alexander arrived at Troppau in the evening of the 20th ult. and was received with great military pomp. The Austrian Emperor was there before him; and a formidable train of secretaries, ambassadors, &c. was in attendance. The conferences about to be held would relate, it was generally imagined, to the affairs of Spain, Portugal, and Naples.

By recent advices from Troppau and Vienna, it would appear that the Emperors of Russia and Austria are at length determined to act hostilely against Naples, with the view of putting down the new Government established there. A confederation of States in Italy is also said to be resolved on, with the Emperor of Austria at its head; and a Maritime Confederation under the guidance of Russia.—Lord Stewart, the English Minister at Troppau, is said to have addressed a Note of great importance to the different Ministers, which may be supposed adverse to the proposition of the two Imperial Potentates. France is further stated to have presented a Note to the Congress in favour of Naples, and the King of Spain to have offered to his relative, the King of Naples, an auxiliary force of 30,000 men. Of the disposition of the King of Prussia nothing is known; his Ministers at Troppau declined sanctioning the measures of Austria and Russia without the presence and approbation of their Sovereign.

POLAND.

The intelligence from Warsaw is so far important, as it shows, that there is a political spirit in Poland alive to the rights and interests of the country, and bold enough to resist, without dismay, the propositions of the Imperial Government, when they appear to be at variance with the public welfare. The Diet assembled at Warsaw debated with much warmth, for three days successively, the subject of the criminal code recommended by the Russian Ministers, and finished by rejecting it almost unanimously; 120 being against the law, and only three in its favour. The objections principally turned on the want of security to the general freedom of the subject, which was visible throughout the whole code, and more especially the absence of any provision for a trial by Jury. The Emperor, according to some accounts, was anxious to conciliate the Poles on this occasion, by listening to the arguments against his own ministerial *projet*.

The Emperor closed the Diet on the 13th of October, with a speech, in which his Majesty evinces a feeling of displeasure at the general conduct of the Members during their Session. The Marshal of the Diet addressed the Emperor in an exculpatory oration; wherein he ascribed the reluctance of the deputies to accept at once the new penal code on the ground that more time would be essentially necessary for coming to a just decision on that subject, than was allotted for their deliberations by the royal pleasure.

ASIA.

Two persons professing to be Christians, and natives of Persia, have been lately travelling in India to collect charitable contributions. The Rev. Messrs. Kelhoff

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holf and Sperschneider, the Missionaries at Tanjore, from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, were so well satisfied, after examination, of the truth of their representations, that they gave them a testimonial to that effect. Their names are, Lucas John, aged 40, and Joseph John, aged 23. Their native town is Chosrabad, in the province of Hedesbegan, in Mesopotamia. It contains about 700 inhabitants, who are all of the same community. They are the offspring of antient Jewish Christians, and are now suffering greatly under the government of Persia. The number of these Christians amounts to about 10,000. They have an archbishop and three bishops. The former resides at Mosul; one of the bishops at Chosrabad; another at Meredeen; and the third at Diorbekir. By the Mohammedans they are called Nazarenes, and Syrians by the Arabs; but among themselves, Ebrians, or Beni Israel; which name denotes their relation to the antient Jewish Christian Church, as does also their present language, being very like the Hebrew. They have no connexion whatever with either Greek or Roman Churches. They hold the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, and the Gospels and Psalms are taught in their schools. These two men seem honest and simple, and well acquainted with the truths of Christianity, though quite deficient in reading and writing.

Letters from Madras state, that a dreadful storm was experienced on that coast on the 8th of May. All the small vessels in the port and vicinity, without exception, were wrecked; and it is supposed 1000 men were drowned.

AMERICA.

American Papers state, that a dreadful fire at Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, has ravaged a tract of country 100 miles in length and 17 in breadth.

Notwithstanding the silence of the Madrid Papers, it appears almost certain, that the Florida treaty (made, it will be remembered, by Mr. Onis, and to which, last year, King Ferdinand withheld his sanction.) has now been ratified. By this treaty the United States obtain legal possession of the whole of East and West Florida.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres furnish particulars of a dreadful storm experienced there on the 24th of August; by which many vessels had been lost, besides coasting craft, sloops, &c. engaged in the river trade, and their crews drowned. At a village on the coast, 50 people were also drowned in their houses by the overflowing of the river. The private letters state, that, up to the 8th of August, tranquillity reigned at Buenos Ayres; and that Alvear and Carrera, the *soi-disant* leaders of the federal party, had sustained so complete a defeat from the citizens, that they had been deserted by all their followers. Both these chiefs contrived to effect their escape.

Advices from Spanish America state, that the envoys of Morillo had remained only ten days at Angostura, and that the truce was only for a month; and a letter from La Guayra of the 6th August states, that hostilities had been renewed on the 4th; the cry and motto of the inhabitants being, "War or Independence."

Madrid accounts of the 26th ult. state, that General Morillo was, at his own request, to be allowed to return to Europe; and that he was to be succeeded by General Latorre.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Oct. 16. This evening, a most dreadful fire broke out in the premises of Mr. William Spooner, an honest and industrious farmer, at *Lynn*, Norfolk, which in a very short time consumed all the hay, corn (nearly the whole crop), and all the implements of husbandry, a sow and six pigs, with a variety of other articles. The injury amounts to the sum of 666*l.* 13*s.*

Oct. 29. At *Wootton House*, near Aylesbury, the seat of Earl Temple, a most destructive fire broke out about midnight, occasioned by the over-heating of an iron pipe in the nursery, which, coming in contact with some wainscoting, communicated to the other rooms.—Captain Jervis, a friend of his Lordship's, and it is said a considerable sufferer on the occasion, was the first to give the alarm, by calling upon all to save themselves. At this moment the fire was making rapid strides; and Lord and Lady Temple, and their infant daughter, with difficulty escaped to the house of the venerable minister. The floors soon after began to fall in, and but a few minutes had elapsed before the main part of the house presented one stupendous body of flame. The roof sunk about day-break with a tremendous crash. Nothing remains but the two wings, which were detached. The house was built at the beginning of the last century, and part of the interior was superbly painted by Sir James Thornhill, in the same style as Hampton Court. At a moderate calcula-

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tion, the loss is rated at 40,000*l.* and no part of it insured.

The benevolent and philanthropic Mrs. Fry has lately paid a visit to the *Derby* County Gaol. The attention which this lady has long bestowed on the arrangements of prisons, and the discipline of their wretched inmates, and, above all, the distinguished success which has attended her judicious and unwearied exertions in the Metropolis, particularly in Newgate, are well known. She was attended by several ladies and gentlemen, and made the most minute inquiries respecting the arrangement of the gaol, regretting exceedingly the want of accommodation for the purpose of classification and discipline; which is now under the serious contemplation of the magistracy. She addressed the prisoners in a most kind and affectionate manner.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, taking into consideration the depressed state of agriculture, has generously applied the sponge to the great arrears upon his rental; and has thus fairly claimed for himself the old title of the head of his family, "*A Prince* of Wales."

The 22 men, charged with high treason, arising out of the late disturbances in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and who pleaded guilty, have been sentenced to transportation.

The Marquis of Tavistock lately took the chair at a meeting at *Wisbeach*, of landholders, &c.; when a plan was put in train to effect an improved drainage of the fens.

Leamington never was so full of fashionable company as it has been all this season. New buildings on a most extensive scale are going on with great rapidity; and many houses are engaged by families of distinction for their winter quarters.

Nov. 2. In *York* Consistory Court, a suit for divorce was decided, which had been instituted by Mrs. Milicent Killingley against her husband, both residing at Nottingham; the plea of the wife was adultery; and the fact being admitted by Mr. Nicoll, the defendant's advocate, the Court pronounced for the divorce.

Nov. 3. The following extraordinary circumstance took place at the house of William Turner, esq. at *Reigate*, Surrey:—Mr. Turner was in the benevolent practice of giving away milk to the poor inhabitants of the place, and among the rest to the family of a man named Yeomans. On the morning in question, this man's daughter, a girl about 12 years old, went to the house as usual to fetch her milk; the maid-servant took the vessel, with which she proceeded to the dairy, leaving the girl standing on the stone pavement in the scullery. Presently afterwards she was alarmed by a noise, which seemed to come from the scullery; and, on looking into the room, she missed the little girl, and observed that a part of the flooring had given way, discovering a vast subterraneous recess of very great depth. She could not then discern the girl, but she gave an immediate alarm, and ladders were procured to descend, for the purpose of exploring the vault, which, however, was for some time found impossible, owing to the strong foetid effluvia that issued from the place. This having in some degree abated, a person ventured down the opening, and found the body of the girl at the bottom, a distance of 30 or 40 feet, quite dead, apparently from suffocation. The account this person gave of the place was, that it resembled a cess-pool, or well (for which it probably had been used); but, what is very singular, the existence of this dangerous hole was altogether unknown to the present family, and a more than ordinary number of persons had passed and re-passed that spot during the morning. The rafters under the pavement were found much decayed.

Nov. 5. A benefaction, as singular as it was noble, was made at Dr. Hanna's meeting-house in Belfast, after a sermon preached there for the Charitable Society of that city. On examining the collection made at the door, two Bank post bills for *five hundred pounds* each were found in one of the plates.

Nov. 8. A great number of people assembled to witness the cruel diversion of baiting a bull, in a shallow of the river near the bridge at *Rochdale*, Lancashire; when the pressure upon the wall became so great that it gave way, and fell into the river. Six men under the wall were instantly crushed to death, and a great number of men, women, and children, precipitated into the water, many of whom were seriously hurt.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 22. The sugar-house of Messrs. Nesbitt, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, was burnt to the ground in the night—the loss is very great.

Oct. 23. In the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Thomas Davison was found guilty of publishing two blasphemous libels. Davison defended himself; and, indulging in gross invective against the Scriptures and Clergy, was fined three several times by the Judge (Best): the fines (in all 100*l.*) were afterwards remitted. In the above Court, the same day, Jane, the wife of Richard Carlile, (who during her husband's imprisonment continues to keep a shop in Fleet-street for the sale

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sale of political and deistical pamphlets), was also found guilty of publishing two blasphemous libels: she was not committed.

Oct. 28. New half-crowns, having the likeness of his present Majesty, were issued from the Bank this day.

Nov. 7. The Southampton, the finest and largest frigate ever built in England, was launched from his Majesty's dock-yard, at Deptford, amidst the cheers of a large assemblage of spectators.

Nov. 9. This evening, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the back premises of Mr. Glazier, timber merchant, Drury-lane, which burnt so rapidly that it threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood. There being a great quantity of wood and shavings on the premises, it communicated with the dwelling house, which in an instant was in a blaze. The premises in question were totally consumed, and several other houses damaged. The theatres were in the greatest danger; the doors were kept closed beyond the usual hour of opening.

Nov. 10. This evening the houses in most of the principal streets of the Metropolis were illuminated; and the bells of several parish churches were rung in consequence of the Bill of Pains and Penalties being given up. But the most interesting and novel sight was, the illumination of the ships in the Pool, visible from London Bridge. The effect was, indeed, extremely beautiful. Every ship, as far as the eye could reach, was lighted, not only at the mast-head, but at the bows, and in various other parts of the vessel. In the Metropolis, the police were on the alert, in consequence of orders received by the persons connected with the police establishments. They were no where so necessary as in that part of the Strand which is the principal seat of the daily newspapers. The Courier office refusing compliance to the demand for lights, the populace became incensed, and from hooting and hissing, proceeded to break the windows. There was a large force of constables in front of the house, but they were not sufficient to restrain the outrage. A little after eight o'clock a detachment of horse guards, and of the horse patrol, made their appearance, and continued to traverse that part of the Strand until about half past ten o'clock, when tranquillity was perfectly restored. During this interval large parties of the populace followed the military, huzzaing and shouting, "the Queen! the Queen!" At one time a placard was exhibited in the Courier office window, announcing that the Riot Act had been read. Fortunately, however, the populace shewed no disposition to further violence, and the military bore this very harassing and annoying service with patience and good temper. On the arrival of the military at Temple-bar, they were about to enter the City; but they were prevented from so doing by the gates being shut against them. Among the crowd near Charing Cross, a person armed with a dirk rushed forth from a house, which was particularly assailed, and wounded several individuals; he displayed the utmost violence until he was disarmed; after which he escaped with difficulty.

Nov. 11. This night the illuminations were more general than on Friday. The Lord Mayor had, in the forenoon, caused a large placard to be posted up in front of the Mansion-house, announcing his intention of illuminating both on Saturday and Monday nights. In consequence of the shameful conduct of the mob on Friday, in breaking the windows of such persons as did not choose to illuminate, the Police Magistrates on Saturday adopted proper measures to prevent as much as possible a recurrence of such proceedings. The New Times office, in Fleet-street, however, was assailed by a mob, and the whole front, doors, and window-frames, demolished.

Her Majesty having addressed a letter to Earl Liverpool, demanding a suitable palace and establishment, his Lordship replied, that he had communicated her demands to his Majesty, but had not received an answer. On the 17th inst. an answer was returned by Earl Liverpool to the request of her Majesty: it is in substance as follows:

"That he has received his Majesty's commands to inform the Queen, that it is not possible for his Majesty, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the Royal Palaces for the Queen's residence. Lord Liverpool has been further commanded to inform the Queen, that, until Parliament shall meet for the dispatch of business, the allowance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for Parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her Majesty."

In an annexed Paper, Lord Liverpool adds:

"That he thinks it material to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for procuring a residence in London for the Queen."

Nov. 15. His Majesty held a Court, at his Palace in Pall-Mall, at which the Rev. Dr. Carey, (the Bishop of Exeter,) was introduced to kiss hands upon his appointment to that Bishoprick. The Rev. Prelate did homage before his Majesty upon the occasion.

Nov.

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Nov. 17. John Palin was apprehended, for being concerned with the Cato-street Conspiracy, and committed to the House of Correction, on a charge of High Treason.

The Polar Voyage of Discovery.—Lieutenant Parry sailed from England on the 1st of May, 1819, having under his charge the Hecla and Griper; he followed the course which Captain Ross had previously taken into Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay; and as he and Captain Ross had differed in opinion respecting the practicability of a passage through Lancaster Sound, which Captain Ross had asserted was not possible, on account of mountains, which he supposed he had seen, his object was to effect this passage, and to proceed westward into Behring's Straits.

After passing through the Sound, he proceeded westward, running down the parallel of latitude of 75 deg. N. until he arrived at about 115 deg. W. longitude, which he reached on the 28th of September 1819, when his farther progress was stopped by the setting in of winter *. He was then compelled to cut his way through two miles of ice of about two feet in thickness, when he got safely into a snug harbour of a new island, which he named after the First Lord of the Admiralty, and there took up his winter quarters. There were several islands contiguous. In this situation he remained from the 28th of September until the 1st of August, 1820, when the sea broke up.

During his stay he saw no other human beings than his own ship's company, nor any animals besides a few lean deer, and some other non-descript animals. Of the former he obtained a few, and these were the only fresh provisions which the ships had during the whole of the voyage. They were enabled to grow sallad in the ship, by which means the ship's crew were preserved from the effects of the scurvy.

A singular phenomenon was observed relative to the magnet, which held a variation of 126 west, and only about 150 miles farther, of 128 east; plainly proving that in the course the ship took, he had gone round the Magnetic Pole. The ice in the harbour where he wintered increased to about seven feet; but he found the ice Westward to be upwards of 40 feet, which effectually stopped him, as he had no chance of cutting his way through such an immense body for 500 miles into Behring's Straits. The purposes of science have been fully answered; but it is not likely that any commercial benefit will be derived, unless it be in the trade of furs.

The Lords of the Admiralty have printed, lithographically, a chart of the track of the Hecla and Griper on their North-west expedition. Some copies of the chart have been distributed among their friends and men of science, which convey some information respecting the dimensions of Lancaster Sound. Measured by the eye, without reference to a scale, it appears to be about 150 miles long, and from 20 to 25 miles broad. On leaving the Sound, the ships proceeded about 100 miles to the southward, and then, returning to the point from which they had diverged, proceeded in a direct line to the West. Notwithstanding the attempts to decry the value of the discoveries that are accomplished or contemplated, much commercial benefit has already resulted from the navigation of those trackless seas. The confidence acquired by the experience of Capt. Parry has this year induced the whalers, who had been intimidated at the horrors of the higher regions, to venture, as was suggested, to the mouth of Lancaster Sound; and the consequence has been, that they have returned with fuller cargoes than were ever known.

* In this space twelve Islands have been discoverd, and named Islands of New Georgia, in honour of his Majesty.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

Drury Lane Theatre.

Nov. 21. *A Wild Goose Chase*, a Comic Farce, in two acts. This piece contains much humorous interest and bustle, and is likely to become a favourite. It has been generally ascribed to the prolific pen of Mr. Theodore Hook.

Covent Garden Theatre.

Nov. 14. *Wallace*, an Historical Tragedy. We have here a not injudicious mixture of fact and fiction. The play commences immediately before the battle of Forfar. The Author, we have heard, is a young man not exceeding 19 years of age, and the son of Mr. Peter Walker; and though we think that a more experienced Dramatist would have thrown in more of the heroism, and somewhat less of the love of Wallace, yet, as a whole, it is a production of which its writer need not be ashamed. It has been several times performed.

Nov. 20. *The Iroquois; or, the Canadian Basket-maker*, a Musical Indian Tale. The chief merit of this Afterpiece belongs to the Scene-painter, and the Compiler of the Music. It is very deficient in dramatic interest.

PRO-

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PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Oct. 21. At Oxford, Rev. F. Hodson, D. D. Principal of Brasenose College, Regius Professor of Divinity, *vice* Bp. Van Mildert, resigned. Dr. Hodson also succeeds in consequence to a Canonry of Christchurch.

Rev. Peter Elmsley, M. A. of Christ Church, to be a Delegate of the Clarendon-Press, *vice* Bp. Van Mildert.

14th Dragoons—Brevet Lt. Col. Hon. H. Percy, to be Major.

Oct. 31. John Henry Ley, esq. Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, *vice* Hatsell, deceased.

Nov. 4. 12th Dragoons—Lieut. Col. Brotherton, to be Lieut. Colonel.

64th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. Bailey, to be Major.

Nov. 20. Rev. James Wood, D. D. (Master of St. John's College, Cambridge), Dean of Ely, *vice* Pearce, deceased.

Rev. J. Moore, Archdeacon of Exeter.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 21. *County of Aberdeen*—The Hon. W. Gordon.

Nov. 11. *County of Warwick*—F. Lawley, esq. *vice* Sir C. Mordaunt, bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Joseph Hilton, A. M. to the Perpetual Curacy of Talk-o'the-Hill, Staffordsh.

Rev. William Stocking, Quarrington R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Dupre, D. D. Toynton All Saints and Toynton St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Hugh Hodgson, B. A. to the Vicarage of Idmiston and Chapelry of Porton, Wilts.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson, Carlton R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Maddy, D. D. (one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Stansfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Gibson, Holy Trinity Perpetual Curacy, Preston.

Rev. G. H. Kent, East Winch V. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Bankes, LL.D. to a Prebend in Norwich Cathedral, *vice* Augustus, resigned.

Rev. F. Foord Bowes, M. A. (Chaplain to his Majesty and the Duke of Clarence), Barton in the Clay R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. S. C. Smith, M. A. Denver R. Norfolk.

Rev. D. Williams, LL.B. (Second Master of Winchester College), to a Prebend in Chichester Cathedral, *vice* Dr. Busby, deceased.

Rev. T. W. Richards, M. A. (son of the Lord Chief Baron) Seighford V. Staffordshire.

Rev. Stephen Crofts, M. A. St. Mary Stoke R. Ipswich.

Rev. J. Jefferson (Archdeacon of Colchester) Aldham and Wesley RR. both in Essex.

Rev. James Fielden, Kirk Langley R. Derbyshire.

Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curzon, Mickleover V. Derbyshire.

Rev. Daniel Gwilt, M. A. Icklingham St. James and All Saints RR. Suffolk, on his own petition.

Rev. John Smith, Mellom V. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Andrews, M. A. to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Blayney.

*** The Bishop of St. David's is now the senior Prebend of England; having had a Stall in Durham Cathedral many years before he was promoted to the See which he has so long and meritoriously filled.

Cambridge, Nov. 4. The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, was elected Vice-chancellor for the year ensuing.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Elizabeth Belgrave, a daughter—28. At the Duke of Clarence's, in Audley-square, the wife of Col. Fitzclarence, a daughter.

Nov. 7. In Mansfield-street, the Viscountess Ashbrook, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At Halifax, North America, the Rev. George Best, late of Westminster, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Oct. 19. Bernard Fountaine, esq. of Stoke Hammond, to Mary, daughter of the late William Stevens, esq. of Helsthorpe, both in Buckinghamshire.

At Paris, Charles Thellusson, esq. grandson of the late Peter Thelluson, esq. of London, to Mary, youngest daughter of George Grant, esq. of Ingoldisthorpe Hall, Norfolk; the male issue of this marriage will be entitled, under his great-grandfather's will, to immense property—several millions.

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At

At Leeds, Thomas Blayds, esq. banker, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Martin Bind, esq.

Oct. 21. At Naples, Fred. Deshwood Swann, esq. Captain (H. P.) Grenadier Guards, to Charlotte Katherine, 3rd dau. of Sir Egerton Brydges, bart.

Humphrey May Freestun, esq. son of Edward Freestun, esq. of Primrose-hill, in the county of Waterford, to Caroline, widow of the late William Vaughan, esq. of Combe-grove, Somersetshire.

James Browne, esq. M. P. for the county of Mayo, to Eleanor, daughter of John Wells, esq. of Bickle-house, Kent, M. P. for Maidstone.

Lieut. William Francis Jebb, R. N. to Clarissa, dau. of Thomas Marshall, esq. solicitor of Kettering, Northamptonshire.

23. The Rev. James Beard, rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Hobson, esq. of Hope Hall, Lancashire.

24. The Rev. Charles Boothby, vicar of Satterton, son of William Boothby, esq. of Edwinstowe, Notts. to Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. Basil Beridge, rector of Algarkirk cum Fodike, Lincolnshire.

Lieut. Eaton Morrins, 52d reg. son of the late John Morrins, esq. of the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, to Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Newsham, esq. of Liverpool.

Roderick Eardly Richardes, esq. of Penglais, Cardigan, to Miss Anne Powell, sister of W. E. Powell, esq. of Nanteos, M. P. for Cardiganshire.

Mr. James Basire, engraver, of Chancery-lane, to Emma, dau. of Jonathan Passingham, esq. of Heston, Middlesex.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P. of Mersham Hatch, Kent, to Fanny Catherine, dau. of Edward Knight, esq. of Godmersham Park, and of Chawton House, Hants.

Edward Carlyon, Major, 66th reg. second son of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregrehan, Cornwall, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Admiral Spry, of Place and Killiganoon, in the same county.

26. Thomas Potter Macqueen, esq. M. P. son of Dr. Macqueen, of Ridgmont House, Beds. to Anne, dau. of the late Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. of Melton Constable, Norfolk, and Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.

27. Lieut.-col. Keyt, C. B. of the 51st Light Infantry, to Mary, daughter of the late John King, esq.

28. John Chanter, esq. of Plymouth, to Mary, daughter of William Lomer, esq. of Chapel House, near Southampton.

30. Augustine M'Namara, esq. of Dublin, to Wilhelmina Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Archdall, of Kildare-place, and sister of Lieut.-gen. Archdall, M. P. for the county of Fermanagh.

T. Collett, M. D. of the Oakhills, near Broomsgrove, to Anne, daughter of the late William Tilly, esq. of Leicester.

31. The Rev. John Riland, only son of the Rev. John Riland, rector of Sutton Coldfield, to Maria, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Wolseley, bart. of Wolseley-hall.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, William Beck, of Midway House, Deptford, to Susan Conder, of Rue des Tournelles, Paris.

Rev. Henry Jennings, of University College, Oxford, to Harriett, dau. of Samuel Dickinson, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Lately. William Terry, of Axford-buildings, Bath, son of the late Rev. Dr. Terry, rector of Wootton, Northamptonshire, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Eyre, rector of Landford, Wiltshire, and of Buckworth and Morborne, Huntingdonshire.

Nov. 1. Rev. Charles Sheffield, son of the late Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, bart. to Lucy, daughter of Co'. Smelt, Lieut.-gov. of the Isle of Man.

2. Colonel Douglas Mercer, of the 3d Guards, to the daughter of Sir William Rowley, bart. M. P. for Suffolk.

4. Capt. P. Breton, East India Company's Artillery, to Mary Anne, daughter of B. G. Wright, esq. of Southampton.

6. Capt. Charles George, son of the late Rear Admiral Stanhope, to Jane, dau. of the late Sir James Galbraith, bart. of Urney Park, in the county of Tyrone.

7. George, son of Sir Thomas Barrett Leonard, bart. of Bell House, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edmund Prideaux, esq. of Hexworthy, Cornwall.

8. The Rev. John Thomas, B.A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to Ellen, only child of the late T. W. Preston, esq. of Blackheath Hill, Kent.

9. The Rev. C. F. Bamfylde, son of Sir C. W. Bamfylde, bart. of Hardington Park, Somersetshire, to Anne, dau. of the late James Row, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Hampton, Henry Thomas Liddell, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas H. Liddell, bart. of Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham, to Isabella Horatia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord George Seymour.

14. Capt. George Wyndham, R.N. son of the Hon. W. Wyndham, and nephew to the Earl of Egremont, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. Roberts, Vice Provost of Eton College.

16. J. C. Purling, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Maria daughter of the late Fred. Doveton, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

Walter William Fell, esq. of the Middle Temple, and of Preston, Lancashire, Barrister-at-law, to Emma Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. John Arden, of Longcrofts, near Preston.

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OBITUARY.

Earl of Malmsbury.

Nov. 21. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 75th year, James Harris, Earl of Malmsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, G. C. B. and D. C. L. He was the eldest son of James Harris of the Close in Salisbury, esq. (well-known as a scholar, and author of "Hermes," and other philosophical works); was born at Salisbury, April 9, 1746, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of D. C. L. July 3, 1773. Having been early educated to diplomacy, he was sent Minister to the Court of Madrid in 1768; Envoy Extraordinary to that of Berlin, June 3, 1772; elected M. P. for Christchurch, Hants, the same year; and Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 1776. He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath in February 1779, and invested with the ensigns thereof by her Imperial Majesty, March 21st following; and installed by proxy May 22 in the same year. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General July 3, 1784, and sworn of the Privy Council Sept. 3 following. He was again nominated Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the same States, March 8, 1788; and created Baron Malmsbury of Malmsbury, co. Wilts, Sept. 19 following. In 1795 his Lordship accompanied the Princess of Wales to England, having been appointed to conclude and sign the treaty of marriage. In 1796 his Lordship went Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, to negociate a treaty of Peace at Lisle, the failure of which is well known. He was elevated to an Earldom, Dec. 29, 1800, by the titles of Viscount Fitzharris, of Hurn Court, Hants, and Earl of Malmsbury, to him and his heirs male. In Aug. 1807 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, and Governor of the Isle of Wight.

He married July 28, 1777, Harriet-Mary, daughter of Sir George Amyand, bart. by whom (the late James-Edward Viscount Fitzharris, (now Earl of Malmsbury,) two other sons, and two daughters.

His Lordship's publications are, "An Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic, for the last seven years, from 1777," 1 vol. 1788. "The works of James Harris, esq. with an Account of his Life & Character, by his Son," 2 vols. 4to. 1801.

Dr. William Pearce, Dean of Ely.

Nov. 14. In his 77th year, the very Rev. Wm. Pearce, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of Ely, and Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. This learned Divine was born at St. Keven in Cornwall, Dec. 3, 1744, and was educated at the Grammar-school at Helston, whence he was admitted at St. John's College, of which he was Fellow, and many years Tutor. He took the degrees of B. A. 1767; M. A. 1770; B. D. 1778, D. D. (*per literas regias*) 1787. In 1779 he was Moderator, and in 1778 was elected Public Orator of the University. In 1786 he was presented by St. John's College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire; and in 1788 was appointed Master of the Temple. In 1789 he was collated by Bp. Yorke to the Mastership of Jesus College. He resigned the Mastership of the Temple, on being promoted by the King to the Deanery of Ely, where he was installed Dec. 10, 1797.

The Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S.

With the most unaffected sorrow we record the death of a much-respected friend, in whose studies and amusements we shared in very early days. Mr. Tooke, after a long residence in Great Ormond-street, had recently removed to Guildford-street, where he died, in his 77th year, after a short illness, Nov. 17, 1820.

In Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes" was inserted a well-written account of his old friend Mr. Tooke, which we should have had great pleasure in copying on the present occasion, had it not been already transcribed into our pages in the review of that work (vol. LXXXVI. i. 433.) Referring our readers, therefore, to our former volume, we must now be the more brief.

Mr. Tooke was lineally descended from an antient family, of respectable note in the counties of Hertford, Kent, and Essex. He was born Jan. 18, O. S. 1744; and received a liberal classical education under Mr. John Shield, who kept a respectable academy at Islington. Having an inclination for the church, he was ordained by Bishop Terrick in 1771, and was appointed Minister of the English Church at Cronstadt. In 1774, he succeeded Dr. Glen King as Chaplain to the Factory at St. Petersburg; where he continued, highly respected by men

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of

of all nations and all religions, till 1792, when he returned to England to take possession of a fortune that came to him by the death of a relation.

Whilst at St. Petersburg, Mr. Tooke kept up a regular intercourse with the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and other Pastors of the Reformed Communions, by alternate meetings at the houses of each other. "But the most conspicuous and pleasant of all assemblies of this nature," his own words are here used, "was the annual dinner given by her Majesty Catherine II. to the Ministers of Religion of all denominations in the Imperial City, and which she was pleased to call her *Diner de Tolerance*, or Toleration Dinner. At this the Archbishop Gabriel presided in full costume, as, indeed, were all the guests. On his right usually sat Plato, when in attendance on the Court, and on his left the *Anglitski pastor*, or English Pastor; the others *seniores priores*. Pamphilief, the Imperial Confessor, and a Hiero-monach, with a napkin under his arm, taking his rounds to see that the guests were well served. It was truly a sumptuous banquet, and not more sumptuous than harmonious, and even facetious. Provisions of the best; with the choicest wines, and a dessert from the Imperial Gardens and Hot-houses. Oh! If all the controversies of the Christian Church had been argued over Burgundy and Champagne, they would, indeed, have cost more Christian wine; but, if we may judge from these councils, infinitely less Christian blood." As the memory of such a liberal institution deserved to be perpetuated with honour, his own account of one of these convivial meetings will be found in the "Literary Anecdotes," transcribed from the "Life of Catherine II."

In the "Literary Anecdotes" will also be found Extracts from several Letters written during his residence at St. Petersburg, well worthy of attention, as descriptive of manners very different from our own.

After his return to England, with that restless and untired activity of mind that always marked his character, he published, anonymously and otherwise, a number of volumes, among these should be particularly noticed, "Varieties in Literature," 2 vols. 8vo. 1795; which were followed, the next year, by two other large Volumes, 8vo. of curious "Selections from Foreign Literary Journals, and original MSS. now first published." These learned and amusing Compilations, which were favourably received by the public, are fully noticed in "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. pp. 159—180. But of all Mr. Tooke's publications, if he had been emulous of posthumous fame, his Translation of "Zollikofer's Sermons," a work which has been justly styled "a stupendous fabrick of true piety and genius," will alone insure honourable mention of his name among all that are not indifferent to the improvement and happiness of mankind to the latest posterity, as long as Christianity shall subsist under any form, and the human mind remain constituted as it is.

Mr. Tooke's valuable publications on Russia need scarcely be enumerated. His "Life of Catherine II.;" his "View of the Russian Empire" during her reign; his "History of Russia, from the foundation of the Empire to the Accession of Catherine II.;" and his "Picture of Petersburg;" were thankfully received by the publick.

In 1798 Mr. Tooke assisted in editing the "General Biographical Dictionary," in 15 vols. 8vo. his portion of the work being the first five volumes.

Though Mr. Tooke was entered and continued many years a Member of Jesus College, Cambridge, he declined taking any Academical degree, because, as he intended never to solicit, it was not likely he should ever obtain, a benefice in the Church. He accepted, however, the honorary office of Chaplain of the Company of Stationers; and privately printed a Sermon preached before that Body, on Ash Wednesday, March 2, 1808, as presents to his intimate friends.

In 1814 Mr. Tooke also acted as Chaplain to his old and intimate friend, Sir William Domville, Bart. then Lord Mayor; in which capacity he preached five sermons, which, according to custom, were printed for the use and at the expense of the Corporation of London (see vol. LXXXIV. i. 257, 363, ii. 47, 563, 564.) In the same year he published a Sermon preached before the Duke of Kent, and the "Royal Institution for the Education of 1000 Children in the Wards of Aldersgate, Bassishaw, Coleman Street, and Cripplegate, London," (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. 48.)

Many of our Readers will no doubt recollect the entertaining Illustrations of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, by Mr. Tooke, printed in our Magazine from September 1806 to November 1811. These the worthy Translator was revising for separate publication at the time of his lamented death.

He happily, however, lived to complete a work which he had much at heart, and which he has frequently said was to be "his monument,"—a Translation, with learned

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learned Notes, of the "Works of Lucian," reviewed in our present Volume, p. 41. Prefixed to this Work is an excellent likeness of his benevolent, good-humoured countenance, engraved by J. Collyer, from a Painting by M. A. Shee, R.A.

How conversant Mr. Tooke was with the Greek and Latin Authors, was known to the learned who enjoyed his acquaintance. In French he often preached to the Reformed of that congregation at St. Petersburg, at times when it was without a peculiar Pastor; as he did since his return, in London, on several occasions, on behalf of the French Protestant school and work-house, and numbers have afterwards affirmed that, without knowing to the contrary, it was scarcely possible to say that what they had heard had not been pronounced by a native of France.

He married in 1771, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Eyton, esq. of Llangynhaval in the county of Denbigh, by whom he had a daughter and two sons, who all survive him to deplore their loss.

The remains of this amiable and accomplished man were interred, Nov. 23, in the new burial ground adjoining to the church-yard at St. Pancras; and the funeral was private, at his own desire.

Rev. John Jervis, F. L. S.

Oct. 27. At Lympston, in Devonshire, aged 68, the Rev. John Jervis, F. L. S. Minister of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in that place, during the long period of forty-seven years. He was distinguished by his talents and virtues, by his learning and acquirements in various branches of knowledge, and particularly in the science of Natural History. Botany and Mineralogy were his favourite studies. His early attachment to these subjects, and his great ardour in the pursuit of them, were not abated in the advancing years of life; while his attainments were proportioned to his unwearied application and diligence. Of the truth of this statement, a voluminous collection of plants, and choice specimens of minerals, selected by himself, and scientifically arranged by his own hand, with the greatest accuracy, skill, and ingenuity, bear ample testimony. In these he found a rational, refined, and permanent resource. While with a philosophic eye he surveyed the wonders of Nature, he discerned the mighty Hand which directs and regulates the vast system of the universe. He conversed with the Creator in his works; and felt the full force of that sublime truth: "In wisdom hast thou made them all!" In the sequestered scenes of a beautiful and interesting country, to which the habits of his life were congenial, he delighted to explore the various productions of the natural world. In these researches he never failed to discover some object to interest his contemplative mind, extend his knowledge, or excite his admiration:

"And this his life, exempt from public haunt, [meaning books,
Found tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

But the studies peculiarly connected with his profession, as a Christian minister, constituted the principal employment of his serious and sedentary hours. Zealous, upright, and faithful in the discharge of his clerical duties, he exhibited to his flock a pattern of undeviating rectitude, genuine piety, and disinterested benevolence. They long enjoyed the benefit of his instructions, and the light of his shining example. His compositions for the pulpit were judicious, correct, and instructive; and were addressed to his auditors in a natural, unaffected, and impressive manner. His devotional services were conducted with great seriousness, propriety, and pathos; and suitably adapted to the wants and infirmities of our common nature. On subjects of free inquiry, and theological disquisition, his sentiments were conscientious, liberal, and enlightened. In the exercise of unlimited candour towards those who differed from him, his own views of the theory of religion were maintained with a just regard to the practical rules and precepts of the Gospel. With that correctness of mind, and singleness of heart, which are honourable to human nature, he was incapable of duplicity and deceit. Probity and honour were the beacons by which he directed his course. His whole character was distinctly marked by an inflexible integrity and consistency of conduct, and a manly independence of mind. In private life his conversation was interesting, and he promoted the relish of social enjoyment by his gentle manners, urbanity, and cheerfulness. It is not surprizing that his sterling worth, and unostentatious virtues, should have endeared him to his friends;—but they have the further gratification of knowing, that he was very highly esteemed by persons of all classes, and of every religious persuasion, in the neighbourhood in which he resided; where all have been desirous of shewing some marked testimony of regard and respect for his character and memory, and their deep regret at his loss. In him we have a striking instance of the inestimable value

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value of "a good name." The poor especially, with unfeigned sorrow, lament the removal of a friend, who was always ready to adjust their differences, to listen to their complaints, to advise, to comfort and assist them. "In all their afflictions he was afflicted;" and his sympathy and kindness soothed and alleviated the sorrows of their hearts. "The blessing of him who was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

His illness was sudden, and of short continuance; a severe cold, brought on an inflammation on the chest, which was rapid in its progress, and advanced with steady and irresistible pace to its fatal termination. After being confined to his bed a fortnight, he submitted to the awful stroke, which has dissolved all earthly ties, with the most exemplary patience and composure, with truly Christian fortitude and resignation. His mind continued calm, tranquil, and collected, even in the last solemn scene;—supported by a firm, yet humble reliance on the hopes and promises of the Gospel, which gives to man the joyful assurance of a blessed resurrection!

Mr. John Jervis had been much engaged during the last summer in superintending the building of a new chapel, for the better accommodation of his hearers, in a more central situation. His heart was in the undertaking; and to his indefatigable exertions and perseverance it owes its final accomplishment. He lived just to see it completed!—It was to have been opened on the 23th, two days after the sad event of his death! This has necessarily delayed, and, for a time, thrown a gloom over, a circumstance which himself and his congregation had long been anticipating with much satisfaction, and a lively interest. But "his purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of his heart." Alas, what are all human projects! Dark and mysterious are the dispensations of Providence. "O God, how unsearchable are thy judgments, and thy ways past finding out!"

Thus did this excellent man close the labours of an honourable and useful life in the active service of God and the cause of religion. T. A.

H. H. St. Paul, Esq. M.P.

Nov. 1. At St. Ninian's (N.B.) Henry Heneage St. Paul, esq. M.P. for Berwick. As a Member of Parliament, he attended to his duty with undeviating regularity, conscientiously supporting those measures which to him appeared most conducive to the prosperity of his country. Than Col. H. H. St. Paul, no man ever left this world more deservedly esteemed for every amiable quality of the heart; and it was in the endearing relations of a son, of a brother, and of a friend, that the sterling worth of his character was most fully developed. Possessed of the most amiable affections, and suavity of disposition, it was in the circle of domestic and social intercourse, that they expanded themselves in all their freshness, delicacy, and vigour. On his afflicted family, his premature demise has inflicted a wound which can only be healed by time, and the consolations of religion; and by his friends, the many virtues which adorned his character, will long be held in mournful remembrance.

His remains were interred in the family vault at Doddington, Nov. 9, attended by most of the gentlemen in the country, and a number of friends from Berwick and its neighbourhood.

William Hayley, Esq.

Nov. 12. At his house at Felpham, near Chichester, William Hayley, esq. who for upwards of fifty years had been well known to the Literary World as the author of many works both in prose and verse. Of the former, the most celebrated were the Lives of Milton, Romney, and Cowper, with the two last of whom Mr. Hayley was upon terms of intimacy. Of his productions in verse, the most considerable were, an "Essay on Painting," published in 1778, and addressed to Romney; an "Epistle to Admiral Keppel," in 1779; an "Essay on History," addressed to Gibbon, in 1781; an "Essay on Epic Poetry," and "The Triumphs of Temper." He also published three Comedies in Rhyme, and a Tragedy on the subject of Lord Russell. Some of these were acted, but without much success; and, in addition to the above original works, he also published translations of the select passages from "Dante" and "Ercilla," with whose works, as well as with the general range of Italian and Spanish Literature, he was familiarly acquainted. These translations were introduced in the Notes on his "Essay on Epic Poetry." An Edition of Mr. Hayley's Poems and Plays, in 6 vols. 8vo. was published by Cadell in 1784. At a later period he published the "Triumph of Music," a poem founded on the well-known adventure of Stradella, the composer; and some smaller works. Mr. Hayley resided on his patrimonial property at Eartham, in Sussex, till about the year 1800, when, having lost his son, to whom he was fondly attached, and who at an early age displayed the promise of

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of great excellence in Sculpture (which he studied under his father's intimate friend, the inimitable Flaxman) he removed to a house at Felpham, which he had recently built. From this time his life, which till then had been passed in free intercourse with many of those who were most distinguished in Literature and in Art, was spent in comparative retirement; and with his familiar friends, he always adopted the title and signature of the Hermit. He was, however, in the habit of occasional intercourse with most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who resided in the neighbourhood of Felpham, and the proximity of his residence to Bognor, brought him visits from most of those who, in the season, frequented that place of fashionable resort; by many of whom his placid and benevolent character, and the courteous elegance of his manners, will no doubt be remembered with esteem and regard. Amongst the latest and most successful of Mr. Hayley's Works was, his "Life of Cowper," to whom he was particularly attached, and for whom he had at an earlier period the satisfaction of procuring a pension. The exertions which he made for this object displayed his benevolence and zeal in a very favourable point of view, and it is hoped an account of them may some time be made public. Mr. Hayley lived for many years upon terms of friendship with the late Lord Thurlow, and when his Lordship quitted the Seals, kept up a correspondence with him on many subjects of Grecian Learning. He was also much connected with Mr. Gibbon, to whom he addressed his "Epistle on History." His friendship, indeed, for the celebrated Historian subjected Mr. Hayley to the imputation of favouring the same free notions on religious subjects which were imputed to that author; but the fact was undoubtedly the reverse, as was known most satisfactorily to his intimate friends. The suspicion seemed to be confirmed by Mr. Hayley's continued absence from public worship, but this was owing to the infirmity of his health, and to a complaint in his eyes, which was always aggravated by the smallest damp or vapour. But Mr. Hayley, every Sunday, read the service of the Church to such of his domestics as were detained at home, and seldom passed a day without a perusal of some portion of the Scriptures. Indeed he considered them, as he expressed it in the concluding lines of his Epitaph upon Collins, as the most precious of all compositions; and he grounded his hope of justification and forgiveness on the death and resurrection of his Saviour. In a Bible which he had diligently used for near sixty years, he had transcribed the following beautiful lines of Bernardo Tasso as expressive of his sincerity and faith:

"Da cui s'impara
La via di gir al ben perfetto e vero!
Fuggir l'ira di tempo e della morte.
Felice lui, che con si fide scorte,
Mandando al ciel il suo gentil pensiero
Vive la sua vita soave e chiara."

Mr. Hayley completed his 75th year on the 9th of Nov. three days before his death. He had for some years past suffered from a very distressing malady, under an attack of which he closed his long life on the day already mentioned. It will doubtless be a satisfaction to all who knew this amiable man to learn that he retained his faculties to the last moment, and that his death was gradual, and not accompanied by pain. He was indeed one of those of whom it may be justly said, in the words of Hesiod,

—— Φιλοι μακαρεσσι θεοισι
Θνησκον δ' ως ὑπνῳ δεδμημενοι.

It is impossible, in the short limits of an Obituary, to take a satisfactory view of the Literary character and pretensions of an Author whose works have spread over so large a space of time, and so great a variety of subjects. Mr. Hayley's Poetical Works, when compared with more modern productions of the English Muse, certainly appear deficient in vigour; but his taste had been formed on the models of an earlier age, and he seems to have studied a chaste and classical correctness, rather than indulged an inborn fire and spirit. His Essays on History, and on Epic Poetry, as they are the most considerable of his works, will probably be accounted the best; and the notes are replete with valuable information. But Mr. Hayley may, perhaps, be better appreciated as the Poet of the drawing-room, as an elegant writer of what the French term "*Vers de Société*," than as an author whose works will go down to posterity as elevating the character and displaying the vigour of our national genius. His prose works are written in an easy unaffected style, and in all his works a spirit of benevolence and good humour is apparent, which was in fact the most prominent feature in his character. Few libraries are without his Life of Cowper; and a judicious selection from his Poems would, we think, be acceptable to a numerous class of readers.

Mr. Thomas Barritt.

Oct. 22. At Manchester, in his 77th year, Mr. Thomas Barritt. He was well known as a skilful Antiquary, and had con-

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contributed by his industry and perseverance to illustrate many curious subjects of antiquity. To our own pages he was a frequent contributer, both by his pencil, and pen. In vol. LIX. pp. 211 and 212, appeared observations on an antient sword in his possession; likewise two plates containing representations of Tiles, from Caen in Normandy, with a description, and dissertation thereon. In vol. LXI. p. 697, he gave an account of some painted glass at Healey Hall, in Lancashire, accompanied with drawings. To the Historian of Leicestershire he presented a neat drawing of the monument of Richard Herrick, Warden of Manchester, in that Collegiate Church, with an exact copy of a long and curious Latin Epitaph. And in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, in the account of Mavesyn Ridware, are several plates of antiquities, the drawings of which were supplied by Mr. Barritt.

But in the accumulation of knowledge, and in the collection of rare coins, medals, arms, and armour, and other relics of antiquity, he sacrificed no other duty—for he was a good husband, a good father, an industrious tradesman, an upright, honest, and honourable man, and a truly good and pious Christian. He was, we believe, the oldest living Member of the Manchester Literary Philosophical Society, to whose Memoirs he contributed several ingenious papers.

His remains were interred on the 27th in the Collegiate Church, by torch-light. Between 30 and 40 gentlemen attended, uninvited, to evince their respect for a lost ornament to the town of Manchester. An excellent portrait of Mr. Barritt, taken a few months before his death, has been engraved by Mr. Charles Pye.

Mr. Deputy Pinder.

Nov. 6. In Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, in his 86th year, Daniel Pinder, esq. one of the Deputies of the Ward of Farringdon Within, and Father of the Corporation of London, having been elected into the Common Council in December 1764; since which period he has represented his Ward with a zeal and diligence that probably will never be surpassed.

A fine Portrait of him in the New Council Chamber at Guildhall (from which, it is hoped, that a good engraving will be made), painted at the joint expence of forty of his friends, is thus inscribed:

"This Portrait of Daniel Pinder, esq. Senior Member of the Court of Common Council, was painted by John Opie, R.A. at the desire and expence of several of his Fellow Citizens, who presented it to the Corporation of London, that it might be placed in their Guildhall, in remembrance of the long and faithful services, and many virtues, both public and private, of this venerable Citizen, 8d December, 1807."

After acquiring an ample fortune by the business of a Stone-mason, Mr. Pinder, instead of retiring into the country, converted his house and workshops in Pilgrim-street into a comfortable and elegant dwelling, with the addition of a billiard-room for the use of his numerous friends, to whom he was always a pleasant and cheerful companion.

The Writer of this article was (in the last century) an associate with Deputy Pinder in much important business in the various Committees of the Corporation—such as letting the ground on which Finsbury-square and its surrounding streets are situated—the formation of Skinner-street—the improvements without Temple Bar, &c. &c.

He was likewise (at the same period) very often his companion (as was not unfrequently Dr. Christopher Wilson, then Bishop of Bristol and Prebendary of Finsbury, with open-hearted Deputy Wadd, and many others, of whom few now remain!) at a good (but frugal) dinner, and a cheerful bottle of old Port!

By the death of Mr. Deputy Pinder, Samuel Thorp, esq. the Lord Mayor's Father, has become Father of the Corporation of London. Mr. Pinder was 58 years in the Common Council, and the Lord Mayor's Father has now been 49 years a Member of that Court.

John Wheble, Esq.

The late John Wheble, esq. of Warwick-square, and of Willsden Green, Middlesex, (whose death we announced in p. 286) was born in the year 1746, at Gatcombe, in the Isle of Wight, and came to the Metropolis in the year 1758, when he was apprenticed to his relative, Mr. Wilkie, the well-known bookseller and publisher in St. Paul's Church-yard. Early in life, Mr. Wheble commenced the same business on his own account, but notwithstanding the steady and industrious exertions of near twelve years, his first attempt was not successful. During the term of this business, however, he was the publisher of the "Middlesex Journal," a paper at that time in considerable repute, and which brought him into a political connexion with the opposition party of those days, and particularly with Wilkes, Horne, and others: he was, nevertheless, at no time of his life a violent party man, his chief distinction being a strong

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a strong predilection for the English Constitution in Church and State, on the principles of the Revolution of 1688. This connexion with the Opposition brought Mr. Wheble into trouble, at the same time imparting to him the honour of having his name handed down to posterity as, so to speak, being accessary, or having a considerable share in conferring a most important and lasting benefit on his Country. Previously to that period (1771) the Debates in Parliament were not permitted to be given to the public at large, or regularly reported, as at the present time, but were published, as it were, surreptitiously, abridged, and by no means so as to be always depended upon for authenticity. It is even a well-authenticated historical fact, that Dr. Johnson was long in the regular habit of composing those fine Parliamentary Orations for the various Members, which were originally printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, and have been since transplanted into our histories of England as their most brilliant ornaments. To the patriotic and reverend JOHN HORNE, afterwards JOHN HORNE TOOKE, his Country is indebted for the first, and fortunately successful attempt, to bring a verbatim account of the debates of her senatorial servants fairly and explicitly before their Constituents.

The method adopted by Horne to bring this great question to issue, appears to have been this: he published some keen satirical strictures on the speeches of certain Members of the House of Commons in the "Middlesex Journal." The House took offence at this breach of antient privilege, and ordered the printer and publisher to appear at the bar of their House. Horne, as a main point in the plan which he had in agitation, counselled the parties to disobey the summons, and to absent themselves for a season. In the interim, other printers and publishers received similar orders, all of whom, excepting Miller, appeared, were reprimanded, and discharged. Miller was taken into custody by a Messenger of the House of Commons for contempt. On the contumacy of Wheble, the House addressed the King to issue a proclamation, with a reward for his apprehension, which was accordingly issued. Wheble remained in concealment for a short time, during which it was concerted between Wilkes and him, that he should surrender himself to a friend of the party, Mr. Twine Carpenter, who agreed subsequently to give him up to Wilkes. This having taken place, Wilkes, who perceived the fatal blow given to their rights and privileges by this hasty act of the House of Commons, in relinquishing their prisoner to the Crown, wrote his celebrated Letter to the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State, informing his lordship that Wheble had, by virtue of the King's proclamation, been brought before him by Carpenter; that his duty as a Magistrate required he should receive the prisoner, but finding him charged with no cognisable offence, he had ordered him to be released. By the exercise of a sound political discretion, which did not always guide the ministerial leaders of that day, no further steps were taken in this ticklish business.

Wilkes had at that period been lately chosen an Alderman of the City of London, and was precisely of that kind of energetic character, to profit by a slip of his political adversaries, and to pursue his advantage to the utmost. His address to the Secretary of State was in his usual style of intrepidity, asserting "That Wheble had been apprehended in violation of the rights of an Englishman, as well as of the chartered privileges of a Citizen of London." As a sequel, the lately-formed Constitutional Society voted and presented to Mr. Wheble an acknowledgment of one hundred guineas.

Miller was apprehended by the Messenger of the House of Commons, and taken before the Lord Mayor, Brass Crosby, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. On the Sergeant at Arms attending at the Mansion House to demand the prisoner, the legality of the warrant was disputed, and not only the prisoner discharged, but the Messenger of the House of Commons, on the plea of a false arrest, ordered to be committed in default of bail, which was at length reluctantly given. For these dauntless and patriotic proceedings, the thanks of the Corporation of London were immediately voted.

About the year 1780, and during the military encampments in Hyde Park and on Warley Common, Mr. Wheble being out of the Bookselling business, held a situation in the Commissariat. In consequence of the return of peace, he quitted the service, and had some more romantic to his original destination as a publisher. A few years after, he commenced the "County Chronicle," which has ever since succeeded to amply, and made so many profitable tours "one hundred miles round London." He sent, in conjunction with Mr. Harris, the worthy bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, and one or two other individuals, projected the "Sporting Magazine," which, after a while, met

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and title, and continues to have, very considerable and increasing sale. A distinguishing feature of this amusing Miscellany, and that which has contributed in an essential degree to its success, has been a steady adherence to a generous and just system of sporting ethics, marking the due discrimination between sport and cruelty, and advocating on all occasions the humane duty of justice and mercy to brute beasts. These, Mr. W.'s last efforts, were deservedly crowned with success, and placed him, to wards the decline of his days, in a state of respectable independence.

John Wheble might be fairly pronounced a man thoroughly inclined to do his duty in that state of life in which it had pleased God to call him. One trait in his character deserves to be particularly noticed: he was always the encourager of meritorious youthful exertions, and to him several respectable individuals owe their first introduction to the road to prosperity. He was fond of society, and a frank open-heartedness, for which he was distinguished, always rendered him a pleasing companion. His disposition was humane and charitable; the present Writer, who knew him with a considerable degree of intimacy during the last five and twenty years, can vouch for some signal instances of his charity to the associates of former days, on whom Fortune had frowned. He was twice married, and has left a widow and a long list of friends to lament his loss.

Mr. James Asperne.

Nov. 1. In Cornhill, in his 63d year, Mr. James Asperne. In 1802 he succeeded the benevolent John Sewell (see vol. LXXII. p. 1078.) in the business of a Bookseller, in which he had long been a faithful assistant; and which he has since conducted with the same liberality, and the same firm attachment to the Crown, the Bible, and the Constitution, that distinguished his worthy (though eccentric) Predecessor. He ranked high in the Society of Free and Accepted Masons; and by his activity on every call of public or private charity, reflected credit on the principles of that respectable Fraternity. Though naturally inclined to conviviality, he was diligent, attentive, and obliging in his profession as a Bookseller, and was highly esteemed by many of the most eminent Merchants. His heart was in his hand; his word was equal to his bond; and the loss of James Asperne will be regretted very far beyond the limits of an affectionate domestic circle. There is a good portrait of Mr. Asperne, dressed in his Masonic costume, from a painting by Drummond.

DEATHS.

1820, *May* 8. AT Nellore, in the East Indies, in his 35th year, Capt. Thomas Edward Huntly, of the 22d Native Regiment, Madras Establishment, son of the late Mr. Huntly, of the Royal Exchange.

May 17. At Negapatam, in the East Indies (of which place he was Superintendant), Graham Betham, gent. son of the Rev. William Betham, Master of the Free-school at Stoneham Aspal, Suffolk.

July 12. At Port Louis, Isle of France, George Waugh, esq.

Aug. 25. At his pen, in Salt-ponds, Jamaica, Peter Grant, esq. Serjeant at Arms to the Hon. House of Assembly, son of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart. of Dalvey.

Aug. 29. At Monte Video, the Hon. Lieut. Henry Finch, of the Royal Navy.

Sept. 27. In his 64th year, George Wyatt, esq. of Rochford, Essex, and a Magistrate of the said county.

Oct. 5. At Gibraltar, Jane, wife of J. Duffield, esq. merchant.

Oct. 7. At Hook Norton, Oxon, Mr. William Faulkner.—His death was occasioned by a violent cold taken in travelling from London to Seaford.

Oct. 12. Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Coulthurst, esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

At Dover, on his way to Holyhead, aged 52, Charles Severight, esq. his Majesty's agent for Packets at Holyhead.

Oct. 13. At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, in his 38th year, Capt. W. H. Kittoe, R. N.

At the Rev. John Rowe's, Bristol, aged 25, Thomas Weir Clarke, esq. younger son of Richard Hall Clarke, esq. of Bridwell House, Devonshire.

Oct. 14. In London, Mary Stewart Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. Mackenzie, Banker, in Inverness.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, Ralph S. Obre, esq. 40 years a practising surgeon in that city.

Oct. 15. At Leipsic, Prince Charles of Schwartzenberg.

Oct. 17. At Bristol, after a few days illness, aged 26, Mary Smith; and also at Witney, Oxfordshire, on the 18th, after a few days illness, Elizabeth, her eldest sister; daughters of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Witney, Members of the Society of Friends.

Aged 103, Mrs. Sarah Milner, of Hardcastle, near Pateley.—It is remarkable, that from the age of 10 years, until she reached

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reached the advanced age of 101, she continued her occupation of working lead ore.

At Doneraile, in his 82d year, Arundel Hill, esq.

Amelia, fifth daughter of the late Lawrence Oliphant, esq. of Gask, in the county of Perth.

At Poplar, aged 71, Mrs. Catharine Forber.

At Wexford, the relict of the late Dr. Harvey, of Kyle.

Oct. 22. Aged 73, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Chilworth, Oxon.

In Northampton-square, James, second son of James Neale, esq. of Aylesbury, Bucks.

At Malden, Essex, in his 77th year, E. Chase, esq.

At Brighton, aged 72, John Hodges, esq. of Hill House, Tooting.

At Chester, Peter Dutton, esq.

In Dartmouth street, Westminster, after an illness of only two days, in his 17th year, Henry, only son of Mr. Henry Frederick Cooper, whose amiable manners and affectionate disposition endeared him to all his friends.

Oct. 23. At Park Gate, Mrs. Stowe, of Ryton, Durham, relict of the late John Stowe, esq. of Newton, Lancashire.

At Oxford, John Cooper, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, upwards of 35 years Head Distributor of Stamps for the County of Oxford, and for 20 years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for his native town of Henley; by the inhabitants of which place, and the neighbourhood, his loss will be long felt and deeply deplored. Blessed with a good heart, an amiable disposition, an excellent understanding, and sound judgment, he endeared himself to all ranks of people, by dedicating the principal part of his time to the service of the publick, the advantage of his friends, and to the benefiting and improvement of the town. Firmly attached to his King and the Constitution of his country, he at different periods assisted in raising two Volunteer Corps of Infantry for their service and defence, of which corps, during a considerable period of time, he was Captain. As a Magistrate he was inflexibly just; to the poor he was liberal and humane; as an officer he was extremely active; to the officers and men under his command he endeared himself by his steady and firm conduct, and by his general civility and courtesy to them.

In Piccadilly, aged 65, Mrs. Anne Stevenson.

At the Black Horse, Wells-street, Goodman's-fields, Henry Abrahams, a noted pugilist, better known in the sporting world as *Little Puss*.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, James Barklie, Esq. of Mullamore, near Coleraine, Ireland.

At Middleton, Cork, Stephen William Coppinger, esq.

Oct. 24. At Ravenham, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. and daughter of Dashwood Bacon, esq. of Devonshire.

At Camberwell, after an illness of 32 hours (one only of which was considered dangerous), Marianne, daughter of J. H. Cole, esq. of Norwich.

At Burnham, Bucks, Augusta, wife of the Rev. Henry Raikes.

Mr. Louis Anthony Fleschelle, of New Bond-street.

Oct. 25. At Sudbury, in his 35th year, Mr. John Sparks, of his Majesty's War Office.

Oct. 26. At Deptford, Capt. William Tod, formerly of the 40th regiment of foot.

At Mount-row, Lambeth, aged 75, Capt. J. Sanders.

Joseph Parr, esq of Fir Grove, Lancashire.

At Rychton, in Flintshire, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Potter, M. A. Prebendary of Norwich, and Vicar of Lowestoft and Kessingland.

Oct. 27. Suddenly, aged 55, Christian Splidt, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex, a Russia merchant, and who had been Colonel of the St. George's Volunteers. He was coming in the Stratford stage from his country seat at Stratford-green, to his town residence in Spitalfields, when he was seized with a violent fit of sneezing and coughing while the coach was going along the Mile-end-road, which caused the rupture of a blood-vessel, and he died almost immediately after he had been taken into a surgeon's shop.

Near Totness, Devonshire, Mr. Paul Pease.

Aged 42, James Randall, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

In her 63d year, Mary, the wife of Mr. David Wallace, of Parliament-street.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Lieut. T. Whaley, R. N.

In her 74th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne, of Clapham Common, having survived her sister only two months.

Oct. 28. Thomas James, son of the Rev. M. Marcus, of Paddington Green, Assistant Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, and Afternoon Preacher at Margaret Chapel, Cavendish-square.

At Islington, aged 74, John Hankey, esq. late of St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

At Teignmouth, aged 84, John Powell, esq. of Blackhall, in Devonshire.

In London, Lieut.-Gen. George Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery.

At Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Louisa, wife of Capt. William Laugharne, R. N.

Oct. 29. While in the act of preparing breakfast for her children, the wife of W. M'Farlane, near Cambuskeneth Abbey.

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In his 22d year, William Frederick, son of Mr. Thomas Harper, of Fleet-street.

At Charlton, in his 78th year, Thomas Longlands, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of William Mathews, esq. of Newington-place, Kennington.

Aged 75, Ralph Morris, esq. of Mile-end.

At Leamington Spa, James Virgo Dunn, esq. of Montagu-square, London; and late of Kingston, Jamaica.

Oct. 30. At Carshalton, aged 84, Catharine, widow of the late James Ryley, esq. of Bombay.

In Tottenham-court-road, in his 74th year, Mr. Richard Wiseman, upholsterer.

Miss Elizabeth Larken, of Upper Clapton.

Oct. 31. At Belmont Place, Vauxhall, aged 76, Mr. William Taylor, of the Power of Attorney Office, Bank of England, having been 54 years in that establishment.

In his 63d year, Mr. William Rawson, printer, and one of the proprietors of "The Hull Advertiser."

Oct. 31. At Bury St. Edmund, in his 67th year, the Rev. Edward Mills, M. A. son of the Rev. Bernard Mills, D. D, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, and one of the Preachers at Bury St. Edmund; he received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1774, and M. A. 1777. In 17..he was appointed by the Corporation of Bury, to the Preachership at St. James's Church, which he resigned in 1818, and on that occasion was presented by the Corporate Body with an elegant silver salver, on which was engraven an appropriate and highly complimentary inscription. In 17..he was presented by his townsman Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Lincoln, to the Prebend of Clifton, in that Cathedral, to which is annexed the Vicarage of North Clifton, Nottinghamshire; and in 17... to the Rectory of Kirkby-cum-Asgarby, co. Lincoln.

At West Wratting, Norfolk, the Rev. William Bywater, Rector of Aderby-cum-Cumberworth, and Perpetual Curate of Grainthorpe, in Lincolnshire. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776.

At North Luffenham, Rutlandshire, aged 76, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Noel, sister of the late Earl of Gainsborough, and aunt to Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.

At Brighton, the daughter of R. Medley, esq.

At Lacock Abbey, Wilts, Mary, wife of J. R. Grosett, esq. M. P.

In Queen-square, Westminster, aged 69, Walter Bracebridge, esq.

Lately, at Shirley House, Twickenham, Margaret Mary, wife of Robert Ashworth, esq. and daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Sullivan.

Essex.—Lately, at Gosfield Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, Col. Astle.

Mr. Robert Hale, who for nearly seven years had the superintendance of the National School Established at Witham, Essex. By his attentions to his wife, who about two years before fell a victim to consumption, he imbibed the same malady, and thus sacrificed his life to the performance of a most painful Christian duty.

Staffordshire.—At Wednesbury, aged 42, the Rev. William Tate.

WALES.—Aged 103, Isaac James, labourer, of the parish of Langain, Caermarthenshire. Until a late period of life, he was remarkable for muscular strength, activity, and industry.

In his 76th year, Mr. James Downes, proprietor of the George Inn, Castletown, Isle of Man. He was formerly Ensign and Adjutant in the 97th regiment of foot, and had been on the half-pay list for 48 years. He regularly presided at the *table d'hôte* in his own house, and never failed to "set the table in a roar" by his wit, drollery, and laughable anecdotes.

SCOTLAND.—At St. Ann's Lodge, near Edinburgh, aged 86, Mrs. Catherine Mundell.

At Glasgow, the venerable Dr. Cumming. He had nearly completed the 50th year of his Professorship. For nearly 21 years he was the Father of that University.

ABROAD.—In America, whither he proceeded about two years ago, Abraham Thornton, whose trial for the murder of Mary Ashford, and the singular circumstances arising from the appeal of murder, are well known to our readers. (See vol. LXXXVII ii. 464.)

Nov. 1. At Shooter's Hill, Sir William Robe, K. C. B. K. C. G. and K. T. S. Colonel of the Royal Horse Artillery.

At Inverness, in his 97th year, Alexander Robertson, esq. late Collector of Excise.

In his 43d year, the Rev. T. Clark, Minister of Owston, near Gainsborough.

Sarah, relict of William Talbot Richards, and mother to Mrs. Bewsh, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. Mrs. Richards was for many years the first comic actress on the Dublin stage, under the management of Messrs. Ryder and Daly, where she was admired for her public talents, and conduct in private life.

At Shacklewell, aged 51, Amelia, widow of the late Mr. William Phillips, of Lee Green, Kent.

Nov. 2. At Hygeia-house, Cheltenham, aged 72, H. Thomson, esq. leaving behind him the enviable record of a reputation unsullied even by suspicion. Mr Thomson

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Thomson will long be remembered as the most enterprising among the many to whom Cheltenham stands indebted for the promotion of her interests, and the established fame that her springs enjoy.

At Duncroft Cottage, near Staines, Middlesex, aged 62, John Finch, esq.

In East-street, Red Lion-square, in his 72d year, W. Gatty, esq. of the Exchequer Office, Temple.

Nov. 3. At Herne Hill, Dulwich, in her 32d year, Lydia, wife of Thomas Gribble, jun. esq. She sustained a long and severe illness with perfect submission to the Divine will, during which no expression of complaint escaped her lips. Her afflicted husband and relatives, whilst deploring their loss, derive consolation in contemplating the many Christian virtues to which her exemplary life bore testimony.

At Hawstead House, near Bury St. Edmund's, the residence of Miss Metcalfe, Mrs. Lucy Hardinge, relict of the late George Hardinge, esq. Senior Justice of the Counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor. She was the daughter and heiress of Richard Loug, of Hinxton, in Cambridgeshire, esq. and was married October 20, 1777.

At Yarmouth, in his 70th year, Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart. one of the Aldermen of that Borough. During a lengthened series of years, he was an active magistrate, and filled the office of Mayor at four different periods; he was a kind friend to the poor, and a worthy and upright man. His title descends to Edmund Knowles Lacon, esq. of Ormesby.

Susannah, wife of Mr. Isaac Sewell, Solicitor, and daughter of Mr. Daniell, Solicitor, both of Colchester.

Aged 105, Mary Bennett, a pauper of the parish of Longford St. Mary, near Gloucester. She retained all her faculties until within the last two years.

At Whitehaven, Edmund Lamplugh Irton, esq. of Irton Hall, Cumberland.

At Mulgate Hall, Stockport, in her 84th year, Mrs. Frances Richmond, daughter of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Stockport, and grand-daughter of Henry Legh, esq. of High Legh, Cheshire.

Nov. 4. At Cheltenham, Benjamin Price, esq. late of Highgate, and of Lincoln's Inn.

The wife of Mr. Richard Edwards, printer, of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street.

Nov. 5. Mr. Thomas Pilgrim, of the Harrow Inn, Stratford, Essex.

Nov. 6. At Milverton, Somersetshire, Frances, widow of J. Weech, esq.

At Millbrooke, Southampton, Catherine, wife of Henry Barlow, esq. of the Crown Office, King's Bench.

In Park-street, Windsor, Adam Hill, many years Mess-master to the Officers of the Brigade of Guards.

Dove, wife of Isaac Steele, esq. of Poole, Dorsetshire.

In Fleet-street, aged 59, Mr. Joseph Porter, die-engraver.

At Dover, Lieut. Mercer, R. N. late Commander of the Badger, revenue cruiser, on that station. He was the son of the late Gen. Mercer, of the Royal Engineers.

At Chesnuts, Tottenham, Thos. Powell, esq.

Nov. 7. At Addington Glebe-house, Kent, in his 63d year, the Rev. Peter Elers, A. M. many years Rector of that parish, and for 33 years Rector of Risbangles, in Suffolk; and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1779, and M. A. in 1782.

Mr. Jacob Riddle, of the White Hart Inn, Old Market-street, aged 64. His death was occasioned by a severe fall, which fractured the left leg in two or three places, and it was considered expedient that the limb should be amputated; a mortification very soon afterwards ensued, which eventually deprived him of his existence. He bore his sufferings with great Christian resignation. His loss will be sincerely lamented by his relatives, and a large circle of friends, by whom he was greatly beloved and esteemed.

Louisa Dalling, daughter of Thomas Watson, esq. of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

At Reigate, Surrey, aged 65, Miss Anne Dunkley, of Cow-cross-street, Smithfield.

At Park House, Kent, the widow of the late Major-gen. Calder, Bart.

At Balham Hill, aged 26, Mary Anne, wife of Benjamin Carr, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Beddington Park, Surrey, Miss Vaughan, of Clapham.

At Hampton, Maurice Jones, esq.

Nov. 8. At Cheltenham, Captain Valentine Fleming, of 9th regiment of foot.

Dr. M'Leod. He accompanied Lord Amherst to China, and has published an account of that Embassy. He was Surgeon of the Royal Sovereign yacht.

Margaret, daughter of the late Edward Scott, esq. of Scott's Hall, Kent.

Aged 77, J. J. Appach, esq. of Clapton Terrace.

Nov. 9. Alice, wife of Mr. Henry Oake, of Chichester-place, Waudsworth-road.

At Dover, aged 66, the widow of the late Charles Wellard, esq.

At Torquay, Devonshire, in her 15th year, Charlotte Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Wise, of Offchurch, Warwickshire.

At Glasgow, John Barr, esq. late of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, and formerly of Calcutta.

Nov. 10. In the 71st year of his age, after

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after a long illness, Robert Ray, esq. of Gay Bowers, Danbury, Essex.

Of apoplexy, aged 69 years, William Strange, esq. of Toddington, Bedfordshire. The father of this gentleman died of the same disorder, and at the same age.

By a fall from an unruly horse, Mr. John Hand, of the firm of Messrs. Suttons and Co. Leek, Staffordshire, and Noble-street, London.

Col. Maxwell, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Nov. 11. At Hampton, Middlesex, Richard Blake Deverill, esq.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, John Bredcrip, esq. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Southgate, aged nearly 21, Robert, second son of John Vickris Taylor, esq.

In Portland-place, Frances Countess Dowager of Lincoln. She was the daughter of Francis Earl of Hertford, and was married in 1775 to Henry Fiennes Pelham Clinton, commonly called Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the first Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1778.

At Hilborowe, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of R. Caldwell, esq.

At Copse Hill, near Ashbourne, Captain Thomas Crewe, 1st Royal Lancashire Militia.

In Pratt's-place, Camden Town, in her 68th year, Margaret, relict of Thomas Belgrave, esq.

At Winchester, in her 72d year, Mrs. Pitt, of St. George's-row, Oxford-street.

Nov. 13. Suddenly, of a paralytic affection, at her house in Tacket-street, Ipswich, in her 69th year, Mrs. Mary Brown, sister of the Rev. William Brown, Rector of Saxmundham.

At Huntington, Sussex, Emily Anna, daughter of Augustus Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq.

At West Ham, Essex, aged 71, Mr. W. Moates.

Aged 52, Mr. William Edwards, of Amelia-place, Brompton.

In Sloane-square, aged 78, George Glenny, esq.

Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hughes, of North-street, Fitzroy-square.

In Essex-street, Strand, in her 71st year, Mrs. Ann Lonsdale.

At Truro, aged 48, James Bridges Williams, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and Lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Cornwall Militia.

At Bullwell House, near Nottingham, in his 86th year, John Newton, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Nottingham in the year 1762, being the year of the Coronation of his late Majesty King George III.

Nov. 14. Mr. L. C. Tatham, of Warwick, formerly of London.

Nov. 15. In her 16th year, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Gilkes, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

The wife of N. Ladler, esq. of Southampton-place, New-road.

Nov. 16. In Harcourt-street, Dublin, Alderman Matthew West, Silversmith. He was next in succession for the civic chair. His sister Harriett, wife of Michael Clark, esq. of Camden-street, Dublin, died on the 14th.

At Paris, aged 54, Jean Lambert Tallien, of revolutionary notoriety. This man was originally a porter, then a steward. He became a Clerk under Government, and was employed in "The Moniteur" Newspaper in 1791. He was made Secretary General of the Commune of Paris, and a Member of the Council of Five Hundred. In Egypt he was the Editor of "The Decade Egyptienne," and a Commissioner of Taxes. His last Office was Commissioner of Commerce at Alicant, under Napoleon. M. Hue, the King's valet-de-chambre, and Madame de Stael, have declared, that during the massacres of the Revolution he hazarded his own life to save theirs. He was, nevertheless, accused of being connected with the horrible crimes of the year Three. The arrest and destruction of Robespierre were owing to M. Tallien. He rushed to the tribune, expatiated on the crimes of the Revolutionary Government, drew forth a dagger, and, turning towards the bust of Brutus, swore that he would plunge it in the heart of the Tyrant if his colleagues refused to break the chains of their enslaved country. Robespierre desired to reply, but in vain. They would not hear him, but passed on to the decree which sentenced him to the scaffold. Tallien married Madame de Fontenay, the present Princess of Chimay. He was one of the Regicides, and was included in the law of perpetual banishment, but permitted by the King, on the plea of ill health, to remain in France. He died in a state of penury.

At Carlisle, in his 51st year, Henry Hall, esq. late of Madras.

At Milton, next Gravesend, in her 92d year, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Gilbee, esq. of Walworth.

At Ham Common, Thomas Cotton, esq. late one of the Chief Clerks in His Majesty's Treasury.

At Croydon, Keene Zachary Stables, esq. late of the Army Pay Office.

At her house in Cannon-street road, Mrs. Sarah Akenhead, aged 68, relict of John Akenhead, esq.

At Torquay, Devonshire, Mary, wife of James Lambert, esq. of Bedford-row, London.

At Bath, in his 59th year, Richard Whalley Bridgman, esq.

At

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At Winchilsea, aged 59, Geo. Dawes, esq.

Nov. 18. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 57, William Morris Frye, late of Watling-on, Surrey, only son of the late Col. Newton.

At Stanmore Hill, in his 58th year, W. Bartlett, esq.

At Walthamstow, Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Burchall, esq.

Nov. 19. At Hastings, Sussex, of a decline, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Theodore Dury, Rector of Kighley, Yorkshire.

The wife of George Gude, esq. Solicitor, of Gray's-inn.

At Thirsk, Miss Lascelles, daughter of the late Lascelles Lascelles, esq. of Hempton, Yorkshire.

In her 21st year, Frances Incledon, daughter of Edward Paul Pilcher, esq. of the Vines, Rochester.

Nov. 20. The Rev. John Averell, Rector of Clashmore, Ireland.

Nov. 22. At the Priory, near Templemore, Ireland, in his 63d year, Sir John Craven Carden, Bart. brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Hallerton, by his first wife; also to Lord Rossmore, by his late wife, Lady Carden, niece of the Countess of Clermont. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Arthur Carden, of Templemore and Tipperary.

At High Wycombe, aged 75, Richard Bowyer Atkins, esq. fifth son of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. of Denham Court, Buckinghamshire, brother of Sir William and Sir George, fourth and fifth Baronets, and uncle of Sir George, who now inherits the Baronetcy of 1660, as well as that granted in 1794 to his father, the gallant Admiral.

Nov. 23. At Swansea, aged 68, William Birch, esq. late of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1820 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 700*l.* Div. 40*l.* per Ann.—Neath, 400*l.* Div. 25*l.* per Ann. 5*l.* Bonus.—Grand Junction, 210*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann.—Barnsley, 160*l.* Div. 8*l.* per Ann.—Gloucester and Berkeley Optional Loan Notes of 60*l.* bearing 5 per Cent. Interest, 8*l.* Discount.—Ellesmere, 63*l.* ex Div. 3*l.*—Regent's, 25*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 18*l.* ex Div. 18*s.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—Ashby-de-la Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.*—West India Dock, 165*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Cent.—London Dock, 90*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year.—Globe Assurance, 117*l.* 10*s.* Div. 6*l.*—Imperial, 77*l.* Div. 4*l.* 10*s.*—Albion, 40*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.*—County, 39*l.*—Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 16*s.*—Hope Ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.*—Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid.—Grand Junction Water Works, 42*l.*—Westminster Gas Light Company, 58*l.* 10*s.* ex Half-year's Div. 2*l.*—New Ditto, 7*l.* 5*s.* Premium.—City of London Ditto Original, 20*l.* Premium.—New Ditto, 10*l.* ditto.—London Institution, 39 Guineas.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Nov. 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1820.
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	47	54	46	29, 11	fair
28	41	52	40	,70	fair
29	46	46	46	,30	rain
30	40	53	42	,65	fair
31	43	48	46	,45	fair
No. 1	46	47	37	,63	rain
2	35	48	36	,80	fair
3	31	42	40	,90	foggy
4	36	47	36	,90	fair
5	29	38	47	,95	cloudy
6	47	52	50	,83	cloudy
7	50	56	50	,70	fair
8	51	53	50	,90	foggy
9	50	48	46	,99	cloudy
10	42	47	44	30, 06	fair
11	42	49	41	,25	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1820.
Nov.	°	°	°		
12	38	44	40	30, 05	cloudy
13	37	37	36	29, 56	rain
14	33	38	35	,82	cloudy
15	33	40	33	30, 01	fair
16	32	42	31	29, 93	fair
17	32	43	42	,65	rain
18	33	42	36	,94	fair
19	37	45	44	,99	fair
20	45	50	49	30, 02	cloudy
21	49	51	48	29, 94	fair
22	47	47	46	,80	rain
23	46	47	42	,52	rain
24	41	47	46	,75	fair
25	42	47	46	,65	cloudy
26	49	51	42	,95	fair

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1820.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 784	} 1522		Males 591	} 1174	
Females - 738			Females 583		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		293			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	120	50 and 60	111		
5 and 10	65	60 and 70	93		
10 and 20	46	70 and 80	65		
20 and 30	96	80 and 90	33		
30 and 40	125	90 and 100	4		
40 and 50	123	100	0		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 18, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	61	6	27	1	28	4	23	11	36	11
Surrey	64	2	34	0	27	2	23	6	35	8
Hertford	62	10	00	0	26	10	23	4	40	0
Bedford	64	5	36	0	25	4	23	4	36	1
Huntingdon	59	11	00	0	24	10	21	2	35	9
Northampt.	65	6	00	0	26	7	24	2	38	8
Rutland	60	0	00	0	29	3	24	0	40	0
Leicester	64	0	00	0	32	4	24	2	47	9
Nottingham	62	6	38	0	32	9	24	2	44	8
Derby	65	4	00	0	34	2	25	2	49	0
Stafford	61	4	00	0	34	6	25	6	45	6
Salop	54	11	44	6	30	7	25	8	51	6
Hereford	52	5	40	0	26	5	24	2	38	5
Worcester	58	2	00	0	29	2	27	8	46	5
Warwick	60	9	00	0	35	0	28	5	48	0
Wilts	50	2	00	0	26	5	25	8	43	7
Berks	57	8	00	0	25	10	23	0	37	0
Oxford	58	9	00	0	24	9	23	10	39	0
Bucks	61	2	00	0	24	10	25	6	37	8
Brecon	51	5	35	2	25	4	21	4	00	0
Montgomery	54	11	00	0	27	9	24	3	00	0
Radnor	52	7	00	0	28	0	24	4	00	0
Essex	57	3	29	0	25	4	21	4	34	10
Kent	59	8	31	0	28	6	23	4	32	11
Sussex	56	1	00	0	28	0	22	9	36	6
Aggregate Average which governs Importation	57	11	33	8	28	5	20	5	38	4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats.	
		s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	London	63	0	27	1	29	0	22	4
2	Suffolk, Cambridge	62	1	23	6	25	11	20	8
3	Norfolk	60	7	27	5	26	1	20	5
4	Lincoln, York	57	8	32	10	29	1	19	0
5	Durham, Northum.	57	8	42	0	29	2	22	9
6	Cumberl. Westmor.	57	5	44	3	30	5	20	2
7	Lancaster, Chester	56	9	34	7	34	2	23	0
8	Flint, Denbigh, Angleseа, Carnarvon, Merioneth	54	10	34	7	30	5	19	0
9	Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarth. Glamorgan	52	10	34	7	28	0	15	9
10	Gloucester, Somerset, Monm.	55	6	34	7	27	3	21	1
11	Devon, Cornwall	60	3	34	7	26	7	20	5
12	Dorset, Hants	56	6	34	7	25	6	20	7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 27, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 18, 22s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 22, 34s. 7d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 20.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 5s. to 5l. 5s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 8s. to 3l. 3s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 14s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 27:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 15s. Straw 1l. 7s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 1s. 0d. Straw 1l. 11s. 0d. Clover 4l. 14s. — Smithfield, Hay 3l. 13s. 0d. Straw 1l. 7s. 6d. Clover 4l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, November 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market November 27:	
Veal.....	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d	Beasts 2,569	Calves 160.
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 15,940	Pigs 220.

COALS, November 27: Newcastle 35s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.—Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 44s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 57s. 6d. Yellow Russia 54s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.-CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1820.

Day	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3½ per Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	5 per Ct. Navy.	S. Long Ann.	Irish.	Imp. 3 p. cent.	India Stock.	S. S. Stock.	O. S. A.	N. S. A.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.	Con. Acct.	Navy Scrip.
1	Holiday																	
2	215 ½	67⅛ 6⅞	68 7⅛	76	85 ⅛	104⅛ ¼	17½				75⅝			26 pr.	¼ 6 pr.		68 7⅛	
3	215 ½	66⅜ 7	67¼ ⅜	76	84⅞ 5	103⅞ ¼	17½ ⅜		65¼ ½	221⅛ 1				27 pr.	¼ 6 pr.	2⅝ dis.	67¼ ⅞	
4	Holiday																	
5	Sunday																	
6	Holiday																	
7	215½ 15	67⅜ 7	68¼ 7¼	76¼ 6	85¼ ⅛	104⅜ ⅜	17⅛		65¼	221 2				26 pr.	¼ 5 pr.	2⅜ dis.	68¼ 7⅞	
8		67⅛	67⅞ 8	76	85 ⅛	104⅜ ¼	17½	103½			75⅛		67¼	26 27 pr.	¼ 5 pr.		68 7⅛	
9	Holiday																	
10	215½ 16	67⅜ ⅛	68¼ ⅜	76⅜ ¼	85⅜ ⅛	104½ ¼	17⅛		66⅛	221½	75½			27 25 pr.	5 5 pr.	1⅞ dis.	68⅛ ¼	
11	217	68¼ ⅛	68⅞ 9½		86 ⅛	105⅜ ¼	17⅛ ¼				76½		68⅛	25 26 pr.	3 5 pr.		68⅞ 9½	
12	Sunday																	
13		68¼ ⅛	68⅞ 9½	77¼	86 ⅛	105¼ ¼	17⅛ ¼							25 pr.	3 4 pr.	¼ ⅛ dis.	68⅞ 9½	
14	217½	68⅜ ¼	69⅛ ½	77½	86⅜ ⅛	105¼ 6	17⅛ ⅜		66⅛ ¼	222 ½				26 27 pr	3 5 pr.	⅜ ½ dis.	69⅛ ½	
15	217½	68⅜ ⅛	69⅛ ⅛	77½ ⅛	86½ ⅛	106 5½	17⅛ ⅜				77	68⅛		26 27 pr.	¼ 5 pr.	⅛ dis.	69⅛ ¼	
16		68¼ ⅛	69¼ ¼	77⅛	86¼ ⅛	105¼ ⅞	17⅛ ⅜							26 27 pr.	¼ 5 pr.	⅛ ¼ dis.	69¼ ¼	
17	218¼ 18	68⅜ ⅛	69⅛ ⅛	77⅛	86⅜ ⅛	105⅛ ¼			67⅛					26 27 pr.	3 5 pr.		69⅛ ⅛	
18	218 19	68¼ ⅛	69⅜ ½	77½ ⅛	86¼ ⅛	105⅞ ⅛	17⅛ ⅞				76¼		69¼	26 27 pr.	5 3 pr.		69⅜ ½	
19	Sunday																	
20		68¼ ¼	69⅜ 9	77⅛	86⅜ ¼	105¾ ½	17¼							26 pr.	¼ 3 pr.		69⅜ 9	
21	219¼	68⅜ ⅛	69⅛ ⅛	77⅛ ½	86 ¼	105¼ ¼	17¼ ⅜							26 27 pr.	5 3 pr.		69¼ ⅛	
22	219½	68¼ 9	69¼ ¼	77¼ ⅜	86¼ ⅛	105⅛ ⅛	17⅛ ⅜		67½		77			26 27 pr.	2 3 pr.	par.	69¼ ¼	4½ pr.
23	219½	68⅜ ⅛	69⅜ ⅛	77¼	86⅛ ⅛	105⅛ ⅛	17⅞							26 27 pr.	1 3 pr.	¼ dis.	69⅜ ⅛	
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THE

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A CONSTANT READER wishes to call the attention of the well-disposed part of the Public (at the present unsettled period), to a very excellent publication by the estimable and benevolent Jonas Hanway, esq. intituled, "Advice from a Farmer to his Daughter on occasion of her going into Service," &c. printed by Dodsley in 1770. He would also feel obliged by being informed, "whether this work has been abridged, as hinted at in a note, p. 48. of the first volume. Should this not be the case, it would be well worthy the attention of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, as a book can scarcely be produced better calculated for a *Parochial* Library."

AN ENGLISH READER remarks, "In Dr. Carey's very pleasing and edifying Anecdotes from Valerius Maximus, p. 403, the name of the person to whom she was betrothed, is called Indibilis; whereas, in Hooke's Roman History, vol. IV. p. 48, her father is thus named, and her lover is called Allucius. Dr. Carey, from his extensive and erudite acquaintance with the antient authors, will, I hope, give some authority to confirm Valerius Maximus' relation."

A. Z. observes, "In your account of Mr. Hatsell, p. 373, you do not say who the Mr. Dyson is that attended the funeral. He is son of that Mr. Dyson to whom Mr. Hatsell gratefully acknowledges he owed his situation. Mr. H. a good many years ago introduced the son into the office. As he is alive, nothing more can be said of him at present, than that, whenever Society shall have to lament his loss, it will be felt by every one who had the pleasure of knowing him."

PHILIP says, "It has often been remarked, that in the smaller editions, &c. of the Common Prayer Book, little or no attention is paid to the character in which the *Amen* is printed. The following note on the subject, in Dr. Mant's * edition of the Common Prayer Book, is worthy of consideration: 'In our present Common Prayer Book, it is observable that the *Amen* is sometimes printed in one character and sometimes in another, the reason of which I take to be this: at the end of all the Collects and Prayers, which the Priest is to repeat or say alone, it is printed in Italick, a different character from the Prayers themselves, to denote, I suppose, that the Minister is to stop at the end of the Prayer, and to leave the Amen for the people to respond: but, at the Lord's Prayer, Confessions, Creeds, &c. and wheresoever the people are to join aloud with the Minister, as if taught and instructed by him what to say, there it is printed in the same character with the Confessions and Creeds themselves, as a hint to the Minister that he is still to go on, and, by announcing the Amen himself, to direct the people to do the same, and set their seal at last to what he had been before pronouncing."

A Correspondent inquires, whether the Second Volume of Mr. DALLAWAY'S "History of Sussex," (which was unfortunately burnt at Messrs. Bensley's fire,) will be re-printed; and whether the History is likely to be completed.

J. T. M. adverting to the popular novel of "The Monastery," asks, if any traces of a family named *Avenel* are to be found in Scotland? A John Avenel was Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1 Rich. II.

PROJECTOR says, "Perhaps some of your Readers may be able to state, whether the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are on the same level? If they are, the cutting through the Isthmus of Darien is an undertaking, to the execution of which mankind may reasonably look forward. Whoever duly reflects on the stupendous works produced by combined labour, or, to express it more properly, by *multitudinous* labour, in antient times, by the Egyptians and the Romans, will have no difficulty in conceiving the possibility of executing the project above-mentioned, provided some thousands of workmen were employed upon it. Under the auspices of the Allied Potentates, whose armies are no longer needful for preserving the peace of Europe, the requisite number of workmen might be obtained. Each of the Sovereigns might furnish a certain quota of men to go out as volunteers on this employment, and to have increased pay. The quota to be furnished by the different Sovereigns to be in proportion to the commercial connexion of the territory over which they rule. It should be understood that previous arrangements must be made with the Government of the Country where the operations are to be conducted, both for the protection of the labouring party, and for the regular supply of provisions and other requisites. The advantages that would result from such an undertaking are too obvious to need enumeration. Its completion would form an era in the history of the world."

P. 469. In the signature to the Memoir of the Rev. J. Jervis, for T. A. read T. J.

*** In our Supplement, which will be published on the 1st of February, will be inserted several interesting articles; particularly, Descriptions and Embellishments of Staveley Church, co. Derby, and North Marston Church, co. Bucks; Compendium of County History; Progress of Anecdotal Literature, &c. &c.

* Now Bishop of Killaloe.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland-place, Exeter, Dec.* 15.

IN your excellent and permanent Magazine, of deservedly extensive circulation, you have, occasionally, done me the favour to insert some dissertations of mine, on scientific subjects.

No event will be deemed more remarkable by future ages, than the decided discovery of the *actual existence of a North-west Magnetic Pole*, by the hardy and enterprizing Navigators of the passing century.—The vast importance of the fact is of the utmost consequence, as it must, infallibly, in time, lead to certain Theory of the difference of the variations of the Magnetic Needle.—Dr. Halley had recourse to the supposition of four Magnetic Poles belonging to a Magnetic nucleus revolving within the Earth, from East to West; and thus he attempted to account for the variation, and its changes, supposed to have been first observed by Columbus and Sebastian Cabot.—Euler, under a very plausible and ingenious Theory, supposed only two Magnetic Poles. Mr. Churchman adopted the idea of two Magnetic Poles; and imagined the Northern one to move Eastward, on a parallel of Latitude, while the Southern moved slower; the former taking 1096 years in its revolution, while the latter required 2289. The North-west Pole was supposed by these Philosophers to be situated not far from where the recent discovery has placed it. The deflection of the Needle has been found by the Navigators in the Discovery-ships, to have exceeded one-fourth of a great circle. Captain Cook in his voyages, approached nearly in the South hemisphere, to the supposed situations of the South Magnetic Poles, and found no *quantum* of variation that could at all sanction the supposition of their actuality. This certainly furnishes strong evidence that these Poles are more imaginary than real; and that all future Theories of Variation must, necessarily, be deduced from the well-known attraction of the North and South Poles of the Earth, combined with the ascertained action of the North-west Magnetic Pole, whose positive discovery reflects so much credit on the present age.—This is still further confirmed by a general remark to be made on the *variations* of Cook; viz. that in Southern Latitude particularly, they were, in East and West Longitude, of opposite descriptions, and decidedly influenced, relatively, by the Magnetic Pole, whose position is now nearly known. Had the Southern Poles existed, the approximation to their imagined situations, by several Circumnavigators, must, from the known laws of Magnetism, have given rise to so strong an attraction of the South end of the Magnetic Needle, as would have made the variation three times, at least, greater than it has proved; independent of causing it to be of a different nature from what actually appears in the records of Voyages.—Thus then, this interesting subject seems to be reasonably cleared from the embarrassment of Southern Magnetic Poles, beyond the requisite one of the South end of the Earth's axis: and all future reasoning (till experience and experiment carry us farther) must be founded less on hypothesis, and more on fact, than has hitherto been the case.

Having premised thus much, we come to the consideration of the wonderful and inexplicable phenomenon in nature, the accounting for which has induced so many eminent scientific characters to form the Theories

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Theories briefly mentioned above.—Professor Gillebrand having compared his own observations of the variation with those of others, ascertained that it gradually increased Westward. In the year 1576 the variation was found to be 11° 15′ East, in London. It diminished gradually till 1662 (or 1657, by other accounts), when it became nothing; or in other words, the Magnetic Needle pointed to the true North. In 1666, Mr. Sellers made the variation 0° 34′ West. Since that period the variation has been increasing Westward, and during the three last years it has remained nearly stationary. In comparing its progress during similar periods, it does not appear that the rate of increase is equable, as it varies from one or two minutes, to a medium annual increase of 9′ 48″.—In the Royal Society's Rooms, the mean variation in June 1817 was 24° 17′ 54″; and in June 1818 it was in mean quantity 24° 17′. In June 1819, it was found to be 24° 15′ 48″; from which it would seem that it had begun to return. It was found, by Captain Cook, that the *same* observers, with the *same* compass, in the *same* day, made a difference of 5 and 6 degrees; and nearly the double of this was found as a difference between the variation taken on the ice, and on board-ship in Baffin's Bay. This leads to the clear conclusion, that observations on *terra firma*, can *alone* be depended upon for *real accuracy*.

The dip of the Needle, or its inclination to the nearest Pole (and I have some reason to conclude that this also is subject to a daily small variation), was an accidental discovery, made by Mr. Norman, in balancing his Needles. It was in 1576 found to be 71° 50′ at London; and in June 1819 it was about 70° 51′ in the Royal Society's Rooms. In the very same situation, at different periods, both the variation and dip are different; and the dip does not correspond to change in Latitude under the same meridian; nor is the same dip given by the same dipping needle, at sea, on the same day. This again indicates the necessity of observing the dip *also on shore*, when real accuracy is wanted. If the variation and dip were not constantly altering in the same place, a certain Theory might be arrived at; but when the contrary proves to be the fact, the attempts made to lay down on the Globe a curve of no magnetic variation, is useless, if not absurd. A small Needle compared to a large real Magnet, is experimentally found to furnish a similar effect to a Magnetic Compass-card, acted on by some invisible magnetic power within the body of the Earth. This leads to the certain conclusion, that the changes in variation, and those much less in dip, arise from a corresponding change or movement in the cause. I have made the remarks contained in this paper because I am led to believe that the recent discovery of a North-west Magnetic Pole has put it in the power of experimental philosophy to establish, in time, the law of Movement of the Magnetic cause producing effects which have hitherto baffled all human research. The anomalies of the variation observed by different persons in the same year, in London, clearly evince that the application of a needle to a Meridian-line accurately laid down, can alone furnish the precise variation at the place of observation.—In two papers by me, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1796 and 1798, the process of laying off such a Meridian is described; and this was done for the purpose of ascertaining accurately, not only the variation, but also the *variation of the variation*, or the diurnal vibrating variation, at Bencoolen or Sumatra; and afterwards, at the Island of St. Helena. Professor Gillebrand first noticed this diurnal variation, in 1635. This vibrating variation moves and returns through a few minutes of a degree, daily; and in different places its direction and quantity do not correspond. Many Theories have been formed, in order to account for this extraordinary Magnetic phenomenon; and the experiments made by the application of heat to Magnets, afford, probably, the most plausible solution of the case: but a series of accurate observations on Meridians, in many distant situations, are requisite to remove serious objections lying against the best-imagined of these conjectural Theories.

From the dip of the Needle it is quite unquestionable that the Mag-

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netic power, or cause, lies at some unknown depth under the surface of the Earth. Mr. Æpinus, of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburgh, has distinctly traced the close and intimate analogy between Magnetism and Electricity: and the Galvanic experiments lately made by the Prince of Chemists, Sir Humphrey Davy, place the fact beyond all doubt. Experiments shew that a subtle fluid of these united descriptions pervades the atmosphere, and iron, magnetised and otherwise; forming a constant and invisible communication between the Magnetic cause within the Earth and common Magnetic Needles. There is now every reason to conclude, that the Aurora Borealis constitutes a Magnetic current between the real North Pole and the North-west Magnetic Pole; the one giving out to the other an excess of fluid, in order to restore an equilibrium between positive and negative quantities. This supposition may not be quite gratuitous, as we generally observe the Aurora Borealis to act in this direction.

It is utterly impossible to attempt to account for the constant increase of the variation, without supposing that the North-west Magnetic Pole has a constant motion round the North Pole of the Earth in Longitude, on a parallel of Latitude; or in an Elliptic Curve. Though the variation, when first discovered, was only 11° 15′ East, there can be little doubt but that those who are destined to exist in the year 2040, or about that period, will find the variation as much East, as it is now West. The North Pole appears to attract more powerfully than the North-west Magnetic Pole, as must be the case on the supposition of a revolutionary movement indispensable for the formation of any tolerable Theory of the Variation. The great difficulty in the way of a Theory of Magnetic Revolution, arises from that of accounting for the fact of no variation found in some places. The solution of this difficulty may be found in a fair supposition, that the North Pole, the Moving Magnetic Pole, and the place of no variation on the surface of the Earth, may be at the time nearly in one line. I found, by continued observations during two years, that the variation at Bencoolen was 1° 7′ to 1° 31′ East; the vibrating variation giving a returning swing of about four minutes of a degree. Captain Cook found the variation in the Straits of Sunda, to be 1° West.—At Condore in 8° 6′ North, and 106° 18′ East Longitude, the variation was 0° 12′ West. Now these, and many other places of nearly no variation, are nearly in the line, vertical plane, or section of the two Poles; and, consequently, the variation must, necessarily, be little or nothing.—The well-known fact that the variation is constantly changing in one and the same place, furnishes no small proof in favour of the Theory of Movement of the Secondary Magnetic Cause, or North-west Magnetic Pole.—The variation in London, was nothing in 1662, or 158 years ago. Supposing the New Pole to be situated in 100° of West Longitude, it would require 568 years, 9 months, and 18 days, to effect its revolution under the parallel of its supposed movement.—In 243 years the dip of the Needle appears to have diminished in London only 59 minutes of a degree. This would seem to indicate that the movement of the Magnet Pole is more in a straight line, nearly in an East and West direction, than in a circular or elliptical curve, round the North Pole of the Earth. Bond makes the variation nothing in London in 1657. The observations regularly taken by our Librarian, at the rooms of the Royal Society, may be relied on. It would appear from them, that the West variation has ceased, or turned. The variation, therefore, has taken (allowing the change to have been in 1818) about 161 years to attain its utmost Westing. It being reasonable to suppose that the Magnetic Pole will move as far to the East as it has to the West of the Meridian of London, the whole period of its movement in a straight line within the Earth, from West to East, will be thus 322 years.—In the year 1600 the variation at St. Helena was 8° East. In 1692 it was 1° West. In 1796 I make it there, from a medium of morning and evening observations on a Meridian, 15° 48′ 34″.5; while in London, in 1795, it was 22° 57′.—It is experimentally found, that Magnetic action, like that of heat, diminishes,

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diminishes inversely, as the squares of the distances. Again, the South Pole, after passing the Equator, attracts the South end of the dipping Needle (which must, necessarily, possess a North polarity), and the East and West variation in South Latitude are generally less than in similar situations in the Northern hemisphere. The action of the South Pole, combined with the other cause stated, may go far in accounting for this anomaly.

It was essentially necessary to take the foregoing view of this most wonderful and interesting subject, previously to recommending the commencement of a most important series of experiments calculated to ascertain decidedly, whether the recently discovered North-west Magnetic Pole has, or has not, a periodical movement corresponding to East and West variation, increasing and decreasing, as has been observed. —There can be but one infallible mode of making this grand and conclusive experiment, and I take your widely-circulating and valuable Publication as the channel through which I earnestly call the attention of Philosophers and Men of Science, to a sublime discovery, which British daring and fearless enterprise has, at length, put within the reach of patient and accurate investigation.

The position of the North-west Magnetic Pole has been approximated, to a moral certainty.—I take it for granted, that the discovery-ships will proceed again to explore to the utmost the channels in the Polar Basin, to the Westward of Baffin's Bay. The principal object must be the ascertaining precisely the position of the new Pole, or I would rather denominate it, the *moving magnetic power*, of whose existence no farther doubt can remain.—This having been happily achieved by the bold Commander, and by his companions, who have deserved so much of their Country, a Meridian should be accurately laid off, at some distance from the site of the new Magnetic power. The graduated circumference and Needle applied to this Meridian, ought in principle and construction, to resemble those used by me, and described in the Papers I have alluded to. The Meridian sustained by a strong post, might be sheltered by a small building devoid of iron. Careful observations made, annually, for a few years, on this Meridian, would clearly determine whether or not the North-west Magnetic Pole had a movement, and the direction and annual quantity of such movement, if thus found to take place. Huts, but no natives, have been seen in these hyperborean regions. If, however, natives should appear next year, the Meridian, to remain undisturbed, might be concealed in an excavation, or situated in some secret place.

The observation of the *variation of the variation*, on this Meridian, would be an important object of unremitting attention. In my papers I ascribed it to the action of the Sun's heat, increased and diminished during the Earth's revolution on its axis. I venture to conjecture, that this species of variation will (on the principle of heat acting on the Northern Poles, alternately) be found to move in an opposite direction to that observed in London. Should this prove to be the fact, the cause of the diurnal variation will be thus completely set at rest. The utmost efforts will be made to ascertain the precise position of the new Pole; and if it should be impracticable to make the essential observations suggested, in its vicinity, the purpose will be equally answered by taking them to the East of Copper Mine River, at the point where West variation ceases, and East commences. The Regent's Channel may, probably, lead to this situation; if not, it can be attained to over-land, from the North-west of Hudson's Bay.

If the discovery I suggest in these imperfect statements is made in due time, it will be the greatest and most important in Scientific History: and it is by giving circulation and publicity to Papers of this description, that such valuable results can be arrived at. JOHN MACDONALD*.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 27.

FINDING that an erroneous description of the Monument to General Sir Thomas Picton, in St. Paul's, appeared in your Magazine (p. 368),

* In alluding to Col. Macdonald's article, (p. 546, *note*) the word 'Col.' was inadvertently omitted during a part of the impression.

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(p. 368), I beg to submit the following as the idea which I meant that group to convey:

"Genius and Valour rewarded by Victory.—This group is surmounted by a Bust of the Hero.—On the Pillar is introduced the Insignia of the Orders of the Bath—the Grand Cross—and the Portuguese Order of the Castle and Sword."

Yours, &c. S. GAHAGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec.* 9.

IN answer to "CARADOC," (p. 290), Ambrose Copinger, esq. (not Cotlinger) was Lord of the Manor of Hillingdon in Middlesex, and patron of that Church, to which he presented a rector in 1599, and another in 1603. His son, Ambrose Copinger, esq. was knighted in 1602; and died in 1605. The date of his Academical Degrees, it is hoped, some *Cambridge* Correspondent may supply.

Queen Elizabeth's visit to Sir William Russel at Chiswick, in August 1602, is noticed by Mr. Lysons, from the printed "Progresses;" with the additional information, that a copy of the "Speeches" was sent to Sir Robert Sydney. Can these now be found in the Papers of that Family? Or (which is more probable) has a copy of them been discovered, by the researches of the ingenious Lord John Russell, among the many valuable Documents of that antient and illustrious Family in the archives of Woburn Abbey? It was certainly customary to present copies in MS. of similar Speeches, Devices, and Entertainments, among those who had the honour and the expence of entertaining the Virgin Queen.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

YOUR Correspondent, 'EU. HOOD,' (p. 327), has fallen into an error in his account of the famous Jester, Joe Miller. The place of interment of the renowned Comedian was not the "East side of St. Clement Danes" (Church I suppose). He lies buried in the Upper Church-yard of that Parish, situate in Portugal-street, near Lincoln's Inn, where his Tombstone now stands, with the Inscription [as already given in p. 327] with the following modern addition:

"From respect to social worth, mirthful qualities, and histrionic excellence, commemorated by poetic talent in humble life, the above Inscription, which Time had nearly obliterated, has been preserved and transferred to this Stone, by order of Mr. JARVIS BUCK, Churchwarden, A.D. 1816."

Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, Dec.* 12.

IN this improving age, when all the active part of mankind are alert to invent for the benefit of the Publick; I send a few particulars respecting my invented direction Post (for cross roads) noticed in p. 290.

The first thought of my invention was as follows. I live in the woodlands of Suffolk, about eight miles from Stow-market. My father coming home on a dark night from that town, lost his way, and was found dead next morning, within a mile of his own cottage. Ever since it has been impressed upon my mind that Direction Posts might be so contrived as to be seen in the dark, and, after many experiments, I can prove that all painted letters may be so contrived as to be seen in the night as well as the day; for as light is a real substance, I have contrived to make letters that will retain that substance, and emit it when the sun is under the earth. This quality will continue several years, and at the end of that time may be renewed with the greatest dispatch. As this is a great mercantile kingdom, if every parish was compelled to have Direction Posts of this description, it would be a great National improvement, and would save the lives of many. Let any man paint in his imagination all the Cross Roads furnished with these Direction Posts; and he must confess it an improvement highly requisite, independently of the many purposes it may be turned to at present unthought of.

If hackney coaches were numbered with this, they might easily be distinguished in the night in dark streets; as also watchmen's coats might be numbered thus, which would be a guard for their conduct, and extremely useful to the Police Department, &c. &c.

Being placed in that part of the country which is destitute of men of science, I beg of you to insert this in your useful Magazine, in hopes that some benevolent Gentleman will enable me to bring it forward for the benefit of the publick. I can shew

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the model I have prepared, and prove that all I assert, respecting this useful invention, can be accomplished.

Yours, &c. WM. HARVEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors Commons, Dec.* 11.

INSTANCES having occurred of Marriages being declared void in consequence of some legal defect in the mode of obtaining the Licence, it may be highly useful to call the attention of Country Surrogates to the following observations, made by Sir John Nicholl, the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, in a cause of Nullity of Marriage, instituted by the wife against the husband, upon the ground of minority, and want of consent of the parents, or guardians.—"This Marriage," said the learned Judge, "was contracted in a distant part of the country, and the Surrogate had granted the Licence, on an affidavit, which on the very *face* of it was *defective*.—It stated the young woman to be only 20 years of age, and yet there was no certificate of consent by parent or guardian on her behalf. This was not the first instance of such neglect that had fallen under his notice. A Surrogate in the country had a short time since written to him, stating that he had granted a Licence to a *Minor*, upon the consent of the *Father-in-Law*, and wishing to know whether *such Marriage* was *legal*; he had, of course, advised the parties to be immediately re-married by Banns, which he presumed had been since done, and the parties thus legally joined in Matrimony, there being no doubt that the former Marriage was *ipsô factô* void. He was ashamed to find an Ecclesiastical Officer so ignorant of his important duties, and he did trust, that he should not have occasion again to animadvert on such conduct, particularly when it was seen that from a want of attention to the requisite observances of Law, such serious consequences ensued, involving at once the happiness of families and the legitimacy of the offspring; and that Surrogates would, in all cases, be particularly careful, strictly to comply with the provisions of the Act."

Should you think this worthy of insertion in your valuable Miscellany, I shall take a future opportunity of forwarding a few cautions and observations on this important subject.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

MR. BOWLES has had many attacks on the subject of his edition of Pope. His poetical judgment of his author has been controverted, which however he has ably defended. But it has been alleged that he is unfair to the moral character of Pope, and as one proof of this, it has been said that he has represented the Poet as having made a violent attempt upon the person of Lady Mary W. M.—What he has really said, is this. That, perhaps, the behaviour of the Lady "made the lover think that he might proceed a step beyond decorum." Now, Mr. Urban, is it not a very large step beyond decorum to represent these words as implying a personal attack? Lady Mary was a married woman, but a flirt, and the behaviour of such a lady in a *tête-a-tête* might easily encourage a lover to make a direct declaration of his passion, but more than that it is not easy to imagine; and the further transgression which is suggested, could not properly be called "a *step* beyond *decorum*," but a complete breach of all rules of decency and morality. I leave you and your readers to judge, whether Mr. Bowles could possibly have meant to describe such an action under terms so very gentle. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

AGAINST the East Wall of the South Chantry Chapel, in the Parish Church of Wellinghorough, in the county of Northampton, is an antient Monument, which is thus described in Bridges's County History:

"A defaced Alabaster Monument, whereon are the effigies of a woman in a hood and cloke, and a man wearing a gown with a ruff about his neck, and a cap on his head. Between them is a skull. At the bottom this date, 1570; and the following coat of arms; Barry of Six on a bend a lion pas-ant between two roses.—It is said to be the Monument of Serjeant Lingar, Serjeant of the Bake House to Queen Elizabeth."

Under this Monument is an high freestone tomb. The shields of arms, &c. which formerly adorned the head, feet, and side, are now defaced.

As the Registers do not commence at so early a date, can any of your Correspondents afford me information as to the person here spoken of, and his connexion with the town?

Yours, &c. C. P. W.

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Gent. Mag. Dec. 1820. Pl. I. p. 589.

REFECTORY OF BEAULIEU ABBEY, HANTS. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

THE annexed Plate represents a North View of the Refectory of Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire, and the triple arches at the West end of the Chapter-house, taken from the once cloistered quadrangle *(see Plate I)*. When the destruction of this Abbey took place, the Refectory or Dining-hall was converted into a Church for the use of the villagers. The Refectory, therefore, remains the most perfect portion of all the buildings which composed this formerly extensive and beautiful Abbey, which was founded by King John for Monks of the Cistercian order, A.D. 1204.

The Cloisters were joined to the South side of the nave of the Church. On the Western side of the quadrangle was placed the Dormitory, which was a building of considerable length, and stood over a spacious cellar or vault, of which some portions are now remaining, and are converted into workshops, &c. On the opposite or Eastern side of the Cloisters was placed the Chapter-house, on the South side of which are the remains of a passage, and on the opposite, or Northern side, the Lavatory. On the Southern side of the quadrangle is the Refectory. The exterior of this building is plain, and almost wholly obscured with ivy, large and impervious masses of which are suffered to grow on all the surrounding dilapidated walls.

At the South end of the Refectory are triple lancet windows, and at the North end two windows, having under them a large and handsomely shaped pointed doorway, resting on double columns at the sides: the iron hinges of the wooden doors are richly and curiously ornamented. On the left side of this doorway is a fragment of a pointed arch covering a deep recess, the former use of which is not now precisely known. On the point of the gable, at the North end of the Refectory, is a wooden bell-turret, and over the Southern point a stone cross.

A small portion of the interior of the Refectory is separated from the rest of the room by a wooden fence; this space forms the porch of the Church, and is made a receptacle for rubbish of every description. The narrow lancet windows lighting this magnificent apartment are on the interior covered with spacious pointed arches: those now over the Altar are very handsome, and rest on single slender columns. In each side-wall are two corresponding windows; but the West side of the room is principally occupied by the pulpit and its staircase, the latter being constructed within the thickness of the wall: it receives light through several small windows, and the staircase is opened towards the room by means of an arcade of six very elegant pointed arches, resting on clusters of slender columns: at the extremity of these arches is the door of the passage, the roof of which is arched with stone. The pulpit is attached to the wall, before a spacious pointed arch, the window at the back of which consists of two trefoil arched compartments, surmounted with a quatrefoil perforation. This pulpit is, perhaps, the most perfect and elegant now remaining in England*, excepting the one that formerly belonged to the Refectory of the Abbey at Shrewsbury †, and which is now exposed in a garden on the South side of the Church. The pulpit at Beaulieu is of a semi-octagonal bracket-shape, having at every angle a *torus*, or round moulding, terminating with a capital, and containing in every face rich and elegant patterns of sculptured foliage. The upper half of the pulpit, although very antient, must certainly be allowed to be of subsequent date to the base. Its various ornaments do not accord with the elegant simplicity of the style of architecture that prevailed in the early part of the thirteenth century. At every angle of the upper part of the pulpit is a small pannelled buttres, and in every face two trefoil arches resting on slender pillars: below the arches is a row of quatrefoils, and over the arches a high sloping parapet, which is constructed of wood, and terminates with a double row of small battlements.

The roof of the Refectory is arched and ribbed with timber, and ornamented with bosses, the sculptures of which are very curious, and remain in good preservation.

In the pavement are several antient grave-stones that formerly contained large and elegantly ornamented plates of

* A slight sketch of this Pulpit is given in vol. LXVI. p. 289. 470. EDIT.

† Engraved in vol. LXXVII. ii. p. 201. EDIT.

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of brass. The Altar is raised on two steps. In the East wall is a monument of rude design and execution: it contains a recumbent effigy of a female, and an inscription to the memory of Mary, the daughter of Thomas Elliot, Gent. She died the 18th of June, 1651, aged 40 years.

Towards the West end of the Refectory, or Church, stands the antient Font, which is of an octagonal form, and ornamented with arched pannels in the body and pedestal.

The internal dimensions of the Refectory of Beaulieu Abbey are as follow—length, 97 feet; width, 30 feet.

Yours, &c. B.

Historical and Topographical Account of North-Marston, Bucks.

NORTH-MARSTON, formerly *Merstone* or *Meerston*, probably derived its name from low marshy ground, denoted by the Saxon word mere, in which it is situated: the addition *North* distinguishing this parish from another called *Fleetmarston*, about five miles distant from it, towards the South-east.

North Marston is about four miles South-south-east of the small market town of Winslow, and one mile South of the turnpike road from Buckingham to Aylesbury.

In the antient division of the county North-Merstone was included in the hundred of *Votesdone* (Waddesdon), since comprised in that of Ashendon; and in ecclesiastical matters is reckoned in the deanery of Waddesdon, and subject to the Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Bishop of Lincoln. The parish is bounded on the North by Grandborough, on the North-east by Swanbourn and Oving, with which parishes an angle of the parish of Dunton also adjoins it on the same side. On the East and South-east, it is bounded by Oving; on the South by Pitchcott, and the hamlet of Denham in Quainton; on the South-west by Hogshaw; and on the West and North-west by Grandborough. It is computed to contain about one thousand eight hundred * acres of land, of which twelve hundred are said to be in pasturage, four hundred in meadow, and only one hundred in arable. The parish occupies a sort of recess, separated by the hills of Quainton and Pitchcott, from the vale of Aylesbury; the soil is in general a stiff black clay (called by geologists *Oak-tree-clay*); and the arable land is chiefly employed for the production of wheat, barley, and beans, with some oats.

Nearly contiguous to the South-east side of the village, and about a furlong from the Church, rises a copious spring of pellucid water, very slightly chalybeate, but containing in solution a considerable quantity of calcareous earth, which fills a reservoir seven or eight feet in depth, and six feet square, called "Holy Well," though more commonly "The Town Well." It is inclosed by walls, partly stone and partly brick, and covered with a shed of boards, and a flight of stone steps descends into the water.

This spring was formerly held in great repute for its medicinal virtues, and even *miraculous* effects, which in the ages of superstition and bigotry were attributed to the blessing bestowed upon the water through the devout prayers of Sir John Schorne, the pious Rector of this parish, about the year 1290. Such was its fame, that the village is said to have become populous and flourishing in consequence of the great resort of sick persons who visited it; but it has long declined in reputation, and lost all its sanctity, excepting the name, and is at present seldom resorted to, unless by the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood, who make no scruple to use it for common domestic purposes. The superfluous water which runs off, forms a small rill, which takes a North-western course, and joining a brook in the contiguous parish of Grandborough, is carried along with it into the river Ouse.

The population, in the returns made to Parliament in 1801, was stated at 487 inhabitants, occupying 77 houses. In 1806 the number had increased to 573, and at present may be computed at about 630. Of these the males are principally employed in agriculture, and the pursuits and occupations immediately connected with it, and most of the females and children in the manufacture

* There is evidently a mistake in Parkinson's Tables annexed to the Survey of the County of Bucks, by the Rev. St. John Priest, in which the number of acres is stated at 1600 in one table, and in another it is said that 1776 acres have been inclosed.

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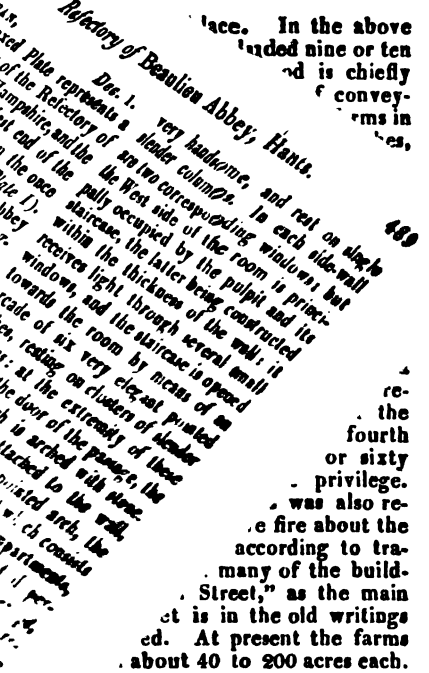

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Refectory of Beaulieu Abbey, Hants.

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is one flour-mill in the parish,
ecent erection.

There are two manors in the parish; the superior or paramount manor holden by Mrs. Heaton, as lessee under St. John's College in Oxford; and the inferior manor (which pays tithes to the former), held by lease from Magdalen College, Oxford, by John Ingram Lockhart, Esq. who married the daughter of the late lessee Francis Wastil, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia, and High Sheriff of that county, whose first wife became entitled to it under the will of her maternal aunt —— Gibbert, to whom, with other property, it had reverted, on the decease of —— Saunders, Esq. heir of an antient family long resident at North-Marston, and originally lessees under the before-mentioned College. It is believed that this estate, which was included amongst the early possessions of Magdalen College, had previously belonged to the Hospital of St. John at Oxford, and was granted to William of Waynfleet the founder, by King Henry VI. about the year 1457: but no account on which any reliance can be placed being preserved of the foundation of the said Hospital, besides that of its having been in existence in the reign of King John, it seems very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain through whose hands this manor passed after the time of the Domesday survey, until it was vested in the Hospital; it certainly, however, admits of conjecture, that that establishment having professedly devoted to the use ommodation of pilgrims and ons resorting to certain salu- fountains* or sacred springs they were then esteemed), might ave been originally endowed with the estate under consideration, as an offering piously made by some of Sir John, or St. John, Schorne's devotees. This circumstance, however, is merely conjectural.

The manor house, which had been the mansion of the Saunderses, was taken down in the last century, and part of the stables was then converted into a farm house, which is now occupied by one of Mr. Lockhart's tenants.

In the year 1785 the open and common fields were inclosed, under an Act of Parliament, by which an allotment of land was assigned to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, as impropriators, in lieu of tithes: and about ten or twelve acres set apart as a compensation for the right of common belonging to the poor inhabitants of the parish.

The effect of such inclosure is stated in the Agricultural Survey of the County, to have been a decrease of breeding stock, and of the produce in wheat and other grain, and an increase of feeding stock." It is also fair to remark, that besides the advantage of bringing into cultivation the whole extent of waste and unproductive land, the inclosure has had a manifest tendency to improve the roads, and to ameliorate the condition of the lower classes, whilst it must be acknowledged to have diminished the number of small farms,

* "The Hospital of St. John the Baptist was, about the year 1233, either rebuilt or repaired by Henry III. and is said to have been intended for *infirm persons, or poor strangers travelling to St. Frideswyde's, St. Edmund's Well, and other places of superstitious resort.* They were possessed of several churches and manors," &c.—Chalmers's Hist. of Oxford, vol. I. p. 196.

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and

and thrown the freehold property into fewer hands.

In the Appendix to the General View of the Agriculture of Bucks, by the Rev. St. John Priest (p. 385), the number of farm houses in North-Marston is stated to be eight, and of cottages 15: errors the less excusable in a work of such a nature, and professed to be compiled from actual and personal observation: on which account only they are here particularly noticed.

Perpetual Curacy.

The patronage being vested, together with the impropriation of the great tithes, in the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, was formerly leased by that body to Mr. Cutler, and subsequently to the late James Neild, Esq. of Chelsea, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county, as also for Middlesex and Surrey, Sheriff of Bucks in 1804; and more distinguished by his philanthropic and benevolent exertions to ameliorate and improve the state of Prisons, of which he was the author of an able and very interesting account*. It is at present in the possession of John Camden Neild, Esq. his son, who is also proprietor of other estates in the county.

The living being certified in the King's Books to be of the annual value of 33*l.* 15*s.* and discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths, was in 1732 augmented with a donation of 200*l.* by the executors of Edward Lord Bishop of Chichester, in addition to Queen Anne's bounty.

Perpetual Curates.

1587. Edmund Cowdell lived here 49 years. — Mr. Robinson and Mr. Wentworth, a little while between.
1636. Hannibal Barnes lived here 22 years. — —— Thorogood, 2 years.
1660. John Virgin, 34 years.
1695. Edward Sherrier, B.A. (late Rector of Addington), 3 years.
1698. Richard Purchase, 44 years.
1742. Purchas Denchfield, 32 years.
1774. Richard Denchfield, 32 years.
1806. William Pinnock (late Rector of Great Woolston), the present worthy Incumbent.

(To be continued, with a View of North-Marston Church, in our Supplement.)

Account of Rio De Janeiro†.

(Resumed from p. 307.)

THIS City contains several other Churches and Monasteries which merit no particular description, as they are all more or less built with similar materials, and ornamented in the same style as those already described. The Public Garden is small, but the plan is elegant; it contains a few acres, enclosed with a circular wall, and is situated on the margin of the Bay;—from the centre, four

* See an account and portrait of Mr. Neild, vol. LXXXIV. i. 206. LXXXVI. ii. 58. LXXXVII. i. 305.

† Since I transmitted the first part of this communication for insertion in your widely circulated Magazine, a train of events has taken place in Portugal, which doubtless will ultimately have a decided influence on the future destiny of the Brazils. Stimulated by the powerful example of the Spanish nation, the Portuguese have at length shaken off the trammels of superstition and tyranny, which have for so many years fettered the human mind, and clasped in their iron fangs nine tenths of the population.—It is a curious circumstance, that the period chosen to effect this great revolution, was during the absence of Lord Beresford at Rio de Janeiro. The plan was conducted with so much secrecy and address, that he had not the most remote suspicion that such a measure was in contemplation before his departure for the Brazils. The plot appears to have been conducted as privately as the memorable event which emancipated their ancestors from the despotic power of Philip II. and placed the present family of Braganza on the throne. (See p. 195.) The first effort at Oporto, and its successful result, are worthy of the descendants of the conquerors of India, and the nation that produced Camoens, the Albuquerkes, and Almeidas. Like the Spaniards, they have "relumed their antient light and kindled new," and it is evident that they yet retain a spark of that bright flame which actuated the courage of the old Lusitanians, and in days of yore produced a constellation of genius, talents, and valour, which enable them to carry their arms and extend their conquests in the most remote quarters of the globe, and by discoveries of unknown regions, acquire a deathless reputation in the annals of Europe. —The Patriots were apprehensive that Lord Beresford, from his popularity among the soldiers, and the high favour and estimation in which he was held by King John, might oppose their measures with all his talents and power; therefore they very wisely took advantage of his absence to effect the glorious measure. His unexpected elevation to rank

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walks diverge, and the angular spaces are divided into flower plats, surrounded with lattice work, and shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs peculiar to the soil and climate; it is fenced towards the Bay by a lofty terrace, ornamented with a bulustrade; from this spot there is an extensive view of the Bay and mouth of the Harbour. Owing to the bad construction of the foundation of this work, at its first erection, the walls are cracked, and enormous masses of the masonry have tumbled into the water, which have completely sapped the foundation and basement, so that it verges fast to ruin, being in a miserable state of dilapidation, and several workmen are continually employed in driving piles and laying down enormous blocks of granite to preserve the remains from the inroads of the tide, which sets in at this point with a heavy swell from the mouth of the Harbour. At each end of the terrace there were two alcoves, adorned with paintings in fresco, but they are overthrown, and not a vestige remains. At the foot of the Terrace there is an artificial mount composed of rocks. At the base of this work there are two crocodiles admirably executed in bronze; they are intertwined, and as large as life. From the reservoir underneath the mount, the water is conveyed through the bodies of these figures, and discharged from their mouths into a large basin; from this basin the element was forced upwards through a pipe to the floor of the terrace, and conveyed into the body of a bronze figure, representing an angel holding a tortoise in his right hand, and the tortoise was made to discharge the water on a perforated marble slab, from which it trickles in rills down the side of the mount, forming several miniature cascades—this magnificent fountain is now completely out of order. At each end of the terrace there are marble busts of the late Queen, and his present Majesty, King John, when Prince Regent. Opposite the fountain, at each end of the main avenue, and opposite the grand entrance, there are two Pyramids of granite; they are built on rocks, in the centre of basins, filled with water, which was forced into a cavity, in the basement of each, and discharged from the shaft through a pipe into the basin beneath. The entrance to the garden is ornamented with a lofty iron gate, supported by triple columns of rustic work in granite, crowned with vases of flowers, and enriched with the royal arms, emblazoned in gilt brass. In various parts of the walls there are seats and windows, barred with iron, through which the prospect opens to the country; and in the centre of the garden, where the walks diverge, there are four circular stone benches, adorned with vases. In the inclosed ground there are two cottages, an alcove and a summer-house.

The Castle of St. Sebastian is the most antient military structure in the place; it is built on a lofty hill, at the extremity of the City, and contains a Church, Barracks, and Hospital. The principal promenade is the Palace-square, which opens to the Bay, and is fenced by a terrace, composed of immense blocks of granite, with a range of benches formed

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rank and power, superior to that of a Viceroy, must eventually add to the discontent of the people, and weaken the links of the connection of Portugal with the Brazils, and perhaps ultimately burst asunder the chain that united the monarchy. The refusal of the Government to permit him to land, has been stigmatized as a proof of their imbecility and weakness. Let those sapient politicians enjoy their opinion. Every friend to liberty must consider the measure as an instance of their firmness, prudence, and moderation. That "he has done the State some little service, and they know it," cannot be denied; but he received an ample compensation for his services by letters of nobility and estate, and an enormous pension, in addition to his rank and pay as field marshal; under which circumstances, it is to be hoped that the British Government will not interfere in the internal regulations of Portugal, on account of Lord Beresford, who, elevated to the pinnacle of ambition by the favour of the King, on his arrival, finding his hopes blasted by the Revolution, it seems identified himself with our Government, and held out threats against the Portuguese. It appears by a document lately inserted in the Newspapers, that the King appointed a person to be Secretary to Lord Beresford, as obnoxious to the Portuguese as the Prince of Peace was to the Spaniards.—A. SINNOT.

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of the same material. Here the inhabitants of all classes inhale the evening breeze, which, after the intense heat of the day, is very salubrious in this burning climate; here priests, lawyers, merchants, and tradesmen, with their wives and daughters, parade, repose, and pass the cool hours in conversation, sipping coffee, and smoking segars. Several boys attend with baskets of cakes and confectionery for sale; they carry each an earthen jug, ycleped a monkey, filled with water, from the spouts of which vessels all classes drink, without the aid of a glass or tumbler, and nothing loath.

The Town may be computed at three miles in length, from the Monastery of Saint Benedict to the Misericordia, the whole length of the Rua de Direta, or main street, which extends along the margin of the Bay; but in consequence of the inequality of the ground on which it is built, being partly on hills and in deep vallies, it is difficult to ascertain its extent with precision or exactness. Some of the cross streets diverge from the main street, nearly a mile in length, whilst others extend only half that distance. On the whole, on a rough estimation, it may be considered to be about 7 miles in circumference, and the population is said to be (since the emigration of the Royal Family in 1808) about 90,000 souls, including all colours.

The principal avenue into the Town from the country is the Rua de Ovidore. At the entrance of this street there are two squares, in one of which the opera-house is built. It is a spacious edifice, with a heavy portico of massive masonry, in rude architecture. The scenery is wretched, and the performance, with the exception of the music, below mediocrity. From the Misericordia, a pleasant walk extends along the edge of the Bay, towards the Sugar-loaf. On the side of this road there is a small church, dedicated to Saint Lucy, which is filled with the votive offerings of mariners who have considered themselves saved from shipwreck through the intercession of this female Saint. The houses in the suburbs, and towards the country, are generally of one story; the doors and windows are fenced with lattice work, without glass, in consequence of the heat of the climate, and to admit the cool air. In the Rua de Directa, the Rua de Ovidero, Rua de Piscatoris, Rua de Rosario, and some of the other principal streets there are many lofty uniform and spacious houses, constructed of the best materials that the country affords, a close grained granite and white shining freestone, with balconies and terraces. The different avocations are classed here, on a plan worthy of the imitation of the cities of Europe; thus, the Jewellers, Silver-smiths, Cabinet-makers, and almost every other trade or occupation, are confined to separate streets. A. Sinnot.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Marylebone, Dec.* 4.

In your Magazine for November, (p. 409) I observed a note, stating that John Scogan, the Jester to Edward IV. was sometimes confounded with Henry Scogan, the Poet, who flourished at an earlier period. The following particulars relating to the latter literary character, and which are generally (but erroneously) fastened upon the former, although not adapted to the History of Anecdote now in progress, may perhaps find a place elsewhere in your Miscellany.

Scogan is commonly supposed to have been a contemporary with Chaucer, which *Henry* certainly was: in that great Poet's works, are several pieces under his name; the chief of which is entitled, "A Moral Balade," addressed to the Dukes of Clarence, Bedford, and Gloucester, and sent to them from a tavern, belonging to *Lewis John*, in the Vintry. This piece, (says Mr. Warton, in his History of Poetry), is the dullest sermon that ever was written in the octave stanza:—it must have been composed before the year 1447, and the writer complains of old age, whereas Scogan the Jester did not flourish till about 1480.

The lines in which he makes that complaint are as follows:

"I complain sore when I remembre me,
The sodain age that it upon me fall *,
But more complain my mispent juventate
The whiche is impossible ayen † to call,
But certainly the most complaint of all
Is to thinken that I have been so nice
That I would in ne vertues to my ‡ call,
In all my youth, but vices aye cherue."

* Fallen. † Again. ‡ Query, Me?

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The

The poetical trifle, entitled "Flee from the Presse," is also attributed to Scogan, and elsewhere termed "Proverbium *Joannis* * Scogan. After the specimen given above, your readers will probably be content, without an additional narcotic.

Shakspeare has also made mention of him in Henry IV. part 2.

JUSTICE SHALLOW—"This same Sir John [Falstaff], the very same. I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he was a crack †, not so high." ‡

Ben Jonson, in his "Masque of the Fortunate Isles," has comprised in a few lines nearly all that is known of him:

MARRYOOL—"Skogan? what was he?
JOSPHIEL—O, a fine Gentleman, and a Master of Arts
In Henry the Fourth's time, that made disguises
For the King's sones, and writ a balladroyal
Daintily well."

No one will, I believe, deny that these particulars relate to the elder Scogan, but so little has been preserved of them both, that they are easily confounded. ANDROPOLA.

ON WRITERS ON BULLION.

(Continued from p. 392.)

LABOUR was formerly, and is now, most certainly the measure of *value*, but not of *price*. Doctor A. Smith explains this, where he says,

"But though labour be the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities, it is not that by which their value is commonly estimated."

And he then proves that there is now a valuation by money as well as by labour: for he thus continues,

"But when barter ceases, and money has become the common instrument of commerce, every particular commodity is more frequently exchanged (sold) for money than for any other commodity. The butcher seldom carries his beef or mutton to the baker or the brewer, in order to exchange them for bread or for beer, but he carries them to the market where he exchanges (sells) them for money, and afterwards exchanges that money for bread and for beer (buys with that money bread and beer). The quantity of money which he gets for them regulates too the quantity of bread and beer which he can afterwards purchase. It is more natural and obvious to him therefore to estimate their value by the quantity of money, the commodity (price) for which he immediately exchanges (sells) them, than by that of bread and beer, the commodities for which he can exchange them only by the intervention of another commodity (medium); and rather to say that his butcher's meat is worth three pence or four pence a pound, than that it is worth three or four pounds of bread, or three or four quarts of small beer. Hence it comes to pass, that the exchangeable value of every commodity is more frequently estimated by the quantity of money, than by the quantity either of labour or of any other commodity which can be had in exchange for it." (Is more frequently estimated by the price than by the labour.)

Dr. Smith likewise joins in with the error, that gold and silver are commodities to be bought and sold at a price; for he says,

"Gold and silver, however, like every other commodity, vary in their value, are sometimes cheaper and sometimes dearer, sometimes of easier, and sometimes of more difficult purchase."

Even the late Lord Liverpool, who has written with such extraordinary ability, precision, and perspicuity, misuses the term *value*: for he says,

"The gold coin had risen to an extraordinary value, while the re-coinage of the silver coins was under consideration."

The gold coin had risen to an extravagant *nominal price*, but that could not affect its value.

His Lordship also says, "In exchange with foreign countries the value of the metal is the only measure." It surely is not the *value*, it is the *weight*, which of course creates the value.

But the most notable misuse of the word price, occurred in the year 1810, when the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee expressly "to inquire into the cause of the *high price* of gold bullion."

If, as I endeavoured to prove in a former Letter, the precious metals cannot be bought, and consequently cannot have a price, then the Com-

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* Should we not read Henrici?

† An old Islandic word, signifying a boy or child—*Chalmers.*

‡ Mr. Chalmers, in his edition of Shakspeare, actually affirms that this passage relates to the Jester; either the Commentator has fallen into error, or the Dramatist into an anachronism.

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Committee were misled by the words of their appointment, and they misled all their witnesses by the questions proposed to them. They were pursuing a non-existence, or as Mr. Locke expresses himself on a similar occasion, "they were pursuing a shadow that constantly followed them, but which they could not overtake."

The first question asked of their first witness was, "What is the present price of gold?" The words *price of gold* are iterated and reiterated through every page of their printed report, and it is every where assumed that gold is risen in price, and is a saleable commodity. Now, by considering gold as a commodity capable of being bought and sold, we are *forced* into the use of expressions that are direct contradictions; for when we say that gold is dearer, we absolutely mean that it is of less value, and when we say it is cheaper, we mean it is more valuable.

The Select Committee in their Report thus express themselves:

"If gold is rendered dear by any other cause than scarcity, those who cannot purchase it without paying the high price, will be apt to conclude that it is scarce."

Gold cannot be rendered either dear or cheap by any cause whatever; it becomes indeed of more or less value, according to its scarcity or abundance, and according as more or less will purchase more or less commodity; but in the sense that the Committee state it of a high nominal price, gold does not become *dear*, but *cheap*. The Committee seem well aware of this fact, and also that gold is invariable in price; for they also say:

"Gold being thus our measure of prices, a commodity is said to be dear or cheap, according as more or less gold is given in exchange for a given quantity of that commodity; but a given quantity of gold itself will never be exchanged for a greater or a less quantity of gold of the same standard fineness." And again, "But generally speaking, the price of gold being measured and expressed in gold, cannot be raised or lowered by an increased or diminished demand for it." And again, "An ounce of standard gold bullion will not fetch more in our market than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* unless 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* in our actual currency, is equivalent to less than an ounce of gold." And still further, "An increased demand for gold, and a consequent scarcity of that article, will make it more valuable in proportion to all other articles; the same quantity of gold will purchase a greater quantity of any other article than it did before; in other words, the real price (value) of gold, or the quantity of commodities given in exchange for it, will rise, and the money prices of all commodities will fall; the money price of gold itself will remain unaltered, but the prices of all other commodities will fall."

Notwithstanding the truth of the above observations of the Committee, and the proofs they contain of the impossibility of any change in the price of gold, or rather that gold cannot have a price, the Committee continued agreeably to the words of their appointment, to consider the cause of a high price, and they concluded without being able to find it; for how could they find what is not in existence?

The Committee did not discover that bullion is always a buyer, and could not itself be bought; and although they admitted the price of foreign bills, they never once adverted to the price of our own domestic bills, but considered them as the purchasers of gold, instead of the gold as the purchaser of the bills. Yet the Committee generally argued on the soundest principles, and their labour cannot be too highly appreciated.

Since the sitting of the Bullion Committee, a host of writers have obtruded their observations; some contending, that it was the Bank Bill which had fallen, others that the Gold had risen, but all admitting *a price of gold*, and consequently, a variability in the measure of value: and while all lamented the want of an invariable standard of price, no one discovered it, though each one had it in his hands. If gold or silver, whichever is the legal tender, cannot be bought, it cannot have a price, and therefore must be invariably weight for weight in every part of the world.

All the foregoing quotations have been selected with a view to prove the absolute necessity of entirely setting aside the phrase *price of gold*, together with the idea which it conveys, namely, that gold is a purchaseable commodity; and also, of a more careful appropriation of the words *price*, *value*, *weight*, and *exchange*.

A Lombard.

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Mr.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

OXFORDSHIRE. (*Continued from p.* 397.)

HISTORY.

556. Near Banbury, Saxons defeated by the Britons.
572. Bensington taken from the Britons by Ceaulin, King of Wessex.
614. Near Bampton Britons defeated, and above 2000 slain, by the Saxons, under Cynegils and Cwhichelm.
682. At Burford a Council held by Kings Etheldred and Burthwald.
727. At Oxford was founded a Monastery by Didanus, lord of this county, and his daughter St. Fridiswide, the germ of the present University.
752. At Battle edge, near Burford, Ethelbald, King of Mercia, defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex, through the valour of his chieftain Edelhun.
775. At Bensington Cynewulf, King of Wessex, defeated by Offa, King of Mercia.
778. This county being ceded by Cynewulf to Mercia, Offa made a ditch as a partition between his kingdom and Wessex, which may still be traced at Ardley, Middleton-Stoney, Northbrook, Heyford, and Kirtlington.
866. At Woodstock a Wittenagemot held by Ethelred I.
885. At Shifford a Wittenagemot held by Alfred.
886. Oxford University founded, and learned Professors placed in it, by Alfred.
917. At Hook, or Hogs Norton, Saxons defeated, with great slaughter, by the Danes.
958. At Dorchester a Wittenagemot held by Athelstan.
977. At Kirklington a Synod held by Edward the Martyr, and Dunstan, Abp. of Canterbury.
979. Oxford burned by the Danes.
1002. At Oxford, Gunilda, sister to Sweyn, King of Denmark, her husband Polingus, and all the Danes residing in the city, murdered by order of Ethelred the Unready.
1003. Oxford burnt by Sweyn, in revenge of the inhuman massacre of his sister and countrymen.
1009. At Eusham a Wittenagemot held by Ethelred the Unready.—Oxford again burnt by the Danes.
1010. Thame plundered by the Danes.
1015. At Oxford two Danish noblemen assassinated by order of Edric Streon, the infamous Earl of Mercia; and many Danes, who had taken shelter in the church of St. Fridiswide, burnt to death.
1016. At Oxford, Nov. 30, Edmund Ironside murdered.
1022. At Oxford, a great Council held by Canute, in which the laws of England were first translated into Latin, and enjoined equally on his Danish as on his Saxon subjects in this realm.
1026. At Oxford a great Council held by Canute, in which the Edicts of King Edgar were confirmed.
1036. At Oxford Harold I. surnamed "Harefoot," crowned.
1040. At Oxford Harold Harefoot died.
1069. Oxford having revolted and shut its gates against William I. was taken by him by storm.
1136. At Oxford a Parliament held by Stephen, when he abolished the tax of Dane Gelt, and granted great immunities to the people.
1139. At Oxford a Parliament held by Stephen, when the Bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury were imprisoned in consequence of a quarrel which arose between their servants and those of the Earl of Brittany.
1142. In Oxford Castle the Empress Maud was besieged by Stephen for three months, when the river being frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, she, accompanied by three Knights, dressed all in white, passed the sentinels of the garrison unobserved, crossed the river, and walked on foot to Abingdon. Thence she took horse, and arrived safely at Wallingford,

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ford, when she was joined by her son Henry, and her half-brother the brave Earl of Gloucester. The day after her escape, Oxford Castle surrendered to Stephen.

1154. At Oxford a Parliament was held upon the convention entered into at Wallingford for Stephen to hold the Crown for his own life, but to acknowledge Henry Fitz Empress as his successor, was fully confirmed.

1163-4. At Woodstock, a Parliament at which Malcolm King of Scotland, and Rees Prince of Wales, did homage to Henry II.

1166. At Oxford a Council held by Henry II. when 30 Germans of a sect called Publicans, probably disciples of the Waldenses, were examined and branded with a hot iron, after which they were discharged; but all persons being prohibited, under heavy penalties, from giving them any shelter or sustenance, they perished with hunger and cold.

1177. At Oxford a Parliament held by Henry II. when the Princes of Wales did homage to him, and his son John was declared Lord of Ireland.

1185. At Oxford a Parliament held by Henry II.

1203. At Oxford a Parliament granted an aid to John for his war with Philip of France.

1207. At Oxford a Parliament held by John, when a thirteenth of all moveables, both from clergy and laity, was granted to him.

1209. At Oxford a female inhabitant having been accidentally killed by a student, the townsmen seized three innocent scholars, and hanged them. In consequence of which many students quitted this town, and settled at Cambridge, Reading, and Maidstone.

1215. At Oxford, in April, John insultingly refused to grant the petitions of the Barons; but in two months after, they compelled him to sign "Magna Charta."

1217. At Oxford a Parliament held by Louis the Dauphin.

1238. At Woodstock (Sept. 8), one Ribband, pretending to be insane, attempted to stab Henry III.

1255. At Woodstock Henry III. entertained his daughter Margaret, and her husband Alexander III. of Scotland.

1258. At Oxford (June 11) assembled a Parliament, the first in which deputies from the Commons formed a part. The regulations then made are called "The Statutes of Oxford." By these the Government of the kingdom was transferred from Henry III. to 24 Commissioners (12 chosen by Henry, and 12 by the Barons), of whom Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was the President.

1263. At Oxford a dispute and battle between the students and the townsmen, after which many of the former removed to Northampton.

1264. Oxford taken by Henry III. who expelled the students, most of them being of the Earl of Leicester's party.

1275. At Woodstock a Parliament held by Edward I.

1312. At Deddington Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. who had capitulated at Scarborough to the Earl of Pembroke on the terms of being safely conveyed to the King, was seized by the Earl of Warwick from Pembroke's custody, and in violation of the treaty hurried to Warwick, and beheaded on Blacklow Hill, near that town.

1349. At Oxford nearly one-fourth of the students and inhabitants died of the plague.

1354-5. At Oxford (Feb. 10) a quarrel between the students and the townsmen, when many of the students were killed.

1355. At Woodstock a tournament held by Edward III. to celebrate the birth of Thomas of Woodstock, his seventh and youngest son.

1387. At Radford Bridge, between this county and Berks, Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Marquis of Dublin (the first person on whom the title of Marquis was conferred in this realm; afterwards created Duke of Ireland), was defeated by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV. and the Marquis with difficulty saved his life by swimming across the Isis.

1391. At Woodstock, at a tournament held by Richard II. John Hastings, the last Earl of Pembroke, of that name, was slain.

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1469. At Danesmore, near Banbury, July 26, the Yorkists under the Earl of Pembroke defeated by Sir John Conyers, when 6500 men were slain. The Earl of Pembroke, his brother Sir Richard Herbert, who had twice cut his way with a pole-axe through the Lancastrian army, and Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, father of the Queen of Edward IV. were taken prisoners, and with 7 others beheaded on the following day.

1485. At Oxford a pestilence, which raged for 6 weeks, almost depopulated the colleges and city.

1555. At Oxford (October 16) Nicholas Ridley, Bp. of London, and Hugh Latimer, Bp. of Worcester, suffered martyrdom by fire in front of Baliol College.

1555-6. At Oxford (March 21) Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, burnt in front of Baliol. Like Ridley and Latimer, he endured his sufferings with wonderful fortitude, and extending the hand which had signed his abjuration into the flames, he held it there till it dropped off.

1566. At Oxford Queen Elizabeth sumptuously entertained.

1577. At Oxford the Black Assizes, so called from an infectious fever of which the Lord Chief Baron, the Sheriff, several Justices of the Peace, and about 300 persons, died within 40 hours.

1625, at Oxford, August 1, the first Parliament of Charles I. assembled in Christ Church Hall, having removed from London on account of the plague.

1642, in Chalgrove Field, August 15, John Hampden first appeared in arms against his King, to put the ordinance for the militia in execution.—Oxford taken possession of by Sir John Byron for the King, but he was driven from it by Lord Say and Sele, Sept. 14.—Banbury Castle, in which was a garrison of 800 foot, and a troop of horse, and Broughton Castle, Oct. 27, (four days after the battle of Edge Hill) surrendered to the King, and next day Charles entered Oxford; whence he marched to Brentford, and, after the fight there, returned with his prisoners to Oxford, Nov. 28.

1643, at Oxford, 12 Commissioners from the Parliament, of whom Algernon Percy Earl of Northumberland was the chief, waited upon the King with proposals of peace, when other terms were proposed by Charles, but after much negotiation, the treaty was broken off, April 15.—At Caversham Bridge, between this county and Berks, April 25, Ruthven Earl of Forth, with the van of Charles I.'s army, repulsed by Lord Roberts in an attempt to relieve Reading, which surrendered on the following day to the Earl of Essex.—At Wycombe and Postcomb, detachments of the Earl of Essex's army surprised in the night of June 17, by Prince Rupert, who on his return with many prisoners, and much booty, was overtaken in Chalgrove Field on the following morning, but, after a smart skirmish, the Parliamentarians were repulsed, when Colonel John Hampden was mortally wounded (on the very field where he first appeared in arms against his Sovereign), and Prince Rupert returned in triumph to Oxford.—August 1, the King left Oxford for Bristol, after its capture by Prince Rupert, but returned on the 16th. On the 18th he proceeded to the unsuccessful siege of Gloucester, and on Sept. 23, three days after the battle of Newbury, again returned to Oxford.

1644, at Oxford, Jan. 22, a Parliament assembled by Charles I. in Christ Church Hall.—Oxford being nearly surrounded by two Parliamentarian armies, under the Earl of Essex and Sir William Waller, who intended to besiege it, the King, on the night of June 3, effected his escape from thence, and proceeded to Worcester, on which the Parliamentarians abandoned their intention of siege.—At Cropredy Bridge, June 30, an indecisive action between Charles I. and Sir William Waller, in which Sir William Boteler and Sir William Clarke, two loyal Kentish knights, were slain.—Banbury, under Sir William Compton, besieged by Colonel Fiennes and the Parliamentarians, who were compelled by the Earl of Northampton to raise the siege, Oct. 25.—The King returned to Oxford, Nov. 27, and appointed Colonel Legge its governor, Dec. 25.

1645, near Islip Bridge, April 24, four regiments of the Royal horse routed by Cromwell, who on the same day took Bletchingdon-house without resistance,

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sistance, for which its governor, Colonel Windebank, was shot at Oxford, May 3.—Oxford left by the King, May 7, and besieged by General Fairfax, May 22; but the siege raised June 7.—The King returned to Oxford, Aug. 27; on the 30th he departed for Hereford, and on Nov. 6, he again came to Oxford, where he passed his melancholy winter, all hope of success being gone.

1646, Woodstock Manor-house, after a noble defence by Capt. Samuel Fawcet, surrendered to the Parliamentarians, April 26, and on the following day the King left Oxford to surrender himself to the Scotch army besieging Newark.—Banbury Castle, after an heroic defence of 10 weeks, capitulated on honourable terms to Colonel Whalley and the Parliamentarians, May 8.—Oxford, which had been besieged by General Fairfax, from May 2, surrendered by the King's command, June 24.

1665. To Oxford, Charles II. his Queen, Court, and Parliament, moved from London on account of the plague.

1681. At Oxford, March 21, a Parliament assembled by Charles II. which proving very tumultuous, and disposed to urge the Bill of Exclusion against James Duke of York, was suddenly dissolved, March 28.

1687. At Oxford, Dr. John Hough, President of Magdalen College, afterwards Bp. of Worcester, and 26 of the fellows, expelled and declared incapable of receiving any ecclesiastical preferment by the arbitrary mandate of James II. for their firm and manly refusal to elect as President the nominee of the King. On the approach of the Prince of Orange James restored them to their situations.

1715. Oxford, Oct. 6, entered by Major General Pepper, with a troop of horse, and several friends of the Stuarts seized.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Allam, Andrew, divine and biographer, assisted Anthony Wood, Garsington, 1655.
Bacon, Robert, friend of St. Edmund, Abp. of Canterbury, author (died 1248).
Balle, John, divine and school-master, author on Faith, Cassington (died 1640).
Bancroft, John, Bp. of Oxford, founder of Cuddesdon-palace, Ascott (died 1640).
Beauchamp, Anne, daughter of Richard the brave Earl of Warwick, and wife of Richard Nevil, "the King Maker," Caversham.
Berriman, William, divine, author of "Sermons," Banbury, 1688.
Blandy, Mary, executed at Oxford in 1752 for poisoning her father, Henley on Thames.
Blount, Martha, friend of Pope, Mapledurham.
Brigham, Nicholas, lawyer and poet (died 1559).
Carleton, Sir Dudley, Viscount Dorchester, statesman, Baldwin Brightwell, 1573.
Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland, loyalist, Burford, 1610.
Case, John, physician and philosopher, Woodstock, 1546.
Catharine, daughter of Charles I. died an infant, Oxford, 1643.
Cheynel, Francis, nonconformist divine, controversialist, Oxford, 1608.
Chillingworth, William, protestant champion, Oxford, 1602.
Cole, John, botanist, Adderbury, 1626.
Coley, Henry, astrologer, assistant to Lilly, Oxford, 1633.
Collins, John, mathematician, Wood Eaton, 1624.
Cooper, Thomas, Bp. of Winchester, author of Latin Dictionary, Oxford, 1517.
Cornish, Henry, founder of a school in 1640, Chipping Norton.
Croft, Herbert, Bp. of Hereford, author of "Naked Truth," Great Milton, 1603.
Croke, Charles, traveller, author of "Youth's Inconstancy," Marston.
Davenant, Charles, political economist, Oxford, 1656.
Davenant, Sir William, dramatist and poet laureat, Oxford, 1605.
De la Field, ———, historian of his native parish, Hasely, 1690.
Edward the Confessor, Islip (died 1065).
Edward the Black Prince of Wales, Woodstock, 1330.
Ellwood, Thomas, quaker, friend of Milton, Cromwell, 1639.
Etherege, Sir George, wit and dramatist, about 1636.
Etherydge, George, physician and scholar, friend of Leland, Thame, 1534.
Featley, Daniel, polemic divine, Bletchingdon, 1582.
Fiddes, Richard, biographer of Cardinal Wolsey, Oxford, 1671.
Fiennes, Nathaniel, parliamentarian, Broughton, 1608.
Fiennes, William, Lord Say and Sele, statesman, Broughton, 1582.
Figg, James, prize fighter, (portrait by Hogarth) Thame (died 1734).
Free, John, divine, political and miscellaneous writer, Oxford, 1711.

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Fridiswide,

Fridiswide, St. first Prioress of the present Christ Church, Oxford (died 739).
Gostelow, Walter, religious enthusiast, Prestcott house (flourished 17th century).
Greene, Anne, recovered after being hanged for murder at Oxford in 1650.
Greene, Valentine, historian of Worcester, Salford, 1739.
Greenhill, William, divine, commentator on Ezekiel (died 1676).
Hanvile, John, "Prince of Lamentation," melancholy writer, Hanwell (flor. 1200).
Hariot, Thomas, mathematician and algebraist, Oxford, 1560.
Hartcliffe, John, divine, master of Merchant Taylor's school, Harding (died 1709).
Hastings, Warren, Governor of the East Indies, Churchill, 1732.
Heylin, Peter, dean of Westminster, author of "Cosmography," Burford, 1600.
Higgs, Griffith, dean of Lichfield, author, Stoke near Henley.
Hokenorton, Thomas, abbot of Oxeney, founder of the schools at Oxford, Hokenorton (flor. 1405).
Holt, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, Thame, 1642.
Holyday, Barton, divine, poet and philosopher, Oxford, 1593.
Isabella, Arch-duchess of Austria, eldest daughter of Edward III. Woodstock, 1332.
Jenkinson, Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, statesman, Walcot, 1727.
John, surnamed "Sans terre," or "Lack-land," Oxford, 1166.
Joyce, Thomas, cardinal of St. Sabine (flor. 1310).
Joyner, alias Lyde, William, miscellaneous writer, Oxford, 1622.
Kersey, John, algebraist, Bodicot, 1616.
Knollys, Sir Francis, K. G. statesman, Rotherfield Grays (died 1596).
Knollys, Sir William, first Earl of Banbury, statesman, Rotherfield Grays.
Langbaine, Gerard, dramatic biographer, Oxford, 1656.
Langland, John, Bp. of Lincoln, Confessor to Henry VIII. Henley upon Thames, 1475.
Lenthal, William, Speaker of the Long Parliament, Henley upon Thames, 1591.
Longespee, or Long Sword, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of Henry II. and Rosamond Clifford, warrior, Woodstock (died 1226).
Losinga, Herbert, first Bp. of Norwich, and founder of its cathedral, Oxford (died 1119).
Lydiat, Timothy, astronomer and mathematician, celebrated by Johnson, Alketon, 1572.
Martin, Henry, regicide, Oxford, 1602.
Martin, William, nonconformist divine and author, Witney, 1620.
Needham, Marchmont, political writer, Burford, 1620.
Norris, Sir John, general, Rycot (died 1597).
Oglethorpe, Owen, Bp. of Carlisle, crowned Elizabeth (died 1559).
Oldys, William, biographer and herald, Adderbury, 1686.
Owen, John, independent, Cromwell's chaplain, Hadham, 1616.
Oxford, John of, Bp. of Norwich, diplomatist and historian, Oxford (died 1200).
Oxford, Robert of, writer against the Sorbonne, Oxford (flor. 1270).
Page, Sir Francis, vulgar and inhuman judge, Bloxham, 1661.
Parsons, John, Bp. of Peterborough, Oxford, 1761.
Philips, John, poet, author of "Cyder" and "Splendid Shilling," Bampton, 1676.
Piers, William, Bp. of Bath and Wells, Oxford (died 1670).
Pix, Mary, dramatic writer, Nettlebed (died 1720).
Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Abp. of York, second son of Henry II. and Rosamond, Woodstock (died 1212).
Pococke, Edward, orientalist, Oxford, 1604.
Pole, John de la, Duke of Suffolk, husband of Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. Ewelm.
Pope, Sir Thomas, statesman, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, Deddington, 1508.
Prince, Daniel, bookseller, antiquary, Oxford, 1711.
Pullen, Robert, cardinal of St. Eusebius (died about 1150).
Randolph, Thomas, divine and author (died 1788).
Richard I. surnamed "Cœur de Leon," or "the Lion-hearted," Oxford, 1158.
Roberts, Charles, died in Berkley, county Virginia, 1796, aged 116, 1680.
Rogers, John, divine, author on "the Visible and Invisible Church," Ensham, 1670.
Rose, Henry, author of "Essay on Languages," Pirton.
Scrogge, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice, Deddington, 1623.
Sibthorp, John, botanist and traveller, Oxford, 1758.
Stamp, William, divine, Chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia (died 1653).
Stonor, Sir Francis, founder of Assendon alms-house, Stonor (flor. 1610).
Stonor, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, Stonor. (flor. temp. Edw. III.)
Tendall, Thomas, founder of Pembroke College, Glympton, 1547.
Town, Richard, first person executed for fraudulent bankruptcy, at Tyburn in 1712.
Triplett, Thomas, divine, scholar and poet, Oxford (died 1670).
Underhill, John, Bp. of Oxford, Oxford (died 1592).
Ward, Edward, author of "London Spy," about 1667.
Wells, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, Oxford, 1614.
Whateley, William, divine, author of "The Bride Bush," Banbury, 1583.

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White, John, puritan divine, "Patriarch of Dorchester," Stanton St. John's, 1575.
Wilmot, John, Earl of Rochester, wit and poet, Ditchley, 1648.
Wood, Anthony, biographer and antiquary, Oxford, 1632.
Woodroffe, Benjamin, Principal of Gloucester-hall, scholar, Oxford (died 1711).
Woodstock, Edmund of, Earl of Kent, second son of Edward I. Woodstock, 1301.
Woodstock, Thomas of, Duke of Gloucester, seventh son of Edward III. Woodstock, 1355.
Wotton, Edward, physician, Oxford, 1492.
Wright, James, historian of the stage, Yarnton, 1644.
Wright, Sir Matthew, author of "the Law of Tenures," Oxford.
Yalden, Thomas, poet, Oxford, 1669.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 4.

In page 405, Mr. Mason Chamberlin ventures to vindicate an unfounded, and therefore certainly an unjust statement, relative to a College in the University of Cambridge, that has ever been noted for its excellent discipline, from the time of Dr. Bentley; and then attempts taking the meed of honour from the head of Dr. Postlethwaite's Statue to place it on the recent bust of his successor Dr. Mansel. Mr. C. is no Logician. I doubt whether he be even a member of any University: I doubt the latter, from the internal evidence of his communication, from its want of documents and of facts: I doubt the former, from the vague kind of unsatisfactory proof attempted by him, in the blank verse of Cowper, and in the prose of Knox, neither of which authors have written and printed one single word about Dr. Postlethwaite, or Dr. Mansel, or about Trinity College, Cambridge!!! When great National Establishments in Church and State are brought under general consideration, every truly enlightened mind will pause before it condemns in a mass what it may blame partially in detail; and it will scorn, at any rate, to attribute to one man or to one contemporary set of men (however respectable) a Discipline existing before the birth of the individual or individuals intended to be extolled. The act is ungenerous. The effect is extensively pernicious. Thereby, the massive foundations of all orders and societies are shaken: inasmuch as they are falsely represented to depend for stability, support, and duration, not upon well-digested statutes and rules gradually improved by the sanction of years; but, alas! upon the "*chance*," skill, zeal, learning, popularity, and personal conduct of the short-lived rulers of the day.

Under Dr. Postlethwaite, besides Porter, Jones, and Favell, were several able tutors: for corroboration of this known truth, I confidently refer M. C. to the annual Tripos, on which the Trinity bachelors came in for their full share of *Wranglers*. If M. C. be indeed a scholar from Cambridge, he will hardly think it proper to deny the force of such a reference. It is an axiom, confirmed by the paucity of recorded exceptions, Mr. Urban, that "No Cambridge Honours are disorderly." The cause is clear. Such enviable distinctions are unattainable, but by regular habits of determined application and study, and those habits do almost imperceptibly controul the turbulence of the spirits, and master the irregularities of the most impetuous passions in youths elsewhere previously notorious for misrule: "*cùm verò ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quædam confirmatioque doctrinæ; tum illud nescio quid præclarum ac singulare solet existere.*"—Cic. *pro Archiâ.*

Vindex.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 5.

When I ventured a few remarks (p. 113) on the account your Correspondent E. I. C. had given of the Repairs at St. Catharine's, I certainly expressed not merely my own conviction, but that of many others, that his picture of its condition before those repairs, was much too highly coloured; and, of course, our regret at the losses of which he informed us proportionably diminished.

We are not, however, so far removed in opinion as he may perhaps imagine. I have no fellow-feeling with parish carpenters and plasterers, or any other class of modern innovators (see p. 294). I have no objection whatever to the improvement he suggests on the South side and East end; though I doubtless was and am still struck with the inconsistency of this

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this recommendation, with his anxiety to preserve the very few remains of the antient building; nay, further, with respect to the restoration of the Church to its state in Hollar's time, and the general practice recommended to professional men, my wishes are quite in unison with his own.

I am at the same time aware how different are the feelings of a warm and zealous Antiquary, having the modern innovations before him to heighten his indeterminate recollections of what is lost, and those of one whom an every day observance of what was disappearing, and what was succeeding it, may perhaps have driven towards the opposite extreme. To this and not to any uncandid or unworthy motive, I attribute the only difference between us.

With respect to the fragments of glass, he has certainly interpreted my words correctly; and braving the disgrace of being classed among innovators and defenders of innovation, I will in plain words declare my opinion, that "they were not worth preservation." But before he brings out the *ergo* that would associate me with the anticipated destruction of the Church itself, he should recollect what claims these fragments had to the regard of the Antiquary: intrinsic beauty they certainly had none; as historical documents they possessed no value whatever, since the most skilful Herald would have failed in making out their bearings. In the present windows, far from being ornamental, their appearance would be ridiculous; and if their date alone is to protect them, your Correspondent will hardly be able consistently to get rid of one among the numerous and most barbarous innovations (their contemporaries), which have acquired the same prescriptive right to remain.

Yours, &c. S. I. A.

THE CENSOR.—No. II.

An Inquiry into the Progress of Anecdotal Literature.

(Continued from p. 411.)

WHILE we have spoken at length of the Court Buffoons, we have said nothing concerning those of private establishments; or of the itinerant *Gestours* who flourished during the prevalence of Monachism. Indeed, so few instances are known of the former, and the latter have been so ably blended by Warton with Poetry in his elaborate History, that we were at first inclined to omit them both, and to enter at once upon the *Jest Books* of the 16th century. Previous, however, to these, the "Dictes of Philosophers," and *Gesta Romanorum*, claim consideration; the former as the first of the *Apothegms* to which we shall have occasion frequently to refer; the latter as a curious collection of tales which has engaged the attention of many learned Commentators. But to embrace the numerous editions and dissertations to which that work has given rise, would require a greater length than is consistent with our plan. It may probably form a subject for a future article on the Anecdotal Literature of the Continent.

The Minstrels, Joculators, or Gestours, were the descendants of the antient Troubadours in this country: they were for the most part itinerant, and supported themselves by reciting poems and tales wherever they went. With the Monks (whose seclusion prevented their mixing freely with the world) they were particular favourites; and amongst the nobility they found several liberal patrons. Many of them lived in Warwickshire. Of what their recitations chiefly consisted, we learn from some lines of William of Nassyngton, Advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court of York;

"I warne you firste at the begynnynge,
That I will make no vayne carpynge
Of dedes of armes, ne of amours,
As does *Mynstrelles* and *Gestours*."*

Such stories were the last to recite within the walls of a convent, altho' they offered an easy relaxation from the perplexities of scholastic theology. Butler, whose depth in antient lore exceeded that of many *subtle Doctors*, speaks of an old philosopher, who

"Swore the world, as he cou'd prove,
Was made of fighting and of love;
Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all, but love and battles?"†

* Prologue to his Translation of a Theological Tract, by John de Waldenby, against Wicliffe, preserved in MS. in Lincoln Cathedral.—Warton.

† Hudibras, Part i. Canto 2.

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One instance occurs to the contrary. In 1432, on the Feast of Epiphany, six Minstrels went from Buckingham to the Priory of Bicester in Oxfordshire, in order to sing in the Refectory a legend called "The Martyrdom of the Seven Sleepers," who, having been thrown into a cave at Ephesus, by order of the Emperor Decius, in the 4th century, are said to have been found *alive* and *sleeping* 372 years after! for which they received the sum of four shillings. *

When this order of men began to decline it is not certain; but it is not to our purpose to follow them any further. The private Jesters of whom we have now to speak, were "men of quick parts, lively and sarcastic. Though they were licensed to say any thing, it was still necessary, to prevent giving offence, that every thing they said should have a playful air†." Cardinal Wolsey maintained a fool, of the name of Sexton, but more commonly known by the name of *Patch*. One of his sayings is preserved in these lines by Heywood:

"A saying of *Patche*, my Lord Cardinale's Foole."

"Maister Sexton, a person of knowen wit,
As he at my Lord Cardinale's boord did sit,
Greedily raught‡ at a goblet of wine;
Drink none, sayd my lord, for that sore leg of thyne.
I warrant your Grace, saith Sexton, I provide
For my leg: I drinke on the tother side§."

Henry Patenson (or Patison), before mentioned, was fool to Sir Thomas More; who gave him "to the Lo. Mayor of London, upon this condition, that he should everie yeare wayte upon him, that should have that office."

The earliest printed collection of sayings is from the press of Caxton, and a translation from the French; as, therefore, it is not of English composition, we shall briefly touch upon the original.

William de Thignoville (a name dear to Anecdotists), was Provost of Paris, about the year 1408; in which capacity, having caused two students to be hanged for murder, contrary to the Statutes of the University, he was compelled to have their bodies taken down, to kiss their lips, and to attend their funeral in the cloisters belonging to the Convent of the Mathurins. He translated and arranged a Miscellany in Latin, well known amongst the Literati of that age (and to which Gower refers), under the title of "Les Dictes moraux des Philosophres, les dictes des sages, et les secrets d'Aristote;" for the use of his Sovereign Charles VI. who laboured under an unfortunate delirium. In the British Museum is preserved the first English translation of this work, as follows:

"This boke byfore wretyn is called in French Letris, Dits de Philosophibus, and in Englyshe, for to say, the Doctryne and the Wysedome of the Wyse, Auncyent Philosophers, as Arystotle, Plato, Socrates, Tholome, and such other. Translated out of Laten into Frenche, to Kyng Charles the Syxte of Fraunse, by Wyllyam de Tyngnovylle, Knyght, late Provoste of the Cyte of Parys: and sythe now translatyd out of Frenshe tung in to Englyshe, the yeare of our Lord 1450, to John Fostalfe, Knyghte, for his contemplacion and solas, by Stevyn Scrope, Squyer, sonne in law to the saide Fostalle. Deo Gracias."

To the industry and erudition of Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers, we owe the printed translation. He was a native of Grafton in Northamptonshire, and brother to Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV. Brave, gallant, and devout, he fell a victim to the ambition of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, for his attachment to the Crown, at Pontefract, in 1483. His anecdotal work is entitled "The Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophres. Whiche Boke is translated out of Frenshe into Englysh by the noble and puissant Lord Antoine Erle of Ryuyers Lord of Scales and of the Isle of Wyght, defendour and directour of the Siege Apostolique. Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westmestre the year of our Lord M.CCCC.LXXVIJ." Folio.

Caxton, in his Postscript, complains that the Apothegms of Socrates are omitted by the noble author, and subjoins several of them, chiefly against women, of which (as we do not quite agree with the sentiments) a short specimen may suffice:

"Socrates

* Warton, vol. II. p. 175, from the Accompt-roll of Bicester Priory.

† Sir Joshua Reynolds, edit. Shaksp. 1803, vol. XVII. 365.

‡ Reached.

§ First Century of Epigrams, No. 44.

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"Socrates said, That women be the *apparailles* to catch men, but they take none but them that will be poor, or else them that know them not. And he said, whosomever will acquire and get science, let him never put him in the governance of a woman."

It is now time to return to the period from which we have made so long a digression.

The first collection of Anecdotes that comes within our design, is 'Shakspeare's Jest Book,' an elegant reprint by Samuel Weller Singer, Esq. of three tracts, dedicated to Mr. Douce, and containing,

1. 'The Hundred Merry Tales,' a translation from Les Cent Nouvelles, printed at Paris before 1500, and said to have been written by some of the Royal Family of France: Warton believes it to be a compilation from the Italian *. It was licensed to be printed by John Waly in 1557, under the title of "A. C. Merry Tayles, together with the freere and the boye, stans puer ad mensam, and youthe, charite, and humilite." To us they seem to be of English manufacture, although some erudite editor may perhaps discover them to be of foreign material. It is to this book that Beatrice alludes when she asks Benedict †,

"Will you tell me who told you * * * that I was disdainful — and that I had my good wit out of the *Hundred Merry Tales*?"

This little volume is said to have issued from the Press of John Rastell ‡ (who died in 1536 §) about 1520; to which information we know not what authority to assign. Rastell was a zealous Catholic, as was his son William, an eminent lawyer, and nephew to Sir Thomas More: nor are we willing to accuse him of publishing stories which were certainly intended to impair the credit of the Religion which he professed. The following tale is the first on the list:

"*Of the Preste that would say two Gospels for a grote.* — Sometime there dwelled a preest in Stretforde upon Anyue || of small lerning, which undevoutly sang masse, and oftentymes twyse on one day; so it happened on a tyme after his seconde masse was done in shorte space nat a myle from Stretforde, there mette with him dyvers marchauntemen which wolde have masse, and desyred hym to synge masse and he shud have a grote, which answered them and sayd. Syrs, I wyll say masse no more this day, but I will say you two Gospels for one grote, and that is dogge chepe a masse in any place in Englande." —"By this tale a man may see that they that be rude and unlerned regarde but lytell the meryte and goodness of holy prayer."

The Colophon is as follows,

"Here endeth the booke of a C. Merry Talys. Imprinted at London at the sygne of the Meremayde, at Powlys gate, nexte to Chepesyde."

2. "Tales and Quicke Answeres, very mery, and pleasant to rede." A small quarto volume of great rarity, containing 44 leaves. 'It is printed,' says Mr. Singer, 'in a semi-gothic letter, which is common to most of the earlier productions of Berthelet.' It contains 114 tales, of which the following is the 35th.

"*Of Thales the astronomer that fell into a ditch.* — Laertius wryteth that Thales Milesius went oute of his house upon a tyme to beholde the starres of a certayn cause: and so longe he went backeward, that he fell plumpe into a ditche over the eares. Wherfore an olde woman that he kept in his house laughed, and sayde to him in derision; O Thales, how shuldest thou have knowledge in heavenly things above, and knowest nat what is here benethe thy feet?"

"Imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, in the house of Thomas Berthelet, nere to the Cundite, at the sygne of Lucrece," [about 1556].

3. "Mery Tales, Wittie Questions, and Quicke Answeres, very pleasant to be Readde." 1567. Warton cites from the Stationers' Books a licence to Henry Bynneman, in 1576, to print, "Mery Tales, Wittie Questions, and Quicke Answeres," which appear to relate to the same work, notwithstanding the difference of title. This collection is printed in 12mo, b. l. and is alluded to by Sir John Harrington in his 'Ulysses upon Ajax,' where he says, 'Lege the boke of Mery Tales.' The general design of the book is to expose the Friars who preached against Erasmus as an heretic, including, however, some of no particular bent, such as 'of the husbandman that caused the judge to geve sentence agaynst himselfe,' 'of Tachas,

* Hist. Eng. Poet.
† Much Ado about Nothing, act ii. s. 1.
‡ Ex inform. R. Triphook.
§ Dibdin, Typog. Antiq.
|| Stratford upon Avon.

Tachas, Kyng of Aegypt, and Agesilaus,' 'of the Frenche kyng and the brome seller:" the best are such as refer to antient times.

"*Of an other* [*frier*] *that inueighed agaynst the same Erasmus.* — Because Erasmus wrote, that it wer better for the Monke of the Charter-house to eate fleshe than to suffer his brother, *Venire in capitis discrimen*, that is to say, than his brother should stand in jeopardie of his life: this dotishe doctour interprat his wordes thus: The Charter-house Monke were better eate fleshe, than his heade should a litell ake." — "By these tales we may se, what peuysshe preachers have been in this world: and be thei never so foolishe, yet the ignorant people, lacking lerninge to judge suche matters, thinke themselues well taught, when they be clean misledde."

Dull as the jest is, the moral may find its application at the present day. This little tract contains but five and twenty tales.

"Imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, by Henry Wykes. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum."

Such are the first specimens of the Anecdotal composition of our ancestors, and, however we may dislike the spirit that actuated its compilers, we cannot but consider 'Shakspeare's Jest Book' as a curiosity in this branch of Literature. The discovery of these tracts is due, we are told, to Mr. Bandinel of the Bodleian Library. To the Literati in the reign of Elizabeth they must have been 'delectable food,' and although little more than trash in themselves, would certainly meet with purchasers to whose dispositions they were congenial. Yet persons who judge of Monachism by such Anecdotes, and who turn to the pages of Berthelet or Wykes for the character of a Friar, will wander far from the truth. The portrait drawn by Sterne, of a Monk, with honest sensibility, outweighs them all: but it is time to quit this unpleasant subject.

The reign of Elizabeth was particularly favourable to Anecdote, the numerous Establishments which the Players possessed were excellent nurseries for Tales, and even the Actors themselves were persons of convivial habits, and what would now be called 'good companions:' among the writers, we find many bon vivants, and it is also remarkable, that most of them were indigent; Marloe, Lilye, Nash, Greene, lived in poverty, and some of them died miserably: the only unimpeachable character of the old school of wits, was John Heywood, a native of South Mims, Herts, and who was educated at Oxford, but retired to his native village, for the sake of the society of Sir Thomas More, who resided at North Mims, and by whom he was introduced to the Princess Mary. His disposition to wit and repartee, joined to his skill in musick, recommended him to Henry VIII. with whom he was a favourite; and he was noticed during the two succeeding reigns. To Queen Mary his company is said to have been agreeable, for he was sprightly and humorous, as well as of a good life. It is even said that he entertained and amused the Queen upon her death-bed, but that entertainment might have been only a consolatory discourse, stripped of its terrors, and which might dispel the gloom of her last hour. The death of Mary blighted his prospects, and he was obliged to seek safety on the Continent; he died at Mechlin in 1565. As one of the first dramatic authors, he is sufficiently known; he was also held in esteem as a poet and epigrammatist*; but the labours of his pen are now nearly forgotten, and of the brilliancy of his wit few specimens are preserved; for those we are indebted to Camden. His principal work is 'The Spider and Flie,'† a parable, in 77 chapters, 4to, 1556: to which a wood-cut of the author, in a furred gown, is prefixed. His sons, Ellis and Jasper, were both candidates for literary fame. — Camden in his Remains, after treating of Apothegms, says, 'Now we drawe to an end, have a few sayings of M. Heiwood, the great Epigrammatist;" we have, however, room but for three:

"He being asked of Queene Mary, what winde blew him to the Court, answered her, two especially, the one to see your Majesty: We thanke you for that, said Queene Mary, but I pray you, what is the other? That your Grace (said he) might see me."

"When a man of worship, whose beere was better hopped than maulted, asked him at his table, how hee liked his beere,

* He is said to have composed 500 epigrams.

† Holinshed (p. 229) has been very acrimonious in his remarks upon this work.

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and whether it were well hopped? Yes, by the faith of my body (said hee) it is very well hopped: but if it had hopped a little further, it had hopped into the water."

"When one said, that the number of Lawyers would marre the occupation; he answered, no; for alwaies the more spaniels in the field, the more game."

J. T. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

THE following account of Robert Earl of Huntington, extracted from "Hargrove's Anecdotes of Archery," may be interesting to your Readers:

During the reign of Richard I. we first find mention made of *Robin Hood*, who hath been so long celebrated as the Chief of English Archers.

The intestine troubles of England were very great at that time, and the country every where infested with outlaws and banditti: amongst whom none were so famous as this sylvan hero and his followers, whom Stow, in his Annals, styles *renowned thieves*. The personal courage of this celebrated outlaw, his skill in Archery, his humanity, and especially his levelling principle, of taking from the rich and giving to the poor, have ever since rendered him the favourite of the common people.

Sir Edward Coke, in his Third Institute, p. 197, speaks of Robin Hood, and says, that men of his lawless profession were from him called *Roberdsmen*: he says, that this notable thief gave not only a name to these kind of men, but mentions a Bay on the Yorkshire coast, called *Robin Hood's Bay*. He further adds, that the Statute of Winchester, 13th of Edw. I. and another Statute of the 5th of Edw. III. were made for the punishment of Roberdsmen, and other felons.

Who was the author of the collection, called "Robin Hood's Garland," no one has yet pretended to guess. As some of the songs have more of the spirit of poetry than others, it is probably the work of various hands: that it has from time to time been varied and adapted to the phrase of the times is certain.

In the Vision of Pierce Plowman, written by Robert Longland, a secular Priest, and Fellow of Oriel College, and who flourished in the reign of Edward III. is this passage:

"I cannot perfitly my Pater Noster as the prist it singeth;
I can rimes of Robinhod and Randal of Chester."

Drayton, in his Poly-Olbion, Song xxvi. thus characterizes him:

"From wealthy abbots' chests, and churches' abundant store,
What often times he took he shar'd amongst the poor;
No lordly Bishop came in lusty Robin's way, [must pay;
To him before he went but for his pass The widow in distress he graciously reliev'd, [virgin griev'd."
And remedied the wrongs of many a

Hearne, in his Glossary, inserts a manuscript note out of Wood, containing a passage cited from John Major, the Scottish Historian, to this purpose; that Robin Hood was indeed an arch robber, but the gentlest thief that ever was: and says he might have added, from the Harleian MSS. of John Fordun's Scottish Chronicle, that he was, though a notorious robber, a man of great charity.

The true name of Robin Hood, was Robert Fitz-ooth, the addition of *Fitz*, common to many Norman names, was afterwards often omitted or dropped. The two last letters *th* being turned into *d*, he was called by the common people *Ood* or *Hood*. It is evident he was a man of quality, as appears by a Pedigree in Stukeley's "Palæographia Brittanniæ." John Scot, tenth Earl of Huntington, dying in 1237, without issue, R. Fitz-ooth was by the female line next heir to that title, as descended from Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Kyme and Lindsey. The title lying dormant * during the last ten years of his life, there could be nothing unreasonable or extraordinary in his pretensions to that honour. The Arms of Robin Hood were, Gules, two bends engrailed Or. In the old Garland he is said to have been born at Loxley in Staffordshire; and in a shooting match †, made by the King and Queen, being chose by the latter for her archer, she calls him *Loxley*: a custom very common in those days to call persons of eminence by the

* The title lay dormant 90 years after Robert's death; namely, till the year 1337, when William Lord Clinton was created Earl of Huntington.

† On this occasion we are told, that Robin Hood was dressed in scarlet, and his men in green; and that they all wore black hats and white feathers.

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name

name of the town where they were born.

It does not appear that our hero possessed any estate; perhaps he or his father might be deprived of that on some political account; attainders and confiscations being very frequent in those days of Norman tyranny and feudal oppression. In the 19th of Henry II. when the son of that King rebelled against his father, Robert de Ferrers manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield in behalf of the Prince. William Fitz-ooth, father of our hero (suppose him connected with the Ferrers, to which his dwelling at Loxley* seems to point), might suffer with them in the consequences of that rebellion, which would not only deprive the family of their estates, but also of their claim to the Earldom of Huntington. From some such cause our hero might be induced to take refuge in those woods and forests, where the bold adventurer,—whether flying from the demands of his injured country, or to avoid the ruthless hand of tyrannic power,—had often found a safe and secure retreat.

Tutbury, and other places in the vicinity of his native town, seem to have been the scene of his juvenile frolics. We afterwards find him at the head of two hundred strong resolute men, and expert archers, ranging the woods and forests of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and other parts of the North of England†.

Charton, in his History of Whitby Abbey, p. 146, recites, "That in the days of Abbot Richard, this freebooter, when closely pursued by the civil or military power, found it necessary to leave his usual haunts, and retreating across the moors that surrounded Whitby, came to the sea coast, where he always had in readiness some small fishing vessels; and in these putting off to sea, he looked upon himself as quite secure, and held the whole power of the English nation at defiance. The chief place of his resort at these times, and where his boats were generally laid up, was about six miles from Whitby, and is still called *Robin Hood's Bay*." Tradition further informs us, that in one of these peregrinations he, attended by his Lieutenant, John Little, went to dine* with Abbot Richard, who having heard them often famed for their great dexterity in shooting with the long-bow, begged them after dinner to show him a specimen thereof; when to oblige the Abbot, they went up to the top of the Abbey, whence each of them shot an arrow, which fell not far from Whitby Laths, but on the contrary side of the lane. In memory of this transaction, a pillar was set up by the Abbot in the place where each of the arrows fell, which were standing in 1779; each pillar still retaining the name of the owner of each arrow. Their distance from Whitby Abbey is more than a measured mile, which seems very far for the flight of an arrow; but when we consider the advantage a shooter must have from an elevation, so great as the top of the Abbey, situated on a high cliff, the fact will not appear so very extraordinary. These very pillars are mentioned, and the fields called by the aforesaid names in the old deeds for that ground†, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Watson. It appears by his Epitaph, that Robert Fitz-ooth lived 59 years after this time (1188); a very long period for a life abounding with so many dangerous enterprizes, and rendered obnoxious both to Church and State. Perhaps no part of English History afforded so fair an opportunity for such practices, as the turbulent reigns of Richard I. King John, and Henry III.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chief Justiciary of England, we are told, issued several proclamations for the suppressing of out-laws; and even set a price on the head of this hero. Several stratagems were used to apprehend him, but in vain. Force

* The Ferrers were Lords of Loxley.—The name of Loxley has been adopted for this chivalrous Outlaw by the very intelligent Author of "Ivanhoe." And *Robin Hood* has been given as a Christian name by the present Earl of Huntington to one of his youngest sons.

† Besides many other places, the following are particularly mentioned, viz. Barnsdale, Wakefield, Plompton Park, and Fountains Abbey.

* Possibly without invitation.

† That each of the arrows of these renowned shooters fell, as above described, is probable; but that they were shot from some other place than the top of the Abbey, is equally probable.

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he repelled by force; nor was he less artful than his enemies. At length being closely pursued, many of his followers slain, and the rest dispersed, he took refuge in the Priory of Kirklees, about twelve miles from Leeds, in Yorkshire, the Prioress at that time being his near relation. Old age, disappointment, and fatigue, brought on disease; a monk was called in to open a vein, who, either through ignorance or design, performed his part so ill, that the bleeding could not be stopped. Believing he should not recover, and wishing to point out the place where his remains might be deposited, he called for his bow and discharging two arrows, the first fell in the river Calder, the second falling in the park, marked the place of his future sepulture. He died on the 24th of December, 1247*, as appears by the following Epitaph, which was once legible on his tomb, in Kirklees Park; where, though the tomb remains, yet the inscription hath been long obliterated. It was, however, preserved by Dr. Gale, Dean of York, and inserted from his papers by Thoresby, in his Ducat. Leod. and is as follows:

"Hear, undernead his latil stean,
Laiz Robert Earl of Huntington;
Nea Arcir ver az hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud;
Sick utlawz az hi an iz men,
Vil England nivr si agen.
Obit 24 Kal. Dekembris, 1247."

In a small grove part of the cemetery formerly belonging to this Priory, is a large flat gravestone, on which is carved the figure of a *Cross de Calvary*, extending the whole length of stone, and round the margin is inscribed in Monastic characters:

"✠ DOUCE IHU DE NAZARETH FILZ DIEU TEZ MERCY A ELIZABETH STAINTON PRIORES DE CEST MAISON†."

The lady whose memory is here recorded, is said to have been related to Robin Hood, and under whose protection he took refuge some time before his death. These being the only monuments remaining at the place make it probable, at least, that they have been preserved on account of the supposed affinity of the persons over whose remains they were erected.

Robin Hood's mother had two sisters, each older than herself. The first married Roger Lord Mowbray; the other married into the family of Wake. As neither of these could be prioress of Kirklees, Elizabeth Stanton might be one of their descendants.

In the churchyard of Hathersage, a village in Derbyshire, were deposited, as tradition informs us, the remains of John Little, the servant and companion of Robin Hood. The grave is distinguished by a large stone, placed at the head, and another at the feet; on each of which are yet some remains of the letters I. L.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 29.

In some of your former Numbers I remember to have seen a hint thrown out for the publication of a Translation of the History of Matthew Paris. Upon enquiry I find no such publication has taken place, although a translation has actually been made by a gentleman of considerable talents, and is at present in the hands of the booksellers*. By the evidence on the Copyright Act, given before a Committee of the House of Commons, it appears the expence has in some degree deferred the undertaking. Surely, Sir, the publication of this Historian in our own language would be a desirable acquisition, and might be accomplished in 8vo, and at a rate that would insure the sale of a considerable number of copies.—You, Mr. Urban, will no doubt afford a corner for these lines, in the hope they may meet the eye of the possessor of the Translation, and you will much oblige

Yours, &c. Leicesteriensis.

Mr. Urban, *Stony-Stratford.*

In addition to the communication of your Correspondent "Lathburiensis," in your Magazine for October last, p. 321, I beg leave to notice a passage respecting Stony-Stratford in

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* Supposing him twenty-one years of age, when on his visit to Abbot Richard at Whitby, he must at this time have been at least in his eightieth year.

† This Norman inscription shows its antiquity.—Robin Hood's ancestors were Normans, and possessed the Lordship of Kyme, in Lincolnshire. There is a market town in that county called Stanton.

* See vol. LXXXIX. i. 450. ii. 2. 131.

Shakspeare,

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Shakspeare, in which a decided error in topography is manifest. The Play alluded to is King Richard III. act ii. scene 4. "London—a room in the Palace."

"Enter the Archbishop of York, the young Duke of York, Queen Elizabeth, and the Duchess of York."

ARCH.—"Last night, I heard, they lay at Stony-Stratford;
And at Northampton do they rest to-night:
To-morrow, or next day, they will be here."

After which, a *Messenger* relates the arrest of the Nobleman, without mentioning the place.

It would be a waste of time as well as of paper, to inform your readers that King Edward's suite, in coming to London, must necessarily have quitted Northampton before they reached Stratford: the passage is, at all events, remarkable, as it shews that Shakspeare cared little for topographical accuracy*, and adapted facts to the rhythm of his verse when it was his duty to have followed the contrary.

I take this opportunity of requesting any information which your Correspondents may be enabled to furnish respecting the History, &c. of Stony-Stratford; and such particulars as may throw light upon the internal history of that town: I meet with no eminent natives to which it lays claim in your Compendium of County History, and should be glad to hear that it has produced worthy characters

"*Who* have no poet and are dead."

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

THE representations of Antient Coins are always interesting to the Numismatist and the Antiquary. Local Coins also, though of modern date, are generally gratifying to inquiring minds, as they frequently produce very valuable information relative to the customs and manners of particular places at different periods, and often remain perennial mementoes of many curious circumstances, that would otherwise have eternally sunk into oblivion.

It was the custom in the 17th century to issue Tradesmen's tokens in different parts of the Kingdom, owing to the scarcity of a circulating medium. They were circulated in the neighbourhood where they were issued, and generally represented an edifice in the town, or some custom peculiar to the inhabitants.

There were two tokens in the collection of the late Mr. Tutet, both in circulation at Stoke Newington, in Middlesex; the one with the inscription, "Lawrence Short, Adam and Eve, Newington, $\frac{S.}{L.E.}$;" and the other, "John Ball, at the Boarded House, neere Newington Green." The annexed representation of the latter Coin may be interesting to your readers, as accounting for the name of a well-known spot in the environs of this great Metropolis.

This John Ball kept a house of entertainment at Ball's Pond about the middle of the 17th century, having for its sign the Salutation, as displayed on the token, a place formerly famous for the exercise of bull-baiting and other brutal sports, and which was much resorted to by the lower orders of people, from all parts of the metropolis. There was, near this spot, a large pond, at that time frequented by duck-hunters, &c. and by them coupled with the name of their host. P. A. N.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(*Continued from p.* 317.)

LETTER XI.

Mayence, Aug. 22, 1818.

I HAVE now to inform you of our safe arrival at Treves, and sit down to give you some account of it. For antiquities, it greatly excels York or Chester; and I wished for some Antiquary to have enjoyed it, as these things are not much in my way. During my walk before breakfast, I first visited the Corn-Hall, an antient

* Any of our historians, had Shakspeare perused them with attention, would have informed him on this point.

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antient round building near the Moselle; said to be Roman: I passed a number of old decayed buildings, which have been convents or hospitals.—Went to the Dome or Cathedral of St. Peter, a very irregular pile, extremely antient for the most part. If the oldest parts are not Roman, they are of the earliest of what we call Saxon; it was filled with young men and boys from the College, who were singing in a slow unison, like that of the Scotch Kirk. Adjoining to the Cathedral, is a beautiful Church of Notre Dame, built in the early part of the 13th century (the date of Amiens and Rheims Cathedrals); it is a cross, equal in length in each angle; it is richly decorated with altars and paintings. Near the Church door lies an immense grey stone, about the size of that at Rudston. I then proceeded to view the ruins of the Elector's Palace; the old parts of this building are Roman, and were formerly the Imperial Palace, but the front is handsome and modern, probably not 200 years old; the whole is now fitted up as Barracks for the Prussian soldiers.

The walls of Treves are low, resembling those of Conway, and owing to the neighbouring heights, it must have been quite incapable of defence since the invention of cannon. The Black Gate, or old Church of St. Simeon, is the Northern entrance into the town; it consists of two very large gates, with towers on each side, and a covered way through them, and an antient building of three stories above, which was formerly the Church of St. Simeon, but is now unroofed; the account given is, that the building was erected by the Gauls, afterwards used by the Romans as their Capitol, and then converted into a Christian Church; the two arches continuing to be used as the gates of the city. The building has much the appearance of Roman ruins, as shewn in the views published by artists; it is large and picturesque, and would be perfectly uniform, but for a modern Grecian gate added at one end. The arches are stated to be as old, if not older than the time of the Romans, and they certainly, from the rudeness of the workmanship, seem of older date than the building erected above, but I do not pretend to determine the dates.

After breakfast we took a Commissionaire, or Guide, who conducted us first to the Cathedral; mass was performing, accompanied by a small organ, on the North side of the Choir; it was very sweet, and well played; the great organ stands on the North side of the Nave; the building is a mixture of Roman, Saxon, Gothic, and Grecian architecture. At the adjoining Church of Notre Dame there was a large congregation, and a priest was preaching in German. The Bishop's Palace is an old building, at present occupied by the Prussian General. Near the Imperial Palace are the ruins of the Roman Baths; the King of Prussia has employed the military in excavating the foundations; it is a circular building with large projecting towers at each angle, surrounded by large arched fire places; flues appear to have run round for the purpose of communicating heat; it stands on an angle of the city walls, and is built of flat red bricks, mixed with unshapen stones. But the greatest curiosity is the Roman Amphitheatre, about a quarter of a mile out of the town, on that side nearest the Baths; nothing but the towers were formerly visible, and the form of the Amphitheatre could only be traced out in the inequality of the surface of the ground; but the Prussian military have, by immense labour, excavated the building to the foundations, and laid open to the stone floor of the centre of the Amphitheatre, cutting for a great extent through earth from 10 to 30 feet in depth; one side of the Amphitheatre still remains to be excavated. At the entrance there are two towers, which formerly were considerably higher than at present. The walls of the building are of small, well shaped, uniform stones, without any intermixture of bricks. The great entrance on the South side consists of three ailes or passages, divided from each other by stone walls; the centre aile is broad, the two side ailes narrow; the walls of division are about 30 feet high. These passages are very wide at the entrance, but contract in advancing; the centre may be 20 feet in width at the narrowest. The Amphitheatre or Circus to which these passages lead, is about 50 yards wide; there are different recesses in the walls, from which the beasts were to issue.

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issue. The walls of the Amphitheatre are only about five feet high above the area in the centre; behind these walls the ground gradually rises, but there is no appearance of any separation between this elevated ground, (on which the spectators may be supposed to have been seated, or to have stood,) and the area of the Amphitheatre, from which they must have been guarded by some protection or other. On the West side of the Amphitheatre, there is a long vaulted subterranean archway, which was the private entrance of the Emperor. On some stones lately dug up, there is part of a Latin inscription, in large characters, but if the remainder be not discovered, I suppose the meaning will not be found. There is a deep reservoir of water under the Amphitheatre, and also a narrow subterranean passage, about 100 yards long, communicating with the Amphitheatre, and having an outlet at the opposite end.

We visited the Museum kept by Mr. Wittenbach; it belongs to the College; here there are several Roman altars and lachrymatories, armour, axes, &c. some of which have been found near the town, several near the bridge, and some near the Amphitheatre. One of the altars having a legible inscription, I copied it, "Deo Mercurio Sac. Sauters Novialchi fil. ædes duas cum suis ornamentis et triburn. A. V. S. L. M."

The ruined Convent of St. Maximin, in the suburbs, was formerly the Palace of Constantine, but in the year 333, the Bishop of Treves converted it into a Convent. The Church of St. Paulinus, in the suburbs, was built within the last 100 years, on the scite of another Church dedicated to the same Saint. The painting of the roof, and the decorations of the interior in general, are very splendid, and render it equal to the Royal Chapel at Versailles; there are several interesting paintings representing scenes connected with early Church History. In one, Palmatius the Consul of Treves, and other senators, are condemned by Rictius Varus, the Prefect, to be beheaded, for refusing to sacrifice to the Gods, in the reigns of Maximianus and Diocletian. In another, Paulinus, the Bishop (tutelar Saint of the Church), is condemned by the Emperor Constantine, to exile in Phrygia, for refusing to subscribe to the Arian heresy; this was early in the 4th century. In the crypt, below the Church, are several monuments, and among the rest a very old one, under which lie the remains of Paulinus; he died in banishment in 358, and in 396 his remains were removed to Treves, by Felix the 6th Bishop.

In returning through the Black Gate into the town, we met several convicts going out to labour. Over the inner gate of our Inn, is inscribed, "Porta patens esto—nulli claudaris honesto, 1559."—Gate, be open; be shut to no honest man: which by transposition of stops, it has been observed, may be rendered, "Be open to none; but shut to the honest man." At our Inn at dinner to-day, evidently appeared the origin of the term *side board*. On a side table was placed a large board, on which every dish was carved by the landlord into portions before it was sent round; there was no cleaning up of the board, but every joint was laid on it without any consideration for their discordant qualities or tastes. We had pewter plates both at breakfast and dinner. Mr. Adamy, our landlord, shewed himself remarkably obliging and attentive, and his charges were moderate. Though the correspondent in Treves, by whom our bills of credit from Herries's should have been cashed, had given up business, Mr. Adamy, with great readiness, offered to supply us with any cash we might want upon the bills. There being no post horses for above 80 miles on the road we are to travel, he engaged for us a man and horses to drive us through the whole distance.

Our driver proceeded with all slow deliberation, usually at the rate of three miles and a half an hour, but the roads were very hilly; he was to have 80 francs for the distance, and to provide himself and horses. At half past two in the afternoon we set off, and accomplished a stage of about 20 miles, by eight o'clock; the road was heavy, and we had showers: sometimes he took out a flint and steel, struck a light, and began to smoke; he could not speak a word of French. We met a great number of waggons loaded with wood, drawn by

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by little oxen no bigger than calves. For the first three miles we had a beautiful ride along the vale of the Moselle, but afterwards we quitted it, and proceeded over hills and through woods for several miles. The country people here have a hungry squalid appearance: the old women are every where remarkably ugly; the men and boys wear very broad flapped hats with low crowns.

We slept at a small village Inn at Hermeskeyl; the country near it is high and moorish, the first of that description we have seen since leaving England, but the ground is chiefly covered with grass, without much ling. Our landlord, Mr. Schwartz, who speaks French, sat down with us to supper, on soup, an excellent leg of roast mutton, and potatoe sallad. When bread is toasted, it is done by laying it on a hot iron. As we were to set off between four and five, we wished to pay our bill that night, but Mr. Schwartz said there was always some person at his house ready to receive money; accordingly next morning we found a young woman waiting, who, though she could not speak French, yet on my rattling some money, said, "*Seven* francs," (the word seven being German) which sum was the charge for supper, wine and rum, and beds for two.

August 21.—As we were setting off this morning at a quarter before five, the herdsman of Hermeskeyl was blowing his horn, and the cattle were turning out to accompany him to the hills. It was a cold morning; the thermometer at six was 49. I walked the greatest part of the stage, which was to be nine miles, but proved to be thirteen. — Went into a village Church where the people were at mass; the women wore flat turban caps. Since we quitted the great thoroughfare we have not been annoyed by beggars, who between Calais and Rheims had pestered the carriage at every opportunity. The charges are only one half of what they were on the great road.

It was half-past nine when we arrived at Biakenfeld to breakfast. Just before our arrival, the postillion's horse fell with his head under him, and lay as if insensible; the postillion got up unhurt, and with difficulty raised his horse, which had received a severe contusion above the eye; this happened on smooth road, nearly level; the shoulders of this, and of most horses used in drawing carriages, are excoriated and raw, from the clumsiness and weight of the harness. Above the village was a castle or fortification on a steep hill. We breakfasted at Mr. Medicus's; we found no one in the house who could speak French, but fortunately both coffee and milk are German words. It once happened to an Englishman unable to make himself understood, that he said to his companion, nothing can be easier than to draw the figure of an egg with a piece of chalk; and he called out to the German waiter "bring me a piece of *chalk*;" forgetting that he must first make them understand what *chalk* was. Whilst we were at breakfast Mr. Medicus came in, and as he spoke French, we got forward comfortably: we found that his father kept an inn at Kirn, and we determined to sleep there.

After breakfast we proceeded to Oberstein; two places of that name are by mistake laid down on Carey's map; the one East of the other is rightly placed. At two the thermometer was 59; in the afternoon we had showers. I walked nearly all the distance, which was about 13 miles. The horse seemed better and more careful in consequence of the blow on the head; this used to be the case with idle boys at school. The only word our German postillion understood in reference to our wants, was *halt*, when we wanted to get out and walk; once when I was getting out to walk, he pointed to a coming shower, and to dissuade me, cried out, "Nah, nah, boon to rayhn." The country resembled the hilly (but not mountainous) parts of North Wales, but as we approached Oberstein, it reminded us of the neighbourhood of Matlock. We passed through Oberkirchen, a village at which agates are found, and on descending a very steep hill into the valley of the Nah, we saw a great number of watermills, which are employed in polishing them. The road was extremely narrow, and awkward in meeting carriages; it was cut out of the rocks, and overhung the valley. Oberstein is a very romantic place,

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place, near the foot of almost perpendicular rocks; near the summit are the picturesque ruins of a castle. Our landlord, Mr. Cæsar, the burgomaster, informed us that about 500 people are employed in polishing Agates at this village. We went to see one of the mills; the workmen lie prostrate on hollow boards in front of the millstones, and hold the Agates to the stones; a clumsy contrivance which would not be tolerated with us for a week; it would be easy to lower the ground and enable the workmen to stand or sit at his employment comfortably.

At dinner we produced our Cheshire cheese from the Palais Royal, and presented Mr. Cæsar, our landlord, with a slice; he liked it extremely, and was surprised at the dimensions of the cheese, of which he was able to judge by the wedge or segment which we produced; he requested a piece for Mrs. Cæsar to taste. Mr. Cæsar accompanied me up a long flight of steps to see the Church; the front of it appears at the opening of a cave towards the summit of a perpendicular rock, and the Church runs back into the cave. I observed none of the insignia of popery here, and remarked that the burgo-master kept his hat on. I found it was a Protestant Church; and that 9-10ths of the population are Protestants. This town has been given up by Prussia to the Elector of Oldenburgh.—The wine in the valley of the Nah is equal to the Moselle.

On quitting Oberstein, which may be considered the Matlock of this country, we had some romantic and picturesque scenes; the rocks are abrupt and varied in their forms, and of a dark colour: afterwards the valley expanded to the width of three or four miles, and then closed again, and the scene was much like Dovedale, but on a larger scale. We arrived about dusk at the house of Mr. Medicus, the father, which we found a decent Inn.

Kirn is pleasantly situated in the same valley, and about 12 miles from Oberstein. At the table d'hôte, the waiter after supper sat down with the guests; he spoke French. All the sitting and lodging-rooms in this country have German stoves. All the people we meet on the roads move or take off their hats. The women carry large burdens on their backs, fastened by straps over their shoulders. Some of our friends who are afflicted with litho-mania should have been at Oberstein, as I was out of my element; however, I bought three or four agates of Mr. Cæsar, who wrapped them in paper, and I supposed when I set off that I had got them in one parcel, but one little parcel remained in a corner of his bureau; and was left behind.

We had not, however, been five minutes at Kirn when an express arrived from Mr. Cæsar, and a letter was produced with a parcel, directed to Messrs. —— (post paid); we said it could not be for us, but after some time it was opened, and found it to be from our friend Mr. Cæsar, with the agates. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *May* 5.

In Mr. Dibdin's curious and interesting work, the "Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain," (vol. III. p. 218,) I read that the "Protestation of Robert Barnes was printed in 1540 by Elizabeth Redman, widow of Robert Redman; who, it is stated, afterwards married Ralph Cholmondeley, esq." In a note of reference from the preceding account, it is stated that a Book, entitled "Ordynaries," has the following colophon; "Imprynted at London, in Flete Strete, by me Elysabeth Pykeryage, late wife of Robert Redman, dwellynge at the sygne of the George, next to Saynt Dunstones Churche—the year of our Lorde God, 1541."—Robert Redman died in the year 1540, and from the above particulars, it should appear his *widow* was *twice* married. I shall therefore feel obliged to any of your Correspondents informing me the dates of the said Elizabeth Redman's respective betrothments.

Yours, &c. P. W. E.

The Origin of Chivalry.

Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion on the decline of the House of Charlemain, every proprietor of a Manor or Lordship became a petty Sovereign; the Mansion-house was fortified by a moat, defended by a guard, and

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Tour through France and Germany, in 1815.

The Governor
men at his
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to smile, nor to eat, while the Knights and Ladies, who were to perform the principal parts of the ceremony, were eating, drinking, and making merry at the great table. At night his ar-our was conveyed to the Church, the ceremony was performed; having watched it till the advanced with his sword ut his neck, and received ctions of the priest. He eeled down before the Lady as to put on his armour, who assisted by persons of the first , buckled on his spurs, put an lmet on his head, and accoutred him with a coat of mail, a cuirass, baslets, cuisses, and gauntlets.

Being thus armed *cap-a-pie*, the Knight who dubbed him struck him three times over the shoulder with the flat side of his sword, in the name of God, St. Michael, and St. George. He was then obliged to watch all night in all his armour, with his sword girded, and his lance in his hand. From this time the Knight devoted himself to the redress of those wrongs which "Patient merit of th' unworthy takes," to secure merchants from the rapacious cruelty of banditti, and women from ravishers, to whose power they were, by the particular confusion of the times, continually exposed.

From this view of the origin of Chivalry, it will be easy to account for the castle, the moat, and the bridge, which are found in romances; and as to the Dwarf, he was a constant appendage to the rank and fortune of those times, and no castle therefore could be without him. The Dwarf and the Buffoon were then introduced to kill time, as the card-table is at present. It will also be easy to account for the multitude of captive Ladies, whom the Knights upon seizing a castle set at liberty; and for the prodigious quantities of useless gold and silver vessels, and rich stuffs, and other merchandize, with which many apartments in these castles are said to have been filled.

The principal Lords who entered into confraternity of Knights, used to send their sons to each other, to be educated, far from their parents, in the mystery of Chivalry. These youths, before they arrived at the age of one and twenty, were called Bachelors, or *Bas-Chevaliers*, infe-

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rior Knights, and at that age were qualified to receive the order.

These Knights, who first appeared about the 11th century, flourished most in the time of the Crusades. The feudal Lords, who led their vassals under their banner, were called Knights Bannerets. The right of marching troops under their own colours was not the consequence of their Knighthood, but their power.

The great privilege of Knightood was neither civil nor military, with respect to the State, but consisted wholly in the part assigned them in those sanguinary sports, called Tournaments; for neither a Bachelor nor Esquire was permitted to tilt with a Knight.

Various orders of Knighthood were at length instituted by sovereign Princes: the Garter, by Edw. III. of England; the Golden Fleece, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; and St. Michael, by Louis XI. of France. From this time antient Chivalry declined to an empty name; when Sovereign Princes were established, regular Bannerets were no more, though it was still thought an honour to be dubbed by a great Prince or victorious Hero; and all who possessed arms without Knighthood, assumed the title of Esquire.

There is scarce a Prince in Europe that has not thought fit to institute an order of Knighthood; and the simple title of Knight, which the Kings of England confer on private subjects, is a derivation from antient Chivalry, although very remote from its source. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

I SHALL be obliged if you will insert a few remarks upon the Report lately delivered by the Earl of Sheffield respecting the Tax on Foreign Wool, being anxious that the erroneous grounds upon which that Report rests, should be known.

Lord Sheffield lays great stress upon what he terms the small *official value* exported in Woollen Manufacture, and which he considers greater, than the *declared value*. I conclude that there can be no other official value than that made to Parliament by the Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain, and this value is the same as that declared by Merchants at the Custom-house, and upon which the Duty on Exportation is paid.

	£.	s.	d.
The official value by the last Parliamentary returns to April 1820, is	6,899,694	6	5
The official value according to Lord Sheffield is	5,086,501	0	0
Making an error of	£1,813,193	6	5

or very near double the amount, which Lord Sheffield, in a former report, estimated the value of the whole exports of Great Britain, to *bona fide* foreign countries.

Lord Sheffield is equally erroneous with respect to the quantity of Wool imported, the official return of which is the exact weight upon which Duty is paid at the Custom-house.

Lord Sheffield states the weight to be	16,190,313 lb.
The Parliamentary return is	13,736,156 lb.
Making an error of	2,454,157 lb.

Lord Sheffield states the tax imposed on the importation of Wool into France at 10 *per cent.* on the value, which would average four pence per lb.; in this he is equally erroneous. The tax is,

60 francs for 100 Killograms on washed fine Wool, or two pence halfpenny per lb.

20 francs for 100 Killograms on unwashed fine Wool, or one penny per lb.

15 francs for 100 Killograms on washed inferior Wool, or three farthings per lb.

5 francs for 100 Killograms on unwashed inferior Wool, or one farthing per lb.

The Woollen Manufactures of France enjoy a bounty on the exportation of their goods, which is equal to four pence per lb. on fine cloth, and three pence per lb. on inferior cloth. Such is the difference in the policy pursued by France from that adopted by Great Britain.

Besides a tax of six pence per lb. imposed upon the importation of Wool, of *every quality*, coarse as well as fine, the English Manufacturer is obliged (instead of receiving a large bounty), to pay another tax of one half *per cent.* on the value of his goods when exported.

Lord Sheffield appears anxious to undervalue the importance of the Woollen Trade of this Country, and compares the amount now exported with

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with the exportations early in the last century. He admits an increase of four millions since that period; the real increase is about six millions, viz.

The official value of Woollen goods exported from 1816 to 1819, averaged annually	£8,903,086
Deduct the annual amount exported early in the last century, as stated by Lord Sheffield	2,883,543
Increase.....	£6,019,543

I think it can be shewn, in a satisfactory manner, that the quantity of Wool grown in the United Kingdom is not now so great as it was at the period to which his Lordship refers; it is probable that the quantity of land which has of late years been put under the plough, may have diminished the produce of Wool. The growth of the United Kingdom is supposed to be 600,000 packs. In a Book published early in the last century, entitled, the "Golden Fleece," the growth is estimated at 800,000 packs. An answer to that pamphlet was published in 1737, which states the produce at 573,000 packs, the medium betwixt them will be probably correct, which exceeds the quantity now grown about 86,000 packs. The value of Wool annually imported before the tax was imposed, was 2,500,000*l.* so that with a decrease of 86,000 packs of Wool, produced in this country, there is now an exportation of Manufactured Woollens equal to the full amount of all the Wool imported; and about three millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling derived from foreigners for labour and profit.

Another argument advanced by Lord Sheffield is, that the introduction of foreign coarse Wool debases the character of our Manufactures. I by no means admit that it is debased by the mixture of foreign coarse Wool, but, if that were the case, the same reason ought to prevent the use of coarse Wool grown in this country. A little reflection must convince every one, that coarse fabricks are as necessary to the poor as fine are required for the rich; and if the introduction of foreign coarse Wool, enable the manufacturer to supply the lower classes of society with warm cloathing, so necessary in this climate, at a low price, their comforts are materially increased; but if the object expected by the advocates of this tax had been attained, the price would have been so high, that many would have been unable to procure it. The agriculturists must, however, be now convinced, that the price of their Wool can never be improved by this tax. Wool has gradually fallen in price, and the assertion made by Merchants will be found correct, that without a supply of foreign Wool untaxed, upon the same terms at which it can be procured by foreign manufacturers, the English must be undersold in foreign markets; and without foreign trade, the English Wool, the growth of which still far exceeds the quantity wanted at home, must continue to be depressed. This tax has given an impetus to foreigners, which it is probable no measure which can now be adopted will check; they are sending cloth, not only to the markets in Europe, but to North and South America, and China; it will not be long ere the East India Company will find themselves supplanted, by the sale of Woollens taken by Americans direct from Flanders. The East India Directors are as much interested in the repeal of this tax, as the Manufacturers. Even in Spain a project is submitted, by the Committee of Finance, to prohibit the introduction of all foreign manufactures, the principal raw material of which is produced in that country; thereby compelling the Spaniards to work up their own Wool. Their manufactures are now in a very flourishing state, and protected by heavy duties on the importation of Woollens. During the reign of Charles V. and Philip II. Spain was the most considerable Manufacturing country in Europe: she not only supplied her own inhabitants with cloathing, but carried on an extensive foreign trade in cloth and other articles manufactured from Wool. The decline of her manufactures, and with them the decline also of the high rank she held amongst the nations of Europe, may be traced to her conquests in America; the attention of her people and government having been withdrawn from her internal resources, and transferred to the Mines of Peru, which for

for a time enriched Spain, but eventually enervated and destroyed her spirit and power, and with them her manufactures and commerce, which give strength and stability to an empire. It is probable, that by the renewed vigilance of her Government, her Manufactures will again revive; and if the present System of the English Government is persevered in, and the Manufacturers are borne down, not only by taxes which fall alike on all classes of society, but by taxes on raw materials, which fall exclusively on Manufactures, we may consider their decline certain, and with them, probably, the decline and fall of the power and prosperity of Great Britain.

It is evident from Lord Sheffield's Report, that in point of revenue, the tax has not answered the expectation of Government. It was estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at 300,000*l.*; and, according to the importation of Wool, even as stated by Lord Sheffield, it will not produce half that sum. As, therefore, it has disappointed the hopes of those at whose suggestion it was imposed; as, instead of improving the price of English Wool, it has caused considerable depression, and still greater depression on the Continent; as, instead of raising 300,000*l.* to the public revenue, it will scarce produce 100,000*l.*; it is surely desirable to check the evil ere it be too late, and repeal a tax fraught with so much distress to a large, industrious, and useful class of his Majesty's subjects. If Ministers are not yet convinced of its impolicy, and still persist in waiting till they think sufficient time has elapsed to shew its effects, they can only gain that experience by the loss of this once flourishing trade.

Yours, &c. JAMES BISCHOFF.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

MANKIND are very ready to think much of trouble given to themselves, but lightly of the trouble given by them to others.—In no manner is this observation more truly verified than in that of EXECUTORS, nor are there persons of any description generally less rewarded for their trouble. At the time a person makes his Will, it is his general remark, "that his Executors will have very little trouble," and therefore usually rewards them with a ten or twenty pounds legacy, from which is to be deducted Government duty. It is upon this ungenerous principle I am now addressing you, to point out the injustice of persons placing the *whole of their family concerns* in the hands of others under such circumstances; the consequence of which is, that very many *renounce the executorship* immediately upon the death of the testator; and administration, with the testator's will annexed, is then granted to the next of kin, and the property frequently falls into the hands of those persons *who ought not to have had the management of it.* I have heard some persons allege, that leaving families the executors or trustees cannot expect much as a legacy for their trouble; it is, in my opinion, the strongest argument for their being most *amply rewarded* in taking the management of children and their property (very probably for many years) under their care and superintendance. The law does not permit an executor or trustee to charge one shilling for their trouble or loss of time, although he neglects his own affairs and business to attend to that of others. I knew a person who had 50*l.* left him for his trouble as executor, and considering the testator's property I considered it very sufficient; but the same person assured me at the year's end, that if he could have foreseen the trouble he should have had, and the great neglect he was obliged to submit to in his own business, he would not have undertaken the executorship, if the testator had left him 100*l.* In another instance a person of *considerable property* left his two executors *only twenty pounds each*, who well-knowing they should not be allowed to charge for their loss of time, &c. immediately placed the testator's affairs in the hands of a *Solicitor*, who very soon afterwards brought in a bill amounting to upwards of 100*l.* against the testator's estate, and was justly entitled to the same, for the law allows executors and trustees to employ Solicitors, (but they must not be remunerated for their own trouble) as settled by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in the cause, Macnamara *v.* Jones, Dickins's Reports, vol. II. p. 587.—Some

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Some years ago, a person of fortune bequeathed to an *officer in the army* (no ways related to him) a legacy of 5000*l.* and *appointed him*, with two other gentlemen, executors, *and a handsome* gratuity for their trouble. The officer in the army being unacquainted with such matters, applied to his brother, a professional man, to attend for him with the other executors in conducting the business. After the same was finally settled, and the officer received his legacies, he enquired of his brother what he was indebted to him for his trouble; the latter replied twenty pounds; the officer *desired to have his bill*, which was accordingly done, leaving several items without any charge open to his brother's generosity. The officer shortly after sent a draft to his brother for the *twenty pounds*, and a desire to have a receipt for the same. The consequence was, the brothers have never been upon friendly terms since.

These occurrences, Mr. Urban, are given with a view to shew to the numerous readers of your excellent Magazine, the *impolicy of appointing improper persons executors and trustees*, as well as not remunerating them for their trouble.

It is very common in making wills, for the testator to appoint persons executors and trustees without having *previously applied to them* for their sanction; the consequence of which is, that upon the death of the testator, the persons so appointed have declined being executor or trustee, and Bills in Chancery have frequently been filed on that occasion, to the very great injury of the testator's estate. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

YOUR Correspondent "J. F." (Part i. p. 607.) complains of "unfounded aspersions cast upon a very respectable body of individuals, in a Letter under the signature of a Country Rector;" and Notator (Part ii. p. 98. b.) "reprobates" the language of that letter as "intemperate." On perusing the communication, which has given so much offence, I can discover nothing which requires alteration, unless it be a single word, "the *holy* business of Dissent;" as Johnson has said that "Bolingbroke was a *holy* man," and the inspired writers themselves do not disdain occasionally to use the strong figure of irony; but, perhaps in this instance, it might as well have been avoided.

It is often said, that "those whose windows are made of glass, should be careful how they throw stones." The complaint of "unfounded aspersions cast upon Dissenters," is no very wise introduction to the accusation, which presently follows, that "*many* of the sons of the Establishment grasp at the honours" of the Church, "*giving their consciences and integrity in exchange!*" Such gross calumny were best answered perhaps by silent contempt.

If reason is against a man, it is commonly said and seen, that the man will be against reason. When I observed, that "men of impure, opiniative, unsubdued minds, will oppose the Gospel," I spoke of the common principles of insubjection and disobedience, with which the ministers of Christ have to contend in many who adhere to the Church, as well as lament in those that leave it.

Your Correspondent "wishes I had allowed, that there might be some *integrity* among those who approved not of an Establishment." I am not aware that I ever impeached or questioned their integrity. To their own Master, the common Lord and Saviour, they stand or fall; and may He, who died for all, have mercy on all! But as for integrity, what the world generally deems such, it should be remembered that Paul had the same integrity, when he persecuted the Church, as he had afterwards, when he preached the faith, which once he destroyed; that is, "he verily thought with himself, that he ought to do" what he did. But it is an awfully momentous consideration, that for what he thus did in sincerity of error, he calls himself chief of sinners. Better information led him to Christ, and better information did it meet with the same ingenuousness and willingness to admit the truth, as it did in Paul; better information, a deep and sound knowledge of the holy Scriptures, as they were received and interpreted by the primitive Churches, and a correct view of those Churches, would lead every Dissenter to the truth of Christ, as it is taught in those Scriptures; as it was held by those Churches, and as it is taught in the Church of England, which

which is built on the model of those Churches, was founded in the days of the Apostles, and, as is highly probable, by St. Paul himself.

Our Lord said to his Apostles, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you," (John xx. 21.) "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations;—and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," (Matth. xxviii. 19, 20.) "Obey them that have the rule over you," the Apostle says, "and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls" (Heb. xiii. 17). Here, as we conceive, is an "establishment," which is *not* "antichristian;" to which we apprehend obedience is due, whether it may, as in the first ages, be opposed and persecuted by the powers of the world; or whether, as in all Christian countries from the days of Constantine, it is incorporated with the state, and honoured and protected by it.

But no! if I rightly comprehend the Dissenter's logic, the moment the civil power interferes, it is our duty to "withdraw from the Establishment." Here then is a case in point, which admirably illustrates one of those maxims which I quoted, though my friend is pleased to call them "trumpery anecdotes." The maxim is this: to oppose the Church, though we believe it to be right *because it is established.* For so said the Dissenter of note, whose aphorism was alleged: "If *our* religion were *established*, I would be *on the other side.*" It is never too late to learn wisdom; and here we learn something new and wonderful, that a duty, which we owe to God, ceases to be a duty, if man also sees fit to injoin it! The law of God commands us not to rob, not to murder; to honour the King, and to be subject to the higher powers. The very same things also are injoined by the laws of the land; how wisely, may be questioned; since these civil enactments must compel "a very respectable body of individuals," if they act in consistence with their principles, to withhold their obedience. But here, I am sure (to adopt the expression of the Roman moralist) "bonitate naturæ *peccabunt*;" they will be loyal and obedient *in spite of their principles.*

I hope, Mr. Urban, defensive egotism is sometimes pardonable. My sole aim and study is to do my duty, in the station where Providence has placed me, neither slothfully, nor obtrusively. When so employed, a Dissenting Minister has thundered in my ears, "Sir, *you yourself know* there are *many things false* in the Book of Common Prayer." One within the pale of the Church, *Clericus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, as he styles himself, has, without good reason, extolled Dissenters, and very unjustly censured, in many weighty matters, his brother Clergymen. And now the Dissenter J. F. at the very moment when he declares "it is not his inclination to asperse Clergymen," has the assurance to hurl at them this sweeping charge, that "*many*" of them "grasp at the honours of the establishment, *giving their consciences and integrity in exchange;*" "Melius non tangere clamo." Whether an injudicious friend, or an open enemy, brings accusations, which I believe to be equally severe and unjust, while I have a heart to suggest, and a hand to write, it shall be my endeavour to refute and repel them. In defending the truly Apostolical Church of England and her ministers, I am confident I defend the best interests of my country. I know I maintain the cause of God and of Christ; one of whose appointed ministers, however unworthy, I have the honour to be, and

A Country Rector.

Mr. Urban, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Dec.* 20.

In Rastel's Chronicle, l. vi. under the Life of Edward III. you will find the following curious paragraph:

"About the 19 yere of this Kynge, he made a solempne feest at Wyndesore, and a great Justes and Tournament, where he devysed, and perfyted substanegally, the order of the Knyghtes of the Garter; howe be it some afferme that this order began fyrst by Kynge Richarde, Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the citie of Aires, whereof in his great necessyte there were but twenty-six Knyghtes that fyrmely and surely abode by the Kynge, where he caused all them to were thonges of blew leyther about their legges. And afterwards they were called the Knyghtes of the blew thonge."

Winstanley in his Life of Edward III. says, that the original Book of the Institution deduces the inventor from King Richard I. and that it owed its pomp and splendour to Edward III. W. R.

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

91. *The* Huntingdon *Peerage; comprising a detailed Account of the Evidence and Proceedings connected with the recent Restoration of the Earldom; together with the Report of the Attorney General on that Occasion. To which is prefixed a Genealogical and Biographical History of the illustrious House of* Hastings, *including a Memoir of the present Earl and his Family. The whole interspersed with a Variety of curious Historical and Legal matter; and several original Letters and incidental Anecdotes of distinguished Individuals concerned. By* Henry Nugent Bell, *Esq. Student of the* Inner Temple. *4to. pp.* 413. Baldwin, Cradock, *and* Joy.

THIS is one of the most extraordinary publications within our recollection. The earlier portions of it contain a clear and entertaining history of a Noble Family from Robert de Hardings, who flourished in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Hans Francis, the eleventh and present Earl of Huntingdon. But the wonderful part of the work is, the curious detail of the proceedings of Mr. Bell in this investigation; the unconquerable ardour of his pursuit; and the facility with which the Noble Earl was admitted to the dormant dignity. Some of these remarkable particulars shall be selected at a future opportunity; and, for the present, Mr. Bell's motives for the publication shall now be given.

"Among the fugitive subjects which come occasionally under the public eye, there are none, perhaps, more generally interesting, and which it is more necessary and useful to embody into a durable record, than those which involve claims of right, and decisions of legal authority thereupon. Such decisions become in fact incorporated with our system of jurisprudence, and stand as landmarks and auxiliaries to guide and aid the sound administration of justice. It is therefore of material importance that all causes, remarkable for their novelty, magnitude, and special interest, should be deposited among the archives of legal experience in a distinct and permanent form, and authentic in substance, so as to facilitate every purpose of future reference either for curiosity or use. If considerations of this general nature had not operated as sufficient incentives with me to undertake the compilation and arrangement of the materials which constitute the following pages, I had the superadded inducement supplied by the advice and sanction of several gentlemen eminent at the Bar, who were of opinion that such a publication was highly desirable, and could not fail to prove peculiarly useful and satisfactory to every Senator and Lawyer, as well as acceptable to the superior ranks of the publick at large. Besides, having myself conducted the proceedings from the commencement, and, in fact, staked my professional judgment and fortunes on the result, I confess I experience a kind of paternal gratification, and feel that I satisfy a final sentiment of duty, in thus, as it were, putting the last hand to a work, which, if I had not prosecuted *con amore*, rather than by the ordinary gradations of practice, could never have been brought to so speedy and triumphant a termination. In adjusting the plan of the present publication, it has appeared advisable to numerous friends of the parties, to whose judgment I willingly bow, that I should deviate somewhat from the usual form of mere Law Reports, so as to produce a kind of *Huntingdoniana*—a book of general reference for every thing that concerns the history and restored succession of the antient and illustrious House of Hastings. With this view the narrative of my proceedings, and the Report of his Majesty's Attorney-General on the occasion, are preceded by a genealogical account of the noble family in question, re-composed from the most authentic sources, and more correct and copious, it is presumed, than has yet appeared; together with a memoir of the present Earl, and the branch from which he is descended. In this division of my task, I have endeavoured, as often as the subject permitted, to ingraft the dignity and moral uses of biographical composition on the naked stock of pedigree, which (to appropriate, by an easy transition, the dramatic rule of Horace to my purpose) 'may sometimes raise her voice,' and assume a character much more important and instructive than the mere calendar of names and issue. I have moreover interwoven such papers, deemed interesting, either by their connexion direct or collateral with the subject, or by their antiquity as illustrative of early manners, as I had collected during my search among the antient records of the kingdom; together with some documents of modern date, which are calculated to throw light on my noble Client's claim, the steps by which

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which it has been fortunately substantiated, and the unfair and mysterious means which prevented his Lordship's regular accession to the honours and estates of his Ancestors. All these matters will, I trust, be found sufficiently relevant and interesting to justify their introduction in a compilation of this nature; but the part which I feel will require most apology, is that which relates to myself personally, and my exertions on the occasion. And here again I must shelter myself under the authority and opinion of the respected friends before alluded to, who have advised, that every particular should be preserved appertaining to the prosecution of a claim, the establishment of which in so comparatively short a period, without reference to the House of Lords, and after the title had lain nearly thirty years in abeyance, has been regarded as a remarkable instance of successful practice, and, if I mistake not, without precedent in the annals of restored Peerages. On this score, with whatever sentiment of complacency the conscientious discharge of my duty, its victorious result, and the indulgent approbation of my friends, may have inspired me, (and far from dissembling, I would blush to be found insensible to, such sentiment,) yet I must beg to deprecate all imputation, as I honestly disavow all feeling of vanity or egotism. But these subordinate details, if they possess no other value, may at least teach my youthful contemporaries, who, like myself, have only entered upon their career in an arduous and honourable profession, the not unprofitable lesson, that zeal and perseverance will seldom fail to surmount obstacles which, at first, appear insuperable; and that there is a Providence, which will prosper their endeavours on the side of justice, even when the chances and calculations of success, merely human, wear the most hopeless, and deterring aspect. Finally, and with respect to the subject matter at large, I have omitted no means, and spared no research, to render it at once copious in substance, and historically correct; and if these general objects, the chief, perhaps the only, merit, to which a work of this character can aspire, be attained, I confidently trust to the candour of my friends for indulgence on all minor imperfections of form and manner."

Very fine Portraits are given of the present Earl and of the late Countess, whose untimely death is recorded in part i. p. 378.

92. *An Historical and Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals, published under the Direction of* James Mudie, *Esq. and dedicated by Permission to his Most Excellent Majesty* George *the Fourth; embellished with Outlines of the entire Series.* 4*to. pp.* 151. Colburn *and Co.*

ANTIQUARIES hold Medals (as we peculiarly denominate Medallions) in far higher estimation than common coins, because the reverses of the former commonly represent triumphs, games, edifices, and historical monuments, which are objects of well-founded curiosity, and are beheld with the greatest satisfaction. Thus we are deeply indebted to those who have made known the contents of their cabinets. Erizzo began by communicating his; Tristan engraved many; Patin issued several fine ones in his Thesaurus; Carcavi displayed those of the French King's Cabinet; and the Abbé des Camps published his own some time afterwards, with the fine explanations of Vaillant.

The collection of the medallions of the Abbé des Camps appeared under this title: "*Selectiora numismata in ære maximi moduli, è musæo Ill. D. Francisci de Camps, Abbatis Sancti Marcelli, &c. concisis interpretationibus par D. Vaillant, D. M. &c. illustrata Paris* 1695," *in* 4*to.* The medallions of Carpegna were published at first with the explanations of Bellori. In the end, the number of Cardinal Carpegna's medallions having been much augmented, they were published anew with the observations of the Senator Philip Buonarotti, "*Osservazioni istoriche sopra alcuni medalioni antichi all' altezza serenissima de Cosmo III. grand duca di Toscana. Rom.* 1698. 4*to.*" It is an excellent work.

A distinction is made by foreign numismatists between Medals and Medallions. The former term they apply to pieces, which have not the bust of the Sovereign, but of his sister, daughter, or wife, or some other subject. These Erizzo contends were never intended for current coins, and his objections were renewed by Hardouin, and combated with some success by Chamillard. That however the bust of the Sovereign just as exclusively denotes antient coin as it does the modern, is justly disproved. The Medallions, or larger pieces, were also intended for coins, with very rare exceptions, whatever has

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has been published to the contrary; and being made on purpose for largess, resembled the double coins of the Moderns in the view of circulation. The Emperors struck them upon public occasions, on purpose for distribution, the bulk rendering the latter more magnificent. The possessors of these pieces were afterwards at liberty to use them for the purposes of life or business. This conclusion is drawn from a passage in Cassiodorus. That writer, enumerating the offices in the establishment of Theodorick, which was formed upon the model of the Imperial palace, reports the formula of a writ of the Intendants of his largesses. The Emperor says there of these Largesses, "*Verùm hanc liberalitatem nostram alio decoras obsequio, ut figura vultûs nostri metallis usualibus imprimatur, monetamque facis de nostris temporibus futura sæcula commonere.*" From this passage it has been deduced, that these largess pieces were destined to be current with the coin "metallis usualibus."

The Contorniates and some other singular medallions, such as the golden ones of Justinian and Tetricus, were evidently not intended for currency; the latter seemingly for ornament; and perhaps they formed part of the *Dona Militaria*.

The epoch when the Greeks and Romans began to put upon their coins the effigies of celebrated men, as we place them upon modern medals, cannot be fixed with precision. In fact, we see the head of Homer, and those of other illustrious men, upon Greek coins of the most remote antiquity. Among the Romans, on the contrary, the mintage of the coins of families, consecrated to celebrated men, shows, that the usage of placing their busts there does not ascend beyond the fifth century of the Republican æra.

Plutarch relates that Alexander laughed at his father Philip for having the victories which he had won in the public games of Greece represented upon his coins; and the passage from Cassiodorus, before quoted, shows that Theodorick adopted this method of commemorating the chief events of his reign.

Of the correctness of the taste used by the Antients, on this subject, there cannot, we think, be any doubt; or that it is not at least far superior to a wreath of laurel, a coat of arms, or similar reverse; in principle merely a sign, or plate-mark. Might it not, therefore, be an eligible improvement, at least in the crowns, or larger part of our coins, to strike off a certain number immediately after a great victory, or other important national incident, in which issue the reverse should be especially adapted to the commemoration of the event, and be accompanied with a short inscription.

Pinkerton says, we think with much relevancy, "A great fault of modern reverses, as of modern portraits, is that the manners of the time and country are very often totally perverted in them. Personifications are of all ages, and countries, and languages; but what title have heathen gods and goddesses to exist on our medals, and attract the adoration of our connoisseurs? They are not only absurd in the eye of reason, but insipid in that of fancy." In this we sincerely agree with him; but when he says that "the antient artists, even of the lowest class, seem in their portraits to catch the life and spirit of the person, while the moderns only produce a kind of model, with very faint features of the character," we attribute this failure principally to the flatness of the relief. When, too, we find, that medals of the Hamerani contain exact and highly finished views of edifices in Rome, the streets before them, the landscape behind, crowded with statues, and persons and objects of all kinds, we admit, that we have in the compass of a crown-piece as much as a painting six feet square could do on a larger scale, and that it is certainly an amazing exertion of art. But still we think, that it is execution displayed at the expence of taste; and that nothing curious has the effect of the sublime, which in Historical Medals ought to be the chief object consulted. Our opinions therefore are, that mythological personages should be wholly omitted, and the event, sought to be commemorated, be symbolized by some simple fine poetical figure. Let us suppose, for instance, the Battle of Waterloo; let the legend be "Napoleone afflicto," in the proper sense of "affligo," "*knocked to pieces*," and the object be a Doric column, breaking off

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off from the base and falling. This would bear an historical allusion to the copy of the Trajan pillars, erected at Paris. If this was not deemed sufficient to fill up the field, in the back ground might be a rock projecting with an exile seated upon it. We mean this only by way of hint, (for much better allusions might no doubt be suggested,) and a confirmed opinion that any impressive effect, either from the design or execution, cannot possibly result from indistinct and minute objects, which plan is merely making a picture all background. Our grand meaning is, that we would not have simple historical medals, but poetico-historical medals, or records of the fact, by grand conceptions.

No accession to knowledge, skill, or taste, can be gained by representing the Iliad in a nutshell. It is in the best only a model of a considerable building; and, where a grand effect attaches to any part of such a building, or the *tout ensemble* be fine, the reverse of a medal may be a fit spot for preserving its form; but we pertinaciously contend, that no object; not coveying *in se* a sublime idea, is fit for an historical medal. A commemorative medal is another thing. It is of a far humbler description, but one, which we are astonished is not pushed to a further extent. Many a portrait and seal might be conveyed, as a pleasant *souvenir*, to a friend or acquaintance, in the form of a medal; and it might be executed at Birmingham, for as little expence as a good engraving. It is plain, however, that it must be of the superior description of a medal; for otherwise it becomes a mere half-penny token; and, the Barbadoes penny excepted, these are utterly void of effect, completely tame — church-yard figures — mere heads, cheeks, and noses.

It is evident, also, that nothing can preserve a medal but the merit of its execution; and, as there can be no effect derived, on account of the minute surface of the scene, from the physiognomical character and grouping of the figures, it is plain that exquisite delicacy of execution is the thing expected: nor can any one with justice refuse such a high commendation to the Papal Medals.

On the principle with which we set out, Government ought to make crown-pieces medals, varying the reverses, according to the succession of grand events. This powerful aid to Patriotism has not been practised of late years; though Edward III. and other princes made the coins, historical records. This deficiency has been made up by Mr. Mudie, in a very splendid series. The medals will not only preserve portraits of our modern Heroes; but be a record of the state of the arts, in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The events are in the classical style denoted by allegorical figures, executed of course in a high character of style: and the work before us is a letter-press account of the forty great events recorded, which, of itself, is a pleasing compendium of all the grand battles, drawn up in a manner which excludes the dry technicalities of Gazette accounts, and yet preserves their accuracy. Mr. Mudie, in addition to six years' devotion of his time and trouble, has expended upwards of 10,000*l.* on the execution of these splendid memorials. It is no honour to the [*sensual*] habits of the nation, "that even among those, who it might have been reasonably expected would have been the readiest to promote it, the individuals who have been recorded in the series, only a very small number have honoured it with their support," Pref. p. xvii. The truth is, that there is so much luxury attached to the unavoidable respectable appearance of high station, that even the whole of large incomes is often sacrificed to appearance and style. The increase of capital and population is perpetually addressing the pride and luxury of property with new indulgences, which become incorporated into habits; and cause abstract pursuits to be limited to Taste in the Show or Enjoyments of life. The Arts offer no return to a mind influenced by ostentation and vanity, when they contribute nothing to the splendour of the person or drawing-room. But whether this result is not favourable to the growth of contemptible and injurious foppery, and whether philosophical character is not a blessing, most nationally momentous, is a question which we have no room to discuss.

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93. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of* Luis de Camoens. *By* John Adamson, *F. S. A.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo. with plates.* Longman *and Co.*

IN a concise code of rules for behaviour *à la Chesterfield*, is this valuable apothegm, "None but Blackguards whistle." In the same country-club style, we would observe, "None but Poets neglect self-preservation." The life of Camoens exhibits this sweeping assumption, with full as little exception as that concerning the vulgarity of whistling. Neither of the positions are absolutely infallible, but most true it is, that few men out of the lower orders are addicted to whistling; and that prudent poets and whistlers in high life are equally rare. The darling pursuit implies devotion to sentiment and passion; and a temperament not favourable to cool calculation and judgment. Pope and Gray are not fair exceptions, for they had each a paternal inheritance, and were bachelors; but Camoens, like most of our own tuneful tribe, was needy, and experienced like them that mankind find poets fit for making verses, and spending money idly, and nothing else. The Muses qualify no one for the senate, the army, the bar, or the counting-house; and as life is conducted upon principles of business, it is not singular that habits totally unconnected with that useful and necessary bearing should meet with disregard. Sentimentalists may condemn, and philosophers may pity; but *ainsi va le monde*; and we much fear that the greater part of mankind are like the worldly-minded doctors, who, after visiting a female patient, exclaimed, "I have been visiting a sentimental lady, complaining of the dearness of bread and the miseries of the poor."

Camoens (as usual with poets) fell in love, where matrimony could not be prudently indulged; and moreover the lady was in the Court establishment, which occasioned her lover a smart persecution, on account of his conceived presumption. He went to the wars, and as the Hibernian said, gained only a loss, and that a serious one, the loss of an eye. Through a lampoon, or the construction of some verses as such, he was driven into exile; and, after a miserable remainder of his days, was supported by his servant literally becoming a street-beggar to maintain his master. At last, Camoens died in a public hospital. Such was the end of a man who did not know that not even virtue, only prudence, can command worldly prosperity. Of course the incidents in the history of Camoens are painful, but they furnish a valuable lesson to scholars, namely that they are more watched and criticised than humble men: and, that if they are needy, and not men of the world, the patronage of the great may not extend beyond pity, and the envy of the little create serious misery.

We know a gentleman who observed, that he never had patience to read any poem through, except Spenser's Fairy Queen. We have found, upon enquiry, that many clever men who profess the art of poetry have found equal pleasure in perusing this admirable Bard. The reason is, that his poem includes both incident and fine particular description. The sentiment, where it occurs, is simple nature. Such also is Virgil: for an Epic Poem is only an elevated novel, dealing with grand events, such as by their consequences do in themselves alone excite the strongest interest. A spectator of a battle does not behold it in the view of a Poet or a Painter. He views it as it affects his passions or his interests. He does not think about the description of it.

The poetry of Camoens is in the manner of Petrarch, and what has been called the Italian school. Voltaire says, that he shall speak as he feels, and that he does not regard what others think. We shall follow his example. Now the general character of the Italian school is, that sentiment is metaphysicized and description generalized; and so far are we from thinking that Poetry has gained by Petrarchism (understanding by it the general character of this school) that nothing in our opinion has been more baneful. Subtlety of thinking narrows the influence of sympathy. There are no writers who give natural feelings with more impression than Terence and Shakespeare. Metaphysical sentimentality is to real nature what Scholastic Theology was to the Gospel. It dilutes and weakens, and beats the solid

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solid metal into flimsy leaf. The very soul of effect in sentiments without number lies in their simplicity. Every mind of pure taste admires the famous "homo sum" of Terence. Can a paraphrase increase the power of a sentiment, intuitively felt? We hear of Commentators, who elucidate clear passages into obscurity; and it is certain, that there are numerous sentimentalists, who would make excellent venders of milk or spirits, because they can convert even brandy into insipidity. But who would ever think of wire-drawing the "tædet me harum formarum quotidianarum" of Terence, or the "Fuimus" of Virgil, with any rational hope of augmenting the effect?

Sentiment*ality* is also most ruinous to the Pathetic. There are incidents in nature which can only be given, as to their utmost effect, by simple descriptive statement, for embellishment diverts the attention from the main object. Let us take Tacitus's famous description of the night and day following the victory of Agricola over Galgacus: "Britanni palantes, mixtoque virorum mulierumque ploratu, trahere vulneratos, vocare integros, deserere domos, ac per iram ultro incendere: eligere latebras, et statim relinquere: miscere invicem consilia aliqua, dein separare; aliquando frangi aspectu pignorum suorum, sæpius concitari; satisque constabat sævisse quosdam in conjuges ac liberos, tanquam misererentur. Proximus dies faciem victoriæ latius aperuit: vastum ubique silentium, secreto colles, fumantia procul tecta, nemo exploratoribus obvius." Could any amplification of this passage be made without weakening it? Could the beautiful ballad, called, "Lady Ann Bothwell's Lamentation" be dilated or refined without injury? The story of Donna Ignez de Castro, is considered, "if not the very best, at all events one of the most exquisite passages of the Lusiad." (ii. p. 64.) She was a woman of family, exceedingly beautiful, as appears by her portrait, elegantly engraved, for the frontispiece of the second volume. Don Pedro, the heir to the throne, privately married her; and thus excited the jealousy of the nobles and statesmen of Portugal.

"These advisers of Royalty persuaded the King, that the sacrifice of the life of Donna Ignez was necessary to the safety of the state. The injustice, that for the fault imputed to his son, the innocent Ignez should suffer, for some time arrested the fatal sentence against her; instigated however, by repeated importunities, he at length determined to set out with an armed force from Montemor Velho, where he then was, for Coimbra, and consented to her death."

"As soon as Donna Ignez was apprised of the arrival of the King, and of the cruel business connected with his journey; *in the midst of terror and alarm, and with a countenance which betrayed her inward anguish, she, with her children, awaited his approach at the entrance of the palace; she knelt to him, and with those expressions, which her hapless situation allowed her to utter, she entreated and implored his pardon; justified her conduct; interposing her children, bewailed her forsaken condition; with her eyes raised to heaven, protested her innocence, and begging for mercy, fell and embraced his feet in silence and humility.*"

"This afflicting scene overpowered Affonso, who weeping at her misfortunes, was inclined to pardon her. At this moment, so propitious to her hopes, her persecutors appeared, and unanimously pronounced her sentence. They protested, in the name of the kingdom, against the weakness of his mind, and exclaimed, that the dangers with which they were surrounded called loudly for the sacrifice. Drawing their poignards, they, with unheard of tyranny, plunged them into her breast, and she fell the victim of their vengeance." Vol. II. pp. 68, 69.

Now we prefer the simple passages marked in Italicks to the long paraphrase of Camoens, and his numerous translators; Ignez is made rather an actress than a sufferer. She makes a long speech, about the desarts of Africa, and beasts and birds of prey, who had pity for children, and many other ingenious allusions,. to which it is utterly improbable that in her horrid situation she could possibly attend. Piteous exclamations and broken apostrophes must have formed her language. Now, whoever expects to excite feeling must adhere strictly to nature. Style, distilled sentiment, and ornamented description, would never excite the horror which the murderer of Louis XVI. does in the simple narrative of the execution; nor when a gallant Captain of a line-of-battle ship addressed his men just before action, with, "My lads, it will be an infamous shame, if we, who eat roast-beef and plumb-pudding,

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pudding, do not beat these frog-eaters," would the rounded periods of brilliant oratory have had equal effect. It is, in our opinion, utterly absurd, that Ignez should act, in the very jaws of danger, just as if she was sitting down to her escritoire, to write a copy of verses, studying similies, poetical figures, and suitable tropes.

As enemies to metaphysical sentiment*ality*, we beg to remind our tuneful Readers of the original intention of Poetry. It was simply this, words to be sung and accompanied by instruments of musick, required disposition in a certain measure, which disposition was improved, where necessary, through the construction of a particular language, by terminations of similar sound. Figurative language and metaphors are known to abound in these early æras, because abstraction is rare in the infancy of knowledge. From abstraction originated metaphysicks; and from that again the sentiment*ality*, which has been erroneously engrafted on poetry. Sentiment in its pure character, as classically exhibited, was not rarified into such a gaseous form. Even Tibullus, though his subject led to it, was not metaphysical. Sentiment*ality* is therefore a mere modern corruption.

We rank Camoens with Tasso, Dante, and other Epicists of the second order. Of his judgment and taste we, for our parts, do not think favourably, nor should we do so of any poet who, in the sixteenth century, introduced the agency of the heathen gods. It is a monstrous incongruity, which nothing can reconcile to the feelings. It is like acting a tragedy, with puppets; if it be not absolutely ridiculous, it is absurd, even to disgust. We mean not, however, to depreciate the genius of Camoens; for exquisite beams of light issue from his sun, though it has many spots. The following sonnet, as translated by Southey, is exceedingly fine. We give it in English, because most of our Readers know little of the Portuguese language, as Camoens is lamenting his deceased "chere amie."

"SONNET.

"Meek spirit, who so early didst depart,
Thou art at rest in Heaven! I linger here,
And feed the lonely anguish of my heart;
Thinking of all that made existence dear.
All lost! If in the happy world above
Remembrance of this mortal life endure,
Thou wilt not then forget the perfect love,
Which still thou see'st in me—O spirit pure!
And if the irremediable grief,
The woe, which never hopes on earth relief,
May merit aught of thee: prefer thy prayer
To God, who took thee early to his rest,
That it may please him soon amid the blest,
To summon me, dear maid! to meet thee there." p. 94.

We have spoken thus, because the habit of wire-drawing common-place sentiments, which, like milk, ought to be given purely, and used but seldom in conjunction with figure or incident, or both, is the main cause of bad poetry in general, especially of the pensive cast. Add to this, that it is the wretched substitute for imagination. We have taken our opinions from the great classical precedents; and conceive the merit of Petrach to be far over-rated.

We cannot speak too highly of the very elaborate and elegant form in which Mr. Adamson has got up this book. He has mounted his hero on a magnificent charger, with superb trappings. The type is beautiful, and the engravings rich. It is a good and standard work, one of those deemed indispensable in great libraries. If *we* do not feel, in reading Camoens, those gluttonous gratifications which we do over Virgil, still we know that there are many who say, "that they have ate so much mutton that they are ashamed to look a sheep in the face." Of these gourmands of Camoensian mutton, the list given by Mr. Adamson nearly fills a volume. It is a sumptuous bill of fare in the cookery of all nations; and when scholars and cuisiniers unite enthusiasm with taste, their larder is sure to be well stored.

94. *An Inquiry into certain Errors relative to Insanity, and their Consequences, Physical, Moral, and Civil. By* George Man-Burrows, *M. D. F. L. S. &c. &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 320. Underwoods.

MENTAL Derangement, says our Author, p. 55,

"Has been truly designated the vice of civilization: for the more polished, the more

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more artificial the people; and the more prone to insanity. Thus in most countries of civilized Europe, the number of insane persons, in proportion to the population, does not, perhaps, materially differ. But in Spain, the inhabitants of which are most characterized by primitive manners, especially temperance, mania is said to be comparatively rare; while the unsophisticated aborigines of North and South America are reported by Rush and Humbolt, to be wholly exempt from this visitation."

Under admission of the fact, this is most valuable information; for it says, that, *according to nature*, there does not exist any peculiar confirmation which constitutes insanity, but that it must proceed from superinduced disease.

Indeed nothing is more plain than that what is called *Mania* is in many instances a result of acute disease (see p. 49), and that nothing organic (as such) exists; but fatuity or idiotcy: in short, that there is no such thing as *Mania*, considered abstractedly.

This is the light in which we understand our Author; and we find from him that the increase or decrease of lunaticks depends upon distressing or prosperous times (p. 61, 62); and that there "never was in any country a sudden increment of insane persons, without some powerful and evident excitation, physical, moral, theological, or political," p. 64.

We further find, in opposition to popular notions, "that insanity has not increased within the last half century," p. 69; "that political feuds, and the abuse of ardent spirits, augment it," (p. 72); and that as to religious insanity, it is limited almost wholly to Protestants. Here we shall quote our Author at some length, that we may not commit ourselves, and edify our readers more fully.

"In France, where it is too evident to every traveller that no sense of religion exists, except among old people, we have the authority of Dr. Esquirol, that religious fanaticism, which formerly occasioned so much insanity, has almost ceased to have any influence." p. 182.

"Dr. Hallaran observes, that in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, where Catholicks are in proportion to Protestants as ten to one, no instance has occurred of mental derangement among the former from religious enthusiasm; but several dissenters from the Established Church have been so affected. The reason of this difference appears obvious. The ministers of the Romish persuasion will not permit their flocks to be wrought upon. To distrust the [in] fallibility of any point of doctrine or discipline is with them heresy. Catholicks, therefore, are preserved from those dubitations which, when once engendered, generally end in conversion. The moment of danger is, when antient opinions in matters of faith are wavering; or in the novitiate of those recently embraced. And to this danger every Protestant is more particularly exposed; especially in a country where toleration in religious opinions is allowed; for there excess of fervour is most likely to be awakened." pp. 185, 186.

"I do not recollect an instance of insanity, implying a religious source, in any person stedfast to his antient opinions. Wherever it was suspected to emanate from such a cause, it was clearly to be traced to circumstances, which had diverted the lunatic from the authority of primary principles to the adoption of new tenets, which he had not comprehended, and therefore had misapplied. The maniacal action appeared always to originate, during the conflict, in deciding between opposite doctrines, and the exacerbation arrived before conviction was determined." p. 190.

Thus we see how important it is for families to guard their children and relatives against intimate intercourse with fanaticks.

There are several other important remarks in this book, especially that most mischievous notion, that insanity, especially where it is hereditary, is incurable (see pp. 8, 9). For our parts, we know that it may in most instances be suspended, but the patient seldom or ever becomes, in the jockey meaning, *sound again*, though he may travel quietly through life. Another fact in insanity is of a curious kind, viz. the utter *loss* of memory, as to its actions, during a paroxysm. If it be true, that the finger placed upon the carotid artery will suspend a violent fit of mania, we should deem the disease, in many cases, a weather apoplexy, where the determination of blood to the head is sufficiently strong to derange the functions of the brain, but not to kill. There is, too, a connection between dreaming and insanity; but as our author justly observes (p. 8), "Psychology, or the science which treats of mental operations, is yet in its infancy;" and we must beg our Readers

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Readers to consider our remarks, as purely hypothetical.

This work also contains very useful and sound business observations; as well as tables and cases, but, from regard to our limits, we shall close, with the following comfortable paragraph concerning hereditary insanity.

"That peculiarity of organization, denominated hereditary predisposition, is the only cause, which can be rationally supposed to have a progressive operation in augmenting the number of the insane. But by mere propagation, the effect would be too slow to be perceptible, even in an age; for the malady is rarely developed in all the offspring of a lunatic, and very many of those, in whom it appears, die without issue." p. 56.

95. *Sir* Francis Darrell, *or the Vortex; a Novel. By* R. C. Dallas, *Esq. Author of "Percival," &c. 4 vols. post 8vo.* Longman *and Co.*

MR. DALLAS has produced several Novels of high character, chiefly with specific allusions to the seduction of married women. The Novel before us implies by the term Vortex, that herd of "Dandies" who eye women, as epicures do oysters, and of Nudes, who like the ready-roasted fowls in the Pays de Cokayne fly about crying, "Come, eat me." The leading character, Sir Francis Darrell, a noble-minded chivalrous man, had, when only an upper-class school-boy, formed a fatal connexion with an unfortunate girl, who, in consequence of pregnancy, committed suicide, though the baronet, ignorant of her intention, offered marriage. For years following he is harassed by remorse; but continues to exercise the most elevated virtues, till he receives, in reward of his meritorious atonement, the hand of the heroine, who is a model of all that is charming. The main incidents turn upon his self-abasement, which prevents his avowal of his regard; and upon his endeavours to prevent his friend from corrupting another man's wife.

But there is a deeper idea, which is acted upon, as a principle, through the whole of this Novel. It is, that if certain evils had not ensued, certain advantages would not have resulted. At first sight, this appears to be mere common-place; but it is otherwise in the hands of Mr. Dallas. His philosophy is (in the sermon mode of expression), that evils which are inflicted upon us for the purpose of purifying the heart, are subsequently compensated by Providence with felicities, which we should not otherwise have received. The opinions of mankind are so narrow, in limiting felicities only to certain objects, that we could not support the position by confining our vision to such a contracted view. But by taking into our contemplation, Hume's acknowledgment, that Providence by giving him a certain temperament had bestowed upon him a superior donation to that of a large estate, and add to it Goldsmith's story of the Old Sailor, we shall see, that evils become less pungent by habituation, and that positive pleasures acquire a superior zest: in other words, if Providence does not afford a rich banquet, it makes amends for offering only plain food, by bestowing the valuable sauce of never-dying appetite. We are satisfied that there is a mental, as well as bodily gout; and that it is a common disease, which can only be cured by altered regimina of thinking, copious catharticks of affliction, and introduction of an opposite diathesis.

But there is a grand error in all Novels. Beauty is the characteristick of every heroine; and always accompanied with pure attachment to one object. This is not true, unless where Mind is the leading feature of the character; and happiness is founded upon reason and virtue. Goldsmith makes a proper distinction in the love of females. Some, he says, endeavour only to secure the affections of one particular favourite; others, upon the coquet plan, are universal in their range, and bear disappointments, as tradesmen do bad debts, as things of course in the way of business. Now we never knew Beauties, who were not selfish, and did not act upon marketable principles in the nuptial conveyance of their estate of charms; and who, so far from being tractable and affectionate wives, were, on the contrary, impatient, peevish, and reproachful in adversity; and at all times treated their husbands like dependents, upon whom they had conferred important favours. Nothing but

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but love or humility destroys selfishness in woman.

The minor characters in this Novel are not singular, for we shall not call by that term, a salacious saint, distinguished by the soubriquet of the "Carroty Nicodemus," from his red hair. We only wish, that instead of running away with another man's wife, Mr. Dallas had bestowed upon him a wife of excellent worldly sense, who would have cured him of hypocrisy.

This Novel is one which contains much good sense and knowledge of the world. It cannot be read without inculcating principle and useful knowledge. In a new edition, we recommend Mr. Dallas to expunge the concluding note; for nobody likes Novels to end badly, unless the instruction turns upon the catastrophe, as in George Barnwell, the Father and Daughter, the Gamester, &c. &c.

96. *The Improvement of* English *Roads urged, during the existing Dearth of Employment for the Poor.* 8vo. *pp.* 61.

THE writer of this pamphlet, very able and judicious (but a sad sloven in his style), is a Mr. William Wickens; and we most cordially recommend his valuable statement to all whom it may concern; and that all, ought to be the whole race of animals, except pigs and scavengers, to whom mire is either luxurious or profitable.

It appears that stage-coach proprietors average not more than three years labour from their horses; upon some roads, even not more than two; (p. 8.) that the turnpike tolls, on a four-horse coach, running only forty miles from London, amounts to 220*l.* or 230*l.* *per annum*; that on some roads more than 1000*l.* per mile is collected; that the whole expenditure for the repair of roads throughout England amounts to two millions a year, and that the turnpike trusts are in debt to the tune of seven millions sterling (p. 30).

The chief cause of this expence is the unwise use of friable materials, through which some roads now cost more than 1000*l.* per mile (p. 35.) These by the use of lime-stone, granite, flint, iron-stone, horn-stone, whin-stone, &c. broken into cubes, of about an inch square, might not require repairs but once a year, and, in some places, not cost more than *thirty-two pounds* a mile!—(see pp. 36, 37, 38.) The stones requisite might be brought by the canals, and coasters returning with ballast, when there were no near supplies (p. 40); and, in truth, nothing is more plain, than that the use of such trumpery materials, as gravels and pebbles, for heavy weights, has no other effect, than to generate dust, mud, and waste of money.

We have no idea that roads can be kept in good repair without tolls, and *hard stone broken small*; but we seriously think, that the adoption of the very ponderous roller, used by the Patentee Road-maker, is a *sine qua non* for keeping roads in repair; and therefore, that the right ought to be purchased of him by Government. We mention this because we think it an indispensable adjunct to Mr. M'Adam's judicious plans.

97. *The Legend of* St. Loy, *with other Poems. By* John Abraham Heraud. 8vo. *pp.* 224. Baldwin, Cradock, *and* Joy.

THIS Work was noticed in the introductory Advertisement to the Poem of "Tottenham," (reviewed, part i. p. 339.) In the Preface the Author thus introduces the subject of his Poem.

"The descriptions contained in this Poem are, in common with the former one, local; but the story, which is a fiction, being of a more extended application, consequently possesses a more general interest, which, in turn, derives accession of strength from its peculiar situation, and the objects with which it is connected.

"Of the Saint, whence the title of this volume, and whose name is variously spelt, Loy, Eloy, and Elegius, I have already imbodied the history in a stanza of the second Canto of 'Tottenham.' He is associated with the spot from the circumstances mentioned in that Poem, and included in this. With his life on earth, in the present Legend, we have nothing to do. He is here employed in his beatified character only, and his supernatural assistance engaged in the behalf of Virtue and Love; an office, it is presumed, worthy the holiest Saint in the Calendar. This, with a small graft of Northern mythology, constitutes the machinery of the Poem.

"The date of the story is placed in or about the days of Edward the Martyr, because

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because the antiquity and obscurity of the age were favourable to legendary fiction; and the Dane is introduced, not only because those times retained some remnants of his hated and untamed race, but also that the mythology of the North was inviting to dramatic fable, and appealed, in a distinguished manner, with manifold and most powerful claims, to the Imagination and the Fancy.

"The primitive conception occurred in the August of 1819, on the spot, and at the time alluded to by the Spenserian stanzas forming the Introduction, and which were then produced."

The Poem is divided into four Cantos, "The Hermitage," "The Well," "The Wood," and "The Vola." The story is simple, and the denouement is admirably kept from discovery till the close, while at the same time an interesting mystery is thrown over the whole.

We shall now transcribe the glowing description of the band of Lothbroch, the Danish robber, who infested the Tottenham wood, and whose depredations were assisted by the supernatural agency of the Vola.

"Their shouts disturb that grove, alas!
Which nought but peace ere knew.
Not with more noise the echoing cave
—When from on high the tumbling wave
Dashes down cataracts headlong steep,
In thunder, on the misty deep,
Before its mouth—resounds the roar
From many an answering fracture hoar;
While all its trees the storm-blast meet,
That doth their trembling branches greet
Full roughly, and their wakened voice
Blend with the complicated noise!

"Like that same hill, of streams that frown
Above the waves on high,
Which throws his thundering tempests down
To ocean from the sky;
Thus towered Lothbroch's giant form,
Superior to his ruffian band,
Who sways to swell or still their storm
With high and haughty hand,
More stern, more rigid, more severe,
His gesture fierce, and gloomy air;
But in his sovereign voice and mien,
And piercing eye, was heard and seen
The expression of a loftier mind,
For other purposes designed,
Abused to deeds of infamy,
That, well employed, had given
A name of immortality,
Which might have bloomed in Heaven.
Yet who his lofty mien could pass
Without repeated look?
Although that something in his face
No common eye might brook—
That something which appals and awes,
And yet again the chill eye draws,
Unsatisfied, yet dreading too,
At full to meet his fearful view!
'Twas that the greatness of his soul,
Perverted from her first intent,
Yet still retained her high controul,
And to his frowns and glances lent
Her native energy divine;
Like Demon, bent on fell design,
Applies his pristine Angel-force,
To aid the horrors of his course."

There are several passages in this Poem which breathe the very soul of sensibility; but we must candidly acknowledge that the irregular flights of the young Poet's numbers occasionally involve his ideas in obscurity—a fault that maturer years will doubtless correct.

98. *The Second Tour of Doctor* Syntax, *in Search of Consolation; a Poem.* 8vo. *pp.* 277. Ackermann.

THOUGH the former Volume of Dr. Syntax, from the mode of its publication in a Periodical Work, did not come within the regular notice of our Review, we are not ashamed to confess that it has occasionally been a source of amusement to ourselves as well as to our grandchildren; and we are glad to see the ingenious Author (who has written, we believe, on almost every subject, and perhaps has published more Books than any man living) once more mounted on this his favourite hobby-horse.

As spurious imitations had of late been foisted upon the publick, the genuine *Doctor Syntax* is now *Redivivus*.

"It has been the opinion (he says) of many whose superior judgment commanded my submission, that I was called upon to separate the works written by me, as Biographer of Dr. Syntax, from those the which have been palmed upon the publick, by others, who have pilfered that title. I have submitted to this opinion, though my eightieth year is approaching, and have written this book. The FIRST TOUR OF DR. SYNTAX IN SEARCH OF THE PICTURESQUE, the DANCE OF DEATH, the DANCE OF LIFE, and this Volume, containing the SECOND TOUR, are the only works, in this stile of composition, which have been written by me.

"This SECOND TOUR is, like the former one, a work of suggestions, from the plates,

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plates, by Mr. ROWLANDSON, though not with such entire reserve as the first. Some few of the subjects may have been influenced by hints from me, and I am willing to suppose that such are the least amusing of them.—For the sake of my Readers I might have wished for more time, than was allowed me, and, for my own sake, that I had more strength.—But if the work appears to be such as to justify the hope of affording pleasure, apologies are needless; and if such an expectation is doubtful, they are impertinent. THE AUTHOR."

To say that the present "Tour" is more excellent than the former, would be saying too much. That it is not less entertaining, and that the story is better connected, would be more correct.

To a Writer of such long experience, the stringing together a few Cantos in easy doggrell rhyme, is a task, we are aware,

" —— not more deficile
Than for a Blackbird 'tis to whistle."

But there are in this volume some traits of higher powers; and we will take a specimen:

" The morning smil'd, the beaming ray
Of Phœbus made all nature gay.
Blue was the Lake's expansive flood,
And many a gentle zephyr woo'd
The wave that rippled o'er the deep,
Nor would allow the wave to sleep.
The mountains rising rude and bold
Shew'd their rude summits tip't with gold,
While branching oaks, the forest's pride,
Hung down and cloath'd their shaggy side:
The cattle wander o'er the mead,
The flocks all by the wood-side feed,
The brook flows murmuring along,
The grove is vocal by the song
With which kind nature doth inspire,
In summer morn, the feather'd choir.
At intervals the distant roar
Of water-fall, that tumbles o'er
The craggy brow, delights the eye
And ear, with rude variety.
Nor these alone, what labour shows,
And does by rural toil disclose,
To aid the picture nature gives,
By which in some new form she lives,
While art, by active life refin'd,
Improves that picture in the mind;—
And thus, with blended objects fraught,
Unites the sense to solid thought.
The husbandman's attentive toil
Turns with his plough th' expecting soil,—
And now with no unsparing hand
The grain he scatters o'er the land;—
The yellow harvest next appears,
With lofty stem and loaded ears,—
The barn capacious then receives
Th' abundant loads which labour gives;
And thus each scene of nature's shown,
With varying beauties not her own.
How does the fisher's boat awake,
The dullness of the dormant lake!
While, aided by the gentle gale,
Trade guides her barge with swelling sail:
Or should the bark of pleasure skim
The water o'er with gallant trim,
While oars in dashing measure sweep
The yielding bosom of the deep,
What interest, as they intervene,
Each gives to every charming scene.
The waggon with its pond'rous load,
That grinds to dust the beaten road:
The trav'lers who throughout the day
In various guise pursue their way,
The herdsman's wealth, the goatherd's store,
That hill and dale and height explore;
The shatter'd castle's lofty tower,
The former seat of lordly power;
The ivied arch by river's side,
The sad remains of cloister'd pride;
The smoke that rises o'er the trees
And curls obedient to the breeze;
The bridge that many an age has stood
And stretch'd its arch across the flood;—
The village spire, but dimly seen,
The straw-roof'd cot upon the green,
With spreading vine bemantled o'er,—
The children gazing from the door,
And homely peasants as they ply
The various calls of industry;—
These, and how many more combine,
To aid fair nature's rude design;—
But they defy so weak a muse as mine.
Such are the forms which Fancy gives,
By which e'en Fancy smiles and lives.
Such were the thoughts which nature's charm
With every varying beauty warm,
Did, as he gaz'd around, suggest,
To the good Doctor's pensive breast;—
For though he thought the plan pursued,
Was hap'ly form'd to do him good,
Yet still he felt that much remain'd
Before his cure would be obtain'd.
But though he fail'd not to obey
The power that gives and takes away,
Whose perfect wisdom's seen to measure,
Man's hours and fortunes at its pleasure,
Yet he ne'er vainly strove to steel
His heart, and bid it not to feel,
But yielded to what Heaven thought fit,—
To sigh, to sorrow, and submit.
For comfort he would ne'er apply
To what is call'd Philosophy;
He did not rest his hopes on earth,
On any strength of mortal birth;
No, all his hopes he strove to raise
Where angels wonder as they gaze."

The Plates are an evident demonstration that the humourous talents of Mr. Rowlandson are undiminished.

A third and last Tour is in the course of publication (see p. 252).

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99. *An Appendix to the Descriptions of* Paris. *By Madame* Domeier. 12*mo. pp.* 168. Leigh.

WE are informed in the commencement of this work, that the Authoress and her son quitted England August 2, 1819; a period when travelling in France was becoming rather trite.

It is one of the principal merits of this book, that, independent of the particular curiosities which strike a fresh traveller, it gives an interesting detail of many scenes not within the province of English Visitors, who journey for the sake of book-making; particularly of the Drama. Insatiable as the taste for Horrors is at home, few of our melo-dramas appear to vie with 'Les Danaides' in solemnity and terror; in England we can scarcely picture to our imagination the forty-nine guilty daughters of Danaus, appearing at once upon the stage, and pursued by a *quantum sufficit* of Furies!

"But these feelings gave way to disgust when Danaus appeared with a serpent devouring his heart; an act of poetical justice, which, in my opinion, betrayed a total want of classical taste. Where such scenes can please, sensibility must have been much weakened to require an excitement of this nature to revive it." pp. 18, 19.

If such be the French Drama, we cannot but recommend, that the next *Diligence* should convey a cargo of novel writers from the depôt at the Minerva Press, to Paris, that they might see the Antient as well as the Modern Prometheus out-horrored.

"The dress of the ladies is neat and tasteful, but not so elegant as the walking dress of English ladies. The gowns worn on common occasions in France are generally made of fine British muslin, which a bewitching *couturière* (mantua-maker) gets up in the modest style of a pilgrim's dress, with long sleeves, and a *pélerine* (a tippet) to cover the neck: for it is now the fashion to be modestly dressed." p. 113.

The celebrity which the 'Marriage of Figaro' has attained upon the English Stage, will render the following extract interesting, particularly when the style of Mademoiselle Mars at the Theâtre Français is compared with that of Miss Stephens on the boards of Covent Garden.

"Mademoiselle Mars played the part of Susan, and when she appeared as a bride before the Count and Countess Almaviva, she approached with diffidence—her beautiful eyes cast on the ground, with the most bashful air, confirmed what Diderot said, 'That performers generally excel in parts which are foreign to their own character.' The old composition of the ballad, and of the other airs, had not undergone the slightest alteration since the play first appeared. The little songs which were allotted to Mademoiselle Mars were executed by her with uncommon sweetness. When I compared this admirable actress with the German, English, and Italian Susans, whom I had seen, I could not help giving her credit for some negative qualities. She does not represent the lively and well-bred Susan, as a mere Hoyden, unfit for the confidential situation she held about the person of the Countess; nor does she allow her animal spirits to be raised to an overflow, which excludes every thing that is graceful and becoming; she never gives vent to more vivacity than is consistent with propriety.—But when Susan asked the Count 'How have I acted, Monseigneur?' the audience answered — and in a manner which stopped the progress of the representation for several minutes; but they were not lost, for it is gratifying to see rare talents receiving their proper reward." pp. 135, 6, 7.

We take our leave of this pleasing Work with the following passage:

"Dover seemed at first somewhat dull, when compared with the French towns, to which their inhabitants impart a liveliness totally different from the bustle of commerce in English towns. The mind gets a little depressed by the sudden change, but this transient gloom is soon lost in admiration on the road to London. The brisk driving—the sight of so many pretty cottages, with their gay flower-pots in front — the superb mansions of the rich, with their extensive parks—the inns replete with solid comforts—and, lastly, majestic London itself bursts upon the eye, that emporium of the world! Its fine houses, safe footpaths, and clean streets, raise the spirits to a cheerfulness, and Old England, like a beloved friend, is doubly endeared to us after a short absence." p. 167, 8.

We consider this 'Appendix' as a work complete in itself, possessing deeper information, expressed in a better style, and as bidding fair to be of a longer existence, than the 'Descriptions' to which it professes to be only a sequel.

100. *An Account of* Timbuctoo *and* Housa. *By* Eb Hage Abdsalam Shabeeny. *With Notes Critical and Explanatory. To which*

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which are added, Letters descriptive of Travels through West *and* South Barbary, *and across the Atlas Mountains; also Fragments, Notes, and Anecdotes, &c. By* James Grey Jackson. 8vo. *pp.* 347.

THE person who communicates intelligence respecting Timbuctoo and Housa in this Work, is a Mussulman, and a native of West Barbary; he was personally known to Mr. Lucas, the British Consul. He tells us that at the age of 14 he accompanied his father to Timbuctoo, where he resided 10 years; he resided also at Housa two years. In the 27th year of his age he returned to his native place, Tetuan; after residing a short period there he embarked for Hamburgh, was captured by a Russian ship, and carried prisoner to Ostend, where he was released by the kind offices of Sir John Peters, the British Consul at that port. Sent to Dover, and provided with a passage to Gibraltar by the British Government. The questions in this curious and interesting narrative were proposed by Mr. Beaufoy, of African celebrity; and Mr. Lucas, the Consul, was the interpreter.

Shabeeny or his family are now established at Tetuan, where he has a wife and a large family.

Our limits will not admit of many extracts from this valuable work; but as our manufactures are on the decline, and the nation is anxiously looking out for new markets, and as we know that the mind of the Country and of the Government are now strongly directed to a quarter of the world in which, at no distant period, we anticipate a great outlet for British manufactures and industry, and which, if the nation loses, the fault must be her's alone; we cannot refrain from quoting the following passage respecting the trade to Africa:

"Timbuctoo is the great emporium for all the country of the Blacks, even for Morocco and Alexandria. The principal articles of merchandize are, tobacco, plattilias, beads of all kinds, cowries, small Dutch looking glasses, called in Holland *velt spiegels*, &c. In the Desert they buy rock salt of the Arabs, who bring it to them in camel loads, ready packed, which sells to great advantage at Timbuctoo, and in the several markets of Sudan. Shabeeny's caravan consisted of 500 loaded camels, of which, about 200 carried rock salt.

"The returns are made in gold dust, slaves, ivory, gum sudan, and other things of lesser consideration. The gold dust is brought to Timbuctoo from Housa in small leather bags. Cowries and gold dust are the medium of traffick. The (Shereefs) Muhamedan princes, and other merchants, generally sell their goods to some of the principal native merchants, taking their gold dust with them into other countries. The merchants residing at Timbuctoo have agents or correspondents in other countries, and are themselves agents in return. Timbuctoo is visited by merchants from all the Negro Countries. Some of its inhabitants are extremely rich; a principal source of their wealth is lending gold dust and slaves at high interest to foreign merchants, which is repaid by goods from Morocco (or Marocco as Mr. Jackson calls it) and other countries to which the gold dust and slaves are conveyed. Shabeeny says, that gold is found about 16 miles from Housa."

We can hardly credit the description which this Mussulman gives of the mode of collecting it.—He says,

"They go in the night with camels, whose legs and feet are covered to protect them from snakes. They take a bag of sand, and mark with it the places that glitter with gold; in the morning they collect the earth where marked, and carry it to the refiner, who for a small sum separates the gold.

"Iron mines are in the Desert. The iron is brought in small pieces by the Arabs, who melt and purify it; they cannot cast iron. They use charcoal fire, and form guns and swords with a hammer and anvil. The points of the arrows are barbed with iron. No man can draw the bow by his arm alone, but they have a kind of lever; the bow part is of steel, brought from Barbary, and manufactured at Timbuctoo."

This passage reminds us of the message sent by the King of Ethiopia to Cambyses, when the latter invaded Abyssinia. The King sent to Cambyses an archer with a bow, accompanied by this recommendation, "When your soldiers can draw this bow, then only you may presume to attack us,"—several of the strongest men in the army of Cambyses tried in vain.

We can safely say that Mr. Jackson has laid us under an obligation by his Notes on this part of the Work.

We now proceed to Mr. Jackson's part of this interesting Volume, in which

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which the charm of variety is undoubtedly great; but we cannot say so much of the arrangement of the matter, which, however, is intrinsically good, and he must be a sour Critic indeed who can resist being highly gratified with the perusal of this work.

Mr. Jackson introduces his anecdotes to the reader with the following words:

"In recording the following anecdotes, fragments, and notes, the naked truth is stated without the embellishments of language, or the labour of rhetoric, which the wiser part of mankind have always approved of as the most instructive way of writing."

Speaking of the Library at Fas, Mr. Jackson says,

"When the present Emperor came to the Throne, there was a very extensive and valuable Library of Arabic Manuscripts at Fas, consisting of many thousand volumes. It is more than probable," Mr. Jackson says, "that the whole and complete works of Livy and Tacitus, and many other similar works, are to be found translated, during the æra of Arabian Learning, into the Arabic Language, in the hands of private individuals in West and South Barbary. The French seem to be aware of the importance of this suggestion, and have now actually formed an Establishment for a course of instruction in the Arabic Language at the Royal Academy of Living Oriental Languages.

"The utility of the Arabic Language as now spoken, cannot be longer doubted, particularly when considered in a Literary and Commercial point of view, as more than 40 millions of men, with whom Europe maintains political relation, speak that language; and the French Ambassador at Constantinople has recently availed himself of the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this language by sending (among other valuable works,) a compleat Arabic version of the works of Herodotus and of Plutarch."

Mr. Jackson, in his arguments respecting the doubted junction of the Nile and the Niger, is not deficient in acuteness; and his thorough knowledge of the Arabic Language, and the manners of the people, enables him occasionally to strike out unexpected lights from the analogy of African names and places. In this respect he possesses a singular advantage over every other traveller.

Mr. Jackson is a zealous projector of *a plan for the gradual civilization of Africa, which embraces the propagation of Christianity among the Negroes, and the Establishment of a vast and lucrative system of Commerce.* It would be premature, at this moment, to offer any opinion on his prospectus, pages 251 to 263; but we really think it well deserving the attention of Government, to investigate the practicability of this scheme. On the whole, one may derive a variety of amusement and instruction from Mr. Jackson's work; it contains details of the Arab manners, which are curious and interesting. His observations on the Arabic Language, the Geography of the country, and the customs, are well deserving attention.

This work would be still more valuable than it is, if all that is useless were thrown out; the size of the volume would then be reduced about one third.

101. *Historical Documents and Reflections on the Government of* Holland. *By* Louis Bonaparte, *Ex-king of* Holland; *concluded from p.* 340.

SO many absurd stories having been circulated respecting the ill-starred marriage of Louis Bonaparte, that it may be curious to extract his own account of it:

"Some time after the return of his brother from the brilliant campaign of Marengo, the proposition, that he should marry Hortensia de Beauharnais was renewed. This he refused, not from any unfavourable opinion entertained by him of the character or morals of the young lady, who was the subject of general praise, but because he was afraid their characters were not suited to each other."

"Immediately after his return, in October 1801, his sister-in-law again spoke to him of his marriage. She gave him daily invitations; but Louis laughed at this project, of which the execution seemed to him impossible. However, one evening when there was a ball at Malmaison, his sister-in-law took him apart, his brother joined them, and after a long conference, they obtained from him his consent. The day for the ceremony was fixed, and on the 4th of January, 1802, the contract, the civil marriage, and the religious ceremony took place..... Louis became a husband.....Never was there a more gloomy ceremony—never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of all the horrors of a forced and ill-suited marriage. This was the commencement of his misfortunes; of his physical and moral sufferings: he was then 22 years of age. His constitution had been early formed,

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formed, but his mind and character were not yet entirely so. He possessed that *naiveté*, that excessive sincerity, which belongs essentially to infancy, the result of a private education, and of the grave and reflecting disposition of a man, forced to accustom himself to live within himself. This troublesome situation changed his character; it also affected his health, progressively, but without his perceiving it, as it were: from thenceforward he was a stranger to repose. No calamities can be more real or more insupportable, than domestic troubles, because, from whatever part they proceed, they directly reach the heart. Those of Louis stamped on his mind and his whole existence a sort of profound melancholy, a dejection, an aridity, so to speak, which nothing ever could, or ever will, remedy."

"Before the ceremony, during the benediction, and ever afterwards, they both equally and constantly felt, that they were not suited for each other, and yet they allowed themselves to be drawn into a marriage, which their relations, and the mother of Hortensia more especially, conceived to be essentially politic and necessary. From the 4th of January, 1802, down to the month of September, 1807, when they finally parted from each other, they remained together in all not more than four months, and that at three separate periods, with long intervals between; but they had three children, whom they loved with equal affection. The eldest, named Napoleon Charles, died in Holland, on the 5th of May, 1807; Napoleon Louis, the second, was baptized at St. Cloud, by his Holiness, Pope Pius VII., during the residence of the sovereign pontiff in France. This is the son whom Louis endeavoured to put in his place when he abdicated in 1810. The third received the name of Charles Louis Napoleon.—This constraint must appear singular, and would, in fact, be incredible in ordinary times; but in those in which they lived, in their position, and with their characters, as this work will exhibit them, the circumstance will appear less strange."

102. *Methodism indefensible; or, Strictures on the four Letters of Mr. J. Everett, in Answer to the Observations of the Rev.* Latham Wainwright, *on the Doctrine, Discipline, and Manners of the* Wesleyan *Methodists. By a True Churchman*, 8*vo. pp.* 55.

WE hold combating the Doctrines of Methodists, and striking a woman, to be things equally unmanly. The frames of both are too fragible for such dangerous experiments. The slightest blow might terminate in murder; and we deny that there is the smallest trait of masculine conformation in Methodism. In the words, therefore, of a song of Handel's, "Honour and arms scorn such a foe;" for in fact, the thing is a mere rhapsodical method of professing Christianity, which pleases ignorant people. As Hudibras says, quoted in p. 42, it is,

"A liberal art, that costs no pains
Of study, industry, or brains."

"An art that under the specious mask of piety, would willingly exterminate all the innocent recreations of life, all the accomplishments by which it is adorned, and all the harmless expedients for promoting the enjoyments of intercourse." p. 55.

But why seriously attack a thing at war with common sense, and the attributes of Deity?

103. *An Essay on the Advantages of the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Young. By the Rev.* William Easton, *B. A. Vicar of* Hurstbourn *Priory*, Hants, *and Prebendary of* Swallowcliff, Wilts. 8*vo. pp.* 48. Rivingtons.

THE Church of England is too good a thing for vulgar taste and comprehension; and for Clergymen to become popular, they must sink its high character and dignity. All this is perfectly natural; for unless men are educated up to a certain pitch of sentiment, they cannot appreciate its value. Religious and moral instruction of the Young is then very properly urged by Mr. Easton, as, in our opinion, it is the best method of exalting the taste and thinking of all the lower orders.

104. *Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion, &c. By* Matthew Allen, *R. M. R. M. S. E. &c. Author of "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Chemical Philosophy," &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 406. Baldwin *and Co.*

THOUGH we do not approve of Quaker opinions in Politicks and Religion, yet in the question of Morals and Philosophy, as connected with well-being and happiness, they are profound, because Quakers pertinaciously adhere to points, which must be profound because they are proverbial, an honour which they could never have obtained, unless they had been bottomed in experience. We use

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use an apparently odd term "profound;" but, as Mr. Allen says,

"If every man would but act on the principle, that, in all things, 'honesty is the best policy,' he would discover, that the truth of this maxim was just to an extent and magnitude, of which the most sanguine imagination could form no previous conception." Pref. p. xii.

Now we call this profound, because it goes to first principles; and is the very foundation of confidence and character, without which, success is not feasible in the commerce of life.

The following ideas on war merit reflection.

"It was not the least of the bad effects of the late War on this Nation, that it gave us a forced trade. Men were made suddenly rich, and these men, like those who get money by a lottery-ticket, became poison to the nation by their shocking example to the working classes; and yet we now blame the vices and improvidence of the poor, which we ourselves taught them." Pref. xxiii.

These Lectures deserve more attention than we have room to bestow upon them.

105. *The Mystery of Forty Years ago. A Novel.* 3 *vols.* Longman *and Co.*

A WORTHY Baronet, during the early part of his matrimonial life, had been drawn by the violence of a fatal passion into the seduction of a beautiful girl, related to his wife. Soon afterwards, to prevent mischief and exposure, the erring female is married to an officer, and settles with him in India. After a few years a fine boy is sent to England, and consigned to the patronage of the Baronet, by a private letter of the mother, as the fruit of the illicit connexion. Sir George Henderson receives and educates him, with his legitimate daughters, without acquainting the youth with his presumed relationship, and ultimately places him in the Navy. The Novel commences with the return of the gallant sailor after a voyage, and his being domiciled with Sir George. He falls in love with the Baronet's youngest daughter, who returns his passion; and the cooing pair proceed in the regular and usual way through all the fermenting processes which commonly take place in Love and bottled ale, till the accumulated gas explodes the cork. The bounce or avowal brings the matter of course to a denouement; and all the parties are brought into a state of severe distress, on account of the peremptory refusal of the Baronet, founded upon the presumed sisterly connexion of the sighing fair one. The lover resumes his naval avocations; and being in command on the coast of Africa, and in danger of captivity, rashly leaves the ship and penetrates the interior of the country, where he resides for a considerable time, but, in the end, escapes by means of a slave-party to an English settlement. In the interim a large fortune had been left him. The lover returns to England, and after a suitable refit, makes proposals in form to the Baronet. The latter is then obliged to acquaint him with the painful history of his birth, which gives the name of "Mystery" to the novel; of course the young couple, who had strong hopes, like the two blades of a pair of scissars, to become one machine by means of the matrimonial rivet, are again dissevered apparently for ever.—A fortunate circumstance, however, pantomimically converts the gloomy scene of moping, sighing, weeping willows, sonneteering, visiting urns, and hanging garlands on them, and other Werterisms, into balls, bridemaids, dinners, fidlers, blushing belles, and simpering beaux, &c. &c.

The Lover, while in Africa, had taken charge of an unforunate Missionary, and, upon his death in the desart, had brought with him a packet of letters to England. Among these was one from the youth's mother, written upon her death-bed, and addressed to the Baronet. This was to acquaint him, that the child whom she had palmed upon him, as the fruit of their illicit intercourse, was, in reality, the son of her husband, but that she had taken the step in question, in order to insure to the child superior patronage and protection. The parties then chirp up, and proceed to marry, keep a pig, and so forth.

The moral of the tale is intended to show the sad consequences which may ensue from one immoral action.

The merit of a novel will at all times depend upon the knowledge of life

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life possessed by the writer. Here we have some low life very fairly got up in the manner of farce; but the chief and best exhibition of character is the Missionary. The patient soul of the holy Martyr, and the inflexible integrity of the Apostle, are wrought into a picture, often the sublime of sentiment and action. He would not fight even in self-defence; but he defies suffering, and exasperates the Mahometan Moors by insulting their prophet to their faces. To blows and torture he only replies by prayers and quotations from the Bible. All earthly prospects and comforts he disregards. His companion had plucked a shrub, which had been planted over the grave of a child, and which it was considered sacrilegious for a stranger to touch. Hence he was considered, as one accursed, and was treated with great cruelty. He therefore says to the Missionary,

"Then fly me. You cannot be safe, if seen to hold converse with me."

"What shall I fly my brother in distress? *That am I forbidden to do by Him who sent me.*"

"You will be exposed to the same torture, that has been inflicted upon me."

"It may be so."

"Nay, the Barbarians may even put you to death for attempting to mitigate the sorrows of the wretched being who has thus unwittingly become an object of such peculiar abhorrence."

"God's will be done."

"But why expose yourself to peril, which may be avoided. All the attention your benevolence could bestow on me, would but little alleviate the rigour of my destiny. Why do you thus risk provoking them on my account?"

"Because I am a Christian."

"But by staying your life may be sacrificed. Reflect—death or torture will be the certain consequence."

"But to stay, is my duty. That will I endeavour to perform, and leave the rest to Providence." Vol. III. pp. 18, 19.

We have not room for more; but no person can read the passages where this character occurs, without feeling the happiness of faith, and the indifference to physical evil, which real Christianity confers. These passages convey clearer ideas of the genuine Apostolical character, and of the true intention of the Christian Philosophy, as to its action upon earthly life, than volumes of sermons. Nor is the book a preaching-trap, or a dose of canting physick. All is in character; and that character supported in a manner not inferior to Bunyan's. By thus saying we mean to give no approbation of those roguish fanaticks, who make no other use of missions than to obtain a lazy support, and perform no other duty than dropping Bibles at people's doors, regardless of what becomes of them afterwards. We allude to one who was not a mere Jew picture of an Apostle; and blessed would it be, if we all had the holy sublimity of principle, the divine benevolence of sentiment, the clarified essence of religion, the inflexible philosophical strength of character, exhibited in this real deified man, poor and a man of misery, but glorified through sufferings; a text, of which this novel furnishes the best commentary. The world does not know the blessing of Christianity, because it merely venerates its doctrines, but does not practise, or even understand its principles. Yet they are most glorious, and most productive of happiness. They bless and they ennoble.

106. *Time's Telescope; or, the Astronomer's, Botanist's, and Naturalist's Guide for the Year* 1821; *with an Introduction on* British *Ornithology, and a Coloured Frontispiece.* 12*mo. pp.* 320. *Sherwood and Co.*

IT is no small recommendation of the present volume, that without materially changing its original plan, the Author is enabled, every year to exhibit so much attractive variety and novelty in its various departments, as to render Time's Telescope a standard work. This elegantly printed volume will be found particularly acceptable, not only to youth of both sexes, but to every one who is interested in the study of Astronomy, Natural History, or Botany; as well as to those who take pleasure in comparing the manners and customs of olden time with the fleeting fashions of the day. With regard to the poetical citations with which this work abounds, it may be said with truth, that in collecting the numerous flowers that are continually dropping from the garland of the Muses, the Author has contrived to form a tasteful annual bouquet, combining the "Elegant Extracts of Modern Poetry."

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107. *A Catechism of Practical Chemistry. By* C. Irving, *LL.D.* 18*mo. pp.* 68. Longman *and Co.*

THIS instructive little Work is a pleasing and familiar introduction to the interesting science of Chemistry, intended chiefly for the use of schools. The whole is arranged by Question and Answer, and is particularly well adapted for conveying useful information to juvenile minds. The Work may even prove advantageous to persons of maturer years, who have neglected the study of that which may be considered as one of the most valuable of the sciences. — The systematic plan that has been adopted in *analysing* and *synthesizing* the component parts of matter, is admirably well calculated for elucidating the general principles of Chemistry.—A useful Appendix contains many amusing experiments connected with the science.

Dr. Irving is the respectable Master of Holyrood House Academy, Southampton. His life has been chiefly devoted to the instruction of youth, and he has been peculiarly successful in the various little Works he has published for the use of the rising generation. He is the author of the following Catechisms, which have been published separately, and arranged after the same plan as the one under review; viz. "Catechism of England and Wales"—"Catechism of Heathen Mythology"—"Catechism of Classical Biography"—"Catechism of Jewish Antiquities"—"Catechism of Grecian Antiquities"—"Catechism of Roman Antiquities" and "Catechism of the British Constitution."

His Catechism of the British Constitution, in particular, receives our sincerest approbation, for the dispassionate and impartial feeling manifested throughout.

There is one suggestion we submit to the Author. We conceive that if the Questions and Answers were printed separately, each in numerical and corresponding numbers, a great advantage might ensue. All the Answers, without the Questions intervening, might be read or studied, as a regular treatise. The student could then turn to the Questions, and by an attentive perusal of them, discover whether he was capable of producing a suitable definition for each; if not, he could readily turn to the Answer, which had the corresponding number, and refresh his memory.

[*Reviews of various other Books will be given in the Supplement.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Nov. 17. The subject of the Norrisian Essay for the present year is, *The Connexion between the Jewish and Christian Dispensations.*

Cambridge, Dec. 15.—The members of the Observatory Syndicate have made a report of their proceedings to the Senate; in which they state, that after an attentive examination of every situation in the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge, they have selected a field belonging to St. John's College, near the gravel-pits on the North of the Madingley road, as furnishing the most eligible site for an Observatory: it unites the advantages of a view all round the horizon, not now obstructed, nor likely to be obstructed hereafter, in any direction, particularly in the essential one of the meridian; of sufficient elevation, of a clear air, never subject to be disturbed by the smoke of the town; of a dry soil; and of such a distance from the University, as, all circumstances considered, they judge the most desirable. The selection of the Syndicate was approved by the Senate at the congregation on Tuesday last.—The Syndics are now engaged in collecting such information concerning the construction of the principal observatories in this kingdom and abroad, as may enable them to point out to architects all necessary precautions in the fabrick of the new Observatory. The present subscriptions amount to upwards of 6000*l.* exclusive of the 5000*l.* which was voted by the University.

Ready for Publication.

A Series of Sermons on the Christian Faith. By the Rev. J. B. Sumner, Prebendary of Durham.

The General History of the House of *Guelph*, or Royal Family of England, from the first Record of the Name to the Accession of George the First to the Throne of Great Britain, printing under the immediate Patronage of His Majesty.

History of the Parguinotes, from the earliest period to the present day; comprising a detailed account of the Septinsular States, and of Parga. By Col. De Bosset.

Letters to a Young Clergyman. By Stevenson

Stevenson Mac Gill, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.

A brief Account of the General Hospital, near Birmingham, by Mr. Pye (who wrote a description of Modern Birmingham); together with the Musical Festivals that have been celebrated for its benefit, from their commencement to the present time, including the Festival that took place in October 1820. The Festival celebrated in 1817 produced clear to the Hospital upwards of 4,290*l.*

Preparing for Publication.

The Second Advent, or Glorious Epiphany of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, being an attempt to elucidate in chronological order all the Prophecies both of the Old and New Testament, which relate to this important subject, and to the events immediately connected with it. The Judgment of Apostate Nations, the Restoration of Israel, and the final establishment of the promised kingdom of the Messiah, &c. &c. By the Rev. Mr. Fay, Author of "Lectures on the Romans."

Sacred Hours, comprehending the Prayers, Thanksgivings, Admonitions, &c. scattered throughout the Holy Scriptures, &c.

The whole Works of the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D. D. Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; to which will be prefixed a Life of the Author, and a critical examination of his writings, by the Rev. R. Heber, M. A. Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Hodnet, and late Fellow of All Souls' College. The King's name for six copies, and those of seventeen Bishops, appear among the Subscribers.

Robinson's History of the Revolution of Mexico, including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina, with some Observations on the practicability of opening a commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and on the future importance of such commerce to the civilized world.

An Account of the Discovery of a New Continent called New South Shetland, with a Description of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants, illustrated by numerous Engravings, from Drawings made on the spot. By Capt. J. Rogers.

Memoirs of William Wallace, Esq. late Captain in the 15th Hussars; comprehending a general View of his Character and Conduct in some well-known recent Events. Interspersed with Anecdotes of some illustrious Military Individuals; of the celebrated Mrs. M. A. Clarke, Mrs. Bartram, Hill Darley, Captain Sweyn, &c.

A History of the British Empire, from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration. With an Introduction, tracing the progress of society and of the Constitution, from the feudal times to the opening of the History; and including a particular examination of Mr. Hume's statements relative to the character of the English Grammar. By George Brodie, Esq. Advocate.

Universal Science; or the Cabinet of Nature and Art; comprising above one thousand entertaining and instructive experiments, selected from various departments of natural philosophy and the useful discoveries in the Arts. By Alexander Jamieson.

Selections of Classic Italian Poetry, from the most celebrated Works of Tasso, Ariosto, Dante, and Petrarch, for the use of Students in the Italian language. By T. B. Defferrari.

Translations from the Russian, with Preliminary Remarks on the Language and Poetical Literature of Russia. By J. Bowring.

The Koran; commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated from the original Arabic, with explanatory Notes, taken from the most approved Commentators. By George Sale, Gent.

Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.—Also, The Morality of Human Nature compared with that of Religious Systems, and with the Doctrines of Modern Philosophers. By David Booth.

The Principles of Forensic Medicine explained, illustrated, and applied to British Practice. By J. G. Smith, M.D.

A Supplemental Volume, containing a Translation of the Welsh Historical Triads, with two Essays presented to the Cambrian Society. By the Rev. John Hughes, Author of "The Horæ Britannicæ."

Observations showing the National and Domestic Evils resulting from too Low Wages, with Hints respecting the means likely to render the working Classes better satisfied, more loyal, contented, and happy. To which is annexed, a copy of the Act of Parliament upon this subject, passed July 24, 1820, and the Speeches of the Members of the House of Commons thereon.

The concluding Volume of Ryan's Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland.

A Second Volume of Clarke's History of Intolerance.

Philosophy of Painting. By Wolstenholme Parr.

A new Series of the Lonsdale Magazine, or Repository of the Lakes, upon a much improved plan.

The Practice of the Customs, with considerable Additions, including the new consolidated Duties. By Mr. Smyth, one of the Surveyors General of his Majesty's Customs.

Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature. By Mr. Bucke.

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nium specimen hactenus cognitarum illustratum, at plurimum ad icones Ferdinandi Bauer, in bibliotheca Gulielmi Cattley, A. M. cura Johannis Lindley, S. L. S.

A Second Volume of Sacred Lyrics. By James Edmeston.

The Farmer and Grazier's Guide. By L. Towne.

Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira, a Poem. By James Bird, Author of "The Vale of Slaugden."

Favourite of Nature, a Novel.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

On Wednesday, December 12, we witnessed the second representation this year of the *Phormio* of Terence, by the King's Scholars of Westminster: circumstances, the effect of which the Nation at large feels, have prevented the performance of this Play since 1814. We were then highly delighted; and conceived the actors had caught the true spirit of Terence; but, *tempora mutantur*, and we sat down this year to a representation nearly the reverse of what we had before applauded. The characters were cast as follows:

Phormio	Mr. E. Vernon.
Demipho	W. Smythe.
Chremes	R. Hussey.
Antipho	W. Legge.
Phædria	J. Strangways.
Geta	H. Dodgson.
Davus	J. Ley.
Dorio	T. Sterky.
Hegio, Cratinus, Crito — *Advocates*	R. Eden. J. Fawcett. W. Browne.
Nausitrata	F. Underwood.
Sophrona	J. Phillimore.

The performers were severally excellent, although we were surprised at some changes which had taken place within our remembrance. *Geta*, who formerly appeared as a smart young footman, was now acted by Mr. Dodgson as an elderly coachman. Mr. Smythe's *Demipho* was a judicious picture of the old man, tenacious of his rights, yet irresolute in the mode of enforcing, and half afraid to proceed with them. Mr. Vernon, as *Phormio*, was no longer the impudent bully, but a free, bold, young man, with a cast of irony which seemed new to us: in the sporting world he would be called a *Corinthian*. Mr. Hussey, as *Chremes*, was an admirable personification of the henpecked husband; rejoicing in his good fortune, but alarmed for fear of a discovery, and finally the dupe of an impertinent wit, and consigned over to the care of his enraged wife, with the prospect of curtain-lectures without end. Messrs. Legge and Strangways were excellent representatives of the two brothers, feeling for their own, as well as each other's, ill fortune. Nor must we forget the *Dorio* of Sterky, or his felicitous *choice of dress* on the occasion; nor the *Davus* of Mr. Ley, a character which seems to be more adapted to *Bruinworn* in Ben Jonson, than the representation would lead us to suppose; though the part was brief (not having Terence fresh in our memories), we looked for his re-appearance on the boards.

The three Advocates were well performed, although by no means a real picture of the Law. Mr. Fawcett *stuttered* well through his part, which no Counsellor in real life could do. Mr. Eden showed that perfect indifference to the cause, which characterizes a *dandy* lawyer; but bounced about in a manner quite dissonant to practice. The solemnity of Mr. Browne, and the cool gravity with which he uttered his brief sentence, nothing to the point, were irresistible claims upon our laughter. Their whole piece of acting was an excellent (though over-strained) caricature.

Mr. Underwood, in *Nausistrata*, was completely identified with the implacable vixen; and Mr. Phillimore as *Sophrona*, showed that life may be infused even into an old nurse.

The performance on the whole passed off with considerable eclat, and drew down thunders of applause; but the character of *Phædria* was rather too tamely supported, and certainly breathed nothing of the enamoured swain's impassioned ardour; for instance, the expression of "*lætus sum*" was delivered more in the tones of despair, than of joy. *Davus* also was rather too inanimate in particular parts.

We cannot close our brief remarks without noticing the frequent violation of quantity that ensued, by which the sense was sometimes perverted, and the versification destroyed: as *mălis (by evils)* was always pronounced as the word *mālis (by apples!)* But this practice is so common, that it frequently passes unnoticed. We conceive it as easy to pronounce the first syllable of *malis* short, as its derivative word *malicious*.

The Prologue and Epilogue produced the highest gratification. The following are copies.

PROLOGUE.

De more ludis dare operam solennibus,
Pietas pudorque nos vetare desinant,
Vobisque tandem fertur expectantibus
Terentiana Phormionis Fabula.
Verum diutioris insuper moræ
Fuisse causam præter omnes lugubrem,
Piget fateri, morte patriæ patrem
Regem occupatum: quale propugnaculum
Integritatis, aut satellitem parem
Bello premente, seu furore civico,

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Orbata

Orbata nunquam perdidit respublica.
Commune tantum pondus infortunii
Vanum est dolere—non recordari nefas.
At qualecunque sit, levabitur malum!
Nam natum habemus usque patris æmulum;
Quo rege quicquid, quo prius sub principe
Manu peractum sive concilio siet,
Forsan magis tacere nos pueros decet.
At quantus ille nunc fuerit, et antea
Largitor in nos lenis ac facillimus,
Hoc præterire posse sub silentio
Oblivionis esset exprobratio.
Tu testis esto,—tu, pater, recentius
Ex hac palæstrâ ad ampliora munera,
Et quæ gravissima onera sint Ecclesiæ,
Evecte liberalitate regiâ.
At, O Domûsque et Imperî spes altera—
Tu qui precator adfuisti, ut regiam
Nostro impetrares Phormioni gratiam,
Tu ne gravere, iniquiorem paululum
Partem doloris si videbimur tui
Tulisse, te, Frederice *, te superstite.
Ergo favere, et huic præesse fabulæ
Hac nocte, ut olim, ne pudori sit tibi;
Neve erubescas hunc adoptari in locum,
Qualis Theatro lex fuisset Attico,
Regalis hospes inter hos αὐτοχθονας.

[*On the third representation, the following lines were spoken instead of the above, commencing with* "At, O Domûsque," &c.]

Sit testis ille nuper hos intra Lares
Regalis hospes, Imperî Spes altera.
Is qui precator adfuit, quo Regiam
Nostro impetraret Phormioni gratiam.
Vos ergo ne vocare nos reanimi,
Notamque præterire consuetudinem
Minùs dolentes; at, licentia data,
Mœrore functos, rursus oblectarier
His post habentes seriora ludicris.

EPILOGUE.

CHREMES. DEMIPHO.

Ch.—Sic est: nam mores, periit cum Lemnia, et illi
Cui volui, inventa est filia nupta viro,
Mutandi fuerant. *Dem.*—Nimirum uxorius omnis
Factus es, et præstans conjugis obsequium.
Ch.—Hæc ego? Vah! nollem, nescis, mihi garrula lites
Quas paret, et quantas intonet illa minas:
Poscit deficiens oblectamenta senectus
Quæ morbi et curæ tædia longa levent:
Bibliotheca, inquam, est mea sera et sola voluptas,
Et quæ conscribit Bibliopolographus.
Nullus in orbe liber pretium cui non bene novi,
Nullus cui nomen me titulusve latet
E quonam prelo exierit, quove editus anno,
In folio, in quarto, vel duo quis decimo.
Denique quæ species Corii pulcherrima, "Cor. Turc."
An "Cor. Russ." libro conveniat melius;
Aurea purpuream subnectat fibula vestem,
Armave sanguineum gestet utrumque latus,
Quæque deauratis foliis nitidissima fulget,
Charta impressorum maxima, lineæ ubi
Apparent raræ nantes in margine vasto.
Dem.—Prædia vix Lemni sufficere his poterunt.
Ch.—Hæc in deliciis mihi sunt. *Dem.*—Sed quæ mania ista?
Unde et librorum nobilis arte vales?
Ch.—Excoquit haud nostrum hæc cerebrum, verùm Parasitus
Phormio me, socius factus ab hoste, juvat.
Dem.—Egregius sanè consultor! scilicet ipsi,
Quod lucri est rapiet, dum tibi verba dabit.
Ch.—Non ita: si quando libri subière sub hastâ
Qui sint, et quales sedulus arte notat.
Dem.—Vir probus! *Ch.*—Atqui adeo eccum ipsum, qui munere functus,
Assolito spolia huc currit opima ferens.

Prodit PHORMIO.

Ch.—Euge, quid egisti? quid fers? quid singulus emit?
Quotque coemptores? ordine quæque refer.
Ph.—Ut potero pauci⸗ vix sanæ mentis—adivi
Manè locum, ut tibi mos obsequium gerere.
Bibliopolarum pecus omne, Equites Prytanesque
Huc coeunt, carpunt cœnam oculis dubiam.
Sublimis solio, sceptroque insignis eburno
Arbiter ille infit—"Proposuisse librum

* The Duke of York was present at the Play. He was attended by the Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Sidmouth, the Bishops of London and Exeter, the Dean of Westminster, &c. &c.

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Pas

Fas mihi sit vobis; exemplar nobile—rarum,—
Intonsis foliis,—optima conditio est.—
Editio princeps.—Aldinaque,—et in membranis,
Quale et vix quævis Bibliotheca tenet;
Quantum quis licitus fuerit?" Nec jam mora, "Drachmas"
Exclamant, alius "quinque," aliusque "decem,"
"Quadraginta," locis variis,—"mina dimidiata,"
Indicat hic nutu tres, digito ille novem;
"Quinquaginta minæ," pretium jam crescit, et iras
Altius ingeminant; nobile fervet opus.
"Centum!" "mille!!"—silent latè loca; denique Judex,
Sublato sceptro, "Siccine et abjicitur?"
"Verùm abit! en abit! ejà abiit!" cadit irrevocandus
Malleus, ipsa domus plausibus infremuit.
Ch.—Euge! bene! Oh libris redeunt tandem aurea regna;
Jam redit in terras Roxburiana dies.
Verùm quid tecum attuleris?—videam; distentus,
Ni fallor, servat, nonnihil iste sinus.
Ph.—Quàm tibi acuta oculorum acies! nempe unus et alter
Ingentes pretio, sed specie exigui,
Sorte mihi obtigerant, quos, ne sibi prava libido
Devicti alterius destinet in pluteos
Sedulus asporto mecum. *Dem.*—Proh Numina! libros
Vel furto suadet quærere sacra fames.
Ph.—Hic jocûlatorum quotquot celeberrimus unquam
Ediderit Joseph, sunt tibi mille joci.
En tibi Barnabæ iter, quod fecerat Ebrius; ambo
Principe, non dubium est, editione dati.
Ch.—F-I-N I-S. *Dem.*—Quid tu vis doctus haberi,
Tu, qui Doctrinæ vix elementa sapis?
Ph.—Ecce autem hunc alium antiquum,—Venetis Zanetti,
Et cujus Colophon. *Dem.*—Dî tibi dent colophos.
Phor.—Vos dabitis potius nummos. *Ch.*—Dabo, sume, quiesce.
Hos mecum interea condere tu propera,
Non doctrinâ opus est; modò Bibliotheca, librique
Longo splendescant ordine, doctus eris.
[*Exeunt Chremes et Demipho.*
Ph.—Emunxi argento rursum hunc: asine aurea, abito.
Non hæc te fatuum scena locusve decet.
Longè alios nobis libri coguntur in usus,
Sedula quos versat nocte dieque manus.
Hinc constans animus, rerum et sapientia prima,
Hinc emollitis moribus Ingenium,
Hinc verus virtutis amor laudumque cupido
Accendunt juvenes meos, decorantque senes.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Antique Statues.

A cultivator or farmer in the commune of Donnemarie, Seine and Marne, lately found, while at work in his field, two antique statues of bronze about six inches in height, one representing a Mercury entirely naked, with the winged *pegasus* on his head; and the other, Fortune, in drapery, with her usual attributes. He has also found a cock and she-goat, both of bronze, and two copper miniature medals, one representing the Empress Severina, wife of Aurelian, and the other the head of the Emperor Probus.

The Statue of Memnon.

The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Rome has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states, that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had been generally treated as fabulous:—"One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it could be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake; and it is from the pedestal that this mysterious sound is emitted, of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied, merely because it was inexplicable.

The Tomb of Typhon.

Some Arabs, who were digging near Gournau, in Thebes, during the month of September last, discovered a tomb, containing

taining 12 cases of mummies. On one of them was the following inscription in Greek:—"The tomb of Tphon, son of Heraclius Soter and Sanaposis. He was born on the second day of Athur, in the fifth year of Adrian, our Lord. He died on the 20th of the month Mechier, the 11th year of the same (Lord), at the age of six years, two months, and twenty days."—As Adrian commenced his reign in the 117th year of the Christian era, the inscription is 1691 years old.

ROMAN EAGLE DISCOVERED.

It is well known to the studious in classical history and antiquities, that, at the defeat of the Roman legions in Franconia, in the days of Augustus, one of their ensign bearers *(Aquilifer)* buried the eagle that was confided to his charge, in a ditch, lest it should fall into the enemy's hands; and that afterwards, when the victors were compelled to resign their trophies, one of the captured eagles could not be procured. Time and chance has at length brought it to light. Count Francis of Erbach, who has a country seat at Eulbach, and who has formed a magnificent collection of Roman antiquities, has found in the vicinity of his residence, a Roman eagle, in a good state of preservation. It was discovered in a ditch, not far from some remains of a Roman entrenchment. It is of bronze, thirteen inches in height, and weighs seven pounds. It is not easy to say positively that this *is* the very eagle formerly missing, but the presumption is strong in its favour, and therefore it may now be appropriated to the 22d Legion, or the Britannic Legion, which was stationed in the lines of the forest of Odenwald.

ORGANIC REMAINS.

The Calcutta Mirror of the 23d March last contains a letter from Dr. Tytler, announcing that in an expedition to Kallingar he picked up a fossil *oyster-shell* on the summit of a high hill, above the village of Bheeamow, *in union with granite and basalt rocks.* "This proves that these hills were formerly all under water." Dr. Tytler has met with something still more wonderful. "In the bed of a river near Russur, I also found," says he, "the fossil remains of the first joint of *a human finger.* It is evidently the first phalanx of a finger, and I think the first finger of the right hand." *The bed of a river* might be considered rather a doubtful place for such a fossil; but we imagine no doubts whatever will remain respecting the *real value* of this singular discovery, when we add what the writer further says respecting this bone: "It is more than twice the size of the joint of an ordinary man; *ergo*, the person it belonged to must have been at least twelve feet high." These two singular curiosities he was about to dispatch to the Asiatic Society.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

On the 10th of November, Sir Humphrey Davy read a paper "On the Magnetising Influence of Galvanism," in which various new and curious experiments on this subject were detailed, which clearly establish the fact, that the Galvanic fluid, directed in a proper manner, is capable of communicating magnetic properties to bars of steel. If steel bars or rods be exposed to the Galvanic current, placed in the direction of the magnetic axis, no effect follows; but if they be placed parallel with the magnetic equator, they become magnetic—the end placed to the West becoming the North pole of the new magnet, and that towards the East becoming the South pole. And so great is the Galvanic influence in producing this effect, that it exerts its power at a distance of some inches (even ten or twelve); so that if the steel bar be moved in a circle round the course of the Galvanic current, but always kept parallel to the magnetic equator, it becomes magnetic.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On the 10th of November this Society met, for the first time this season, at their new apartments in Lincoln's Inn Fields. A notice was read respecting the Pleiades; in which it was stated that the Moon was now, and would for the next three or four years continue to be, in such a position with respect to her nodes, as to pass over the Pleiades every lunation, thus affording a favourable opportunity of observing the occultation of those stars. A map of the Pleiades was exhibited, on which the apparent place of the moon, across that remarkable cluster, was laid down, for those particular days when it will be most interesting to the observer.—Some valuable tables were presented by Mr. Groombridge, on the method of reducing observations of the fixed stars; accompanied with instructions for the use of the same.—A communication was made by M. Gauss, of Göttingen, respecting a new repeating circle which had been fixed up in the Observatory of that place. This circle was made by Reichenbach, of Munich. The telescope is attached to an axis, each end of which rests on a stone pier, similar to a transit instrument: and it is capable of being reversed in the same manner as that instrument. To the axis is annexed a *fixed* circle, three feet in diameter; and also a *moveable* circle bearing the level and verniers, by means of which the repeating principle is obtained. The telescope is five feet focal length; and so powerful that M. Gauss states that he has observed the pole-star, by reflection in water, when nearly on the meridian at mid-day. Several observations of stars, with this instrument, accompanied the communication.

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NORTH-WEST

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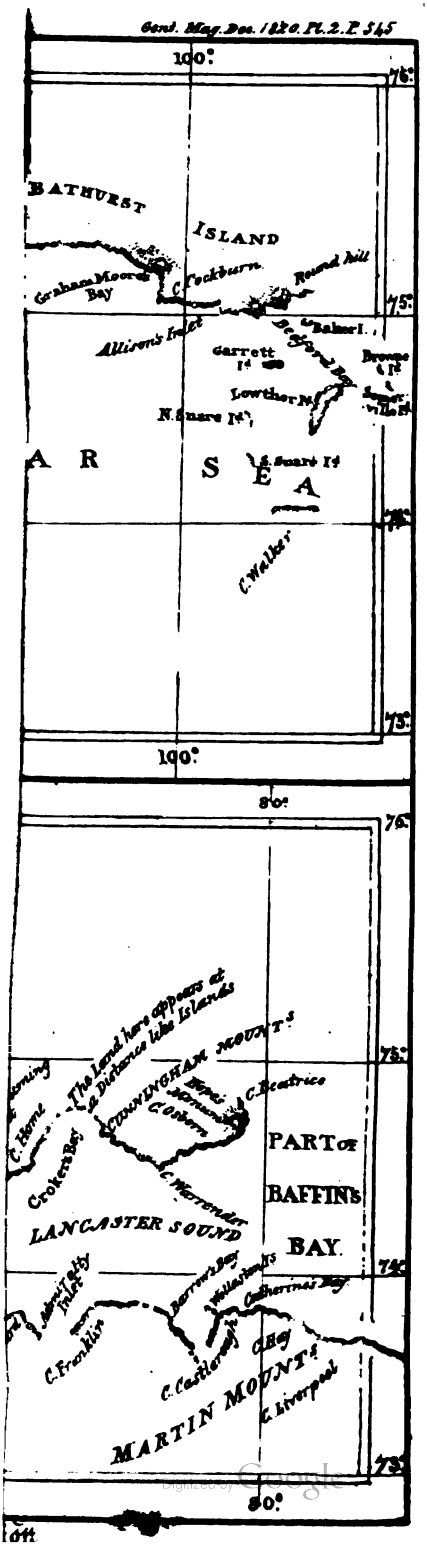
100°
76°
BATHURST
ISLAND
Graham Moore Bay
C. Cockburn
Round hill
75°
Allisons Inlet
Garrett Is
Lowther Mt.
N. Esmere Mts
A R
S E A
C. Walker
75°
100°
80°
76°
C. Horne
The Land here appears at a Distance like Islands
CUNNINGHAM MOUNTS
C. Beatrice
C. Osborn
PART OF
BAFFINS
BAY.
Croker Bay
C. Warrender
LANCASTER SOUND
Barrows Bay
Cathermai Bay
C. Franklin
C. Castlereagh
MARTIN MOUNT.
C. Liverpool
80°

NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

In our last Number (p. 463), we briefly noticed the success of this interesting Expedition, under Capt. Parry. We have now the pleasure of presenting to our Readers a lithographic Chart of the valuable discoveries that have been effected in those hitherto unknown and inhospitable regions beyond the Arctic Circle. It will prove a useful appendage to the Atlasses of our Readers.

It may be interesting to trace the progress of the Expedition on the annexed Map, and observe the names given to the principal islands, bays, &c. They have been chiefly named in honour of eminent public characters; as Croker Bay, Maxwell Bay, Bathurst Island, Melville Island, &c. Several places have been called after the individuals who formed the Expedition, and sometimes after the persons who first discovered them; as Liddon's Gulf, on the North of Melville Island, was named in honour of the Commander of the Griper; and the Island on the North-East of the bay named Hecla and Griper, was called after Lieutenant Sabine.

The failure of Capt. Ross's Expedition was noticed in vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 460. He stated that "no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay; the whole being found to be surmounted by high land, extending to the North as far as lat. 77 deg. 55 min. and long. 76 deg. West; and in the 74th deg. of lat. stretching Westward as far as 84 deg. W. long." The Expedition, under the command of Capt. Ross, although very important and interesting, from the numerous nautical observations it made in Baffin's Bay, still did not satisfy the expectations of men of science and the public, in regard to the North-west Passage. The Lords of the Admiralty were of opinion, that if a passage existed in Baffin's Bay, it must be somewhere in that quarter. In order to determine this important geographical problem, an expedition was fitted out last year, consisting of two strong vessels, the Hecla and Griper, which were placed under the command of Lieut. Parry. This gentleman was accompanied by a chosen band of intrepid and experienced officers.

They left England on the 11th of May, 1819, and reached Cape Farewell, the most Southern part of West Greenland, on the 14th of the succeeding June. On the 20th of June, the ships were in lat. 64, North; on the 26th of June, they were beset in the ice while making for the West coast of Davis's Straits. After some little time the ships were liberated, and they steered Northward along the edge of the ice, which led them to Disco Island, and no appearance of any opening in it was discovered. In lat. 72, 30 N. they fell in with a whaler, which reported that the ice was blocked against the land in 74 North. Having reached lat. 74, they determined to force a passage through the barrier of ice, which they found to be eighty miles broad. Accordingly they commenced, and persevered in warping and heaving through between the floes; when, being aided by a strong Easterly wind, which opened the ice a little, they were enabled to force their way through, with all sail set. They were frequently stopped in their arduous exertions, from which they liberated themselves by sawing the ice.—This passage was never before attempted, and is a circumstance of great importance to whalers. They were now in clear water, and reached Possession Bay on the 31st of July. On the 1st of August they entered, in safety, Sir James Lancaster's Sound, where they found the same open sea which has been described in the accounts of the former expedition.

At length, on the spot where Capt. Ross, the former navigator, had placed Croker Mountains, to the North of which was Croker's Bay, they struck soundings, 200 fathoms, and passed it.

On the South of Lancaster Sound, they observed an inlet in the same parallel of long. as Croker's Bay, which was named Admiralty Inlet.

They advanced to long. 89, W. meeting with but little obstruction from the ice; and in long. 90, West, discovered two considerable islands, named Prince Leopold's Isles. But, at this point, their progress Westward was interrupted by a strong barrier of ice, extending quite across from these islands to the North coast of what Captain Parry named Barrow's Straits. Being thus arrested by the ice, and forced to alter their course, they now entered a great inlet, of 14 or 15 leagues in breadth, which they found extending to the Southward. This place was named Prince Regent's Inlet. They took several observations on shore, at one of which the dip was found to be 88. 26. and the variation of the compass 118. 16. W. They sailed along its Eastern coast, its middle part and Western coast being blocked up with ice, as far as lat. 71, North, when their further progress Southward also was found to be impossible, by reason of the ice. This West coast was named North Somerset. In proceeding down this inlet, the

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the magnetic attraction increased so powerfully, that the existence of the *magnetic Pole* may be conjectured to be somewhere in that neighbourhood; probably in the lat. 70 N. and long. of 100 W.* The flood tide coming from the South, it was considered probable that this inlet communicated with Hudson's Bay; the ships, therefore, it not being the object of the Expedition to trace to that source, returned to the spot where they had been stopped by the ice. On their return to Barrow's Straits, it was found that the barrier of ice, extending across from Prince Leopold's Isles to the North coast, had broken up, so that the ships were now enabled to pursue their course Westwards. But the ice became so close as to leave only a narrow channel close along the shore; and they were frequently stopped altogether, when northerly winds generally opened it again.

The coast on the North was named North Devon. The principal bay discovered on this coast was named Maxwell Bay, after Sir Murray Maxwell. About lon. 90 a cape of some extent was called Cape Hurd. Beechey Island appeared to be the Western extent of North Devon.

Having reached long. 92, they found the land on the North side of the Strait, which had been *continuous*, from the entrance of Sir James Lancaster's Sound, now *discontinuous*, owing to a great inlet, which was named Barlow's Inlet.

Land, however, was still seen to the Westward; so the Expedition continued its course in that direction. In doing so, the ships passed a number of great islands, all of them apparently surrounded with ice; from which circumstance, partial detentions were unavoidable, and their course ran in a zigzag style, from lat. 73 N. to lat. 75 N.

A large island on the N.N.W. of North Somerset, and West of Barlow's Inlet above mentioned, was named Cornwallis Island. After passing numbers of smaller islands, they proceeded through the Polar sea. An extensive coast on the North was named Bathurst Island.

Capt. Parry still continued his progress to the Westward; and on reaching Byam Martin's Island, a landing was effected, and the party found the remains of some wretched huts, which had been made by the Esquimaux; the horns and other traces of musk oxen, and some rein deer, were also met with.

On the 4th of September, they were in long. 110 deg. W.; and here they discovered an island which appeared to be larger than any they had hitherto examined; this was named Melville Island, in honour of the distinguished Statesman now at the head of the Admiralty. This island extends from long. 106 W. to 114 W.

On the 8th of September, the ships reached 112 W. and were enclosed several days in the ice. They were now passed the mouth of the Copper Mine River, on the American coast, and, out of memory to its discoverer, named the point of land nearly in the same parallel Hearne's Point, and the way to Winter Harbour was named Copper Mine Roads. The distance between Winter Harbour and Copper Mine River may be about 150 or 200 miles.

Some of the isles were amazingly precipitous, rising from three to 800 feet above the water. From the entrance of Lancaster Sound to Melville Island, the land gradually declined, till from towering and pointed rocks it became gently undulated.

Winter was now fast approaching; the ice was rapidly increasing, and violent North-westerly gales kept it in a constant and dangerous state of agitation. These circumstances of course rendered the navigation very difficult, and began to endanger the safety of the ships. Our gallant countrymen, however, continued to contend with all these difficulties till the 22d of September, when it became evident, that further navigation was at an end for the season; and therefore prudence dictated their retreat to a secure haven for the polar winter. For this purpose they returned Eastward, and found a harbour in Melville Island; but the ice had already formed from eight to ten inches thick, and therefore the crews were forced to cut a passage for three miles through the ice. The 26th of September, in short, had arrived before they were fixed in their winter quarters, in five fathoms water, and within about 200 yards from the shore. The latitude of this harbour, named Winter Harbour, is 75 N. and long. 111 W. Hitherto they had never lost sight of a continuous barrier of ice to the Southward, that is, from West long. 90, to the extreme of Melville Island.

Acting plays was one of the amusements devised to pass away the long night of the Polar Circle. A drama was written by Mr. Parry, solely to please the men, called "The North-West Passage." The scenery was painted by Mr. Beechy, and the officers were the performers. The delight of the crews was so great, that they not only clapped, but loudly cheered the actors on every favourable impression. One of the latter was so amused with this, that on making an exit, he was induced to go *into the house* to see how the thing looked. He happened to place himself immediately behind the boatswain and another man, who exclaimed with rapture, "Oh, it's beautiful! it's beautiful!" "Beautiful, do you call it," returned the boatswain,

* See Col. Macdonald's remarks on this subject, in p. 483 *et seq.*

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boatswain, "beautiful! I say by G— it's philosophy."

The Sun disappeared entirely on the 11th of November. The thermometer was below Zero of Fahrenheit's scale, when the Expedition entered Winter Harbour. In the month of November the spirit of wine thermometer was 55 deg. below Zero, and in February, the coldest month of these regions, the spirit of wine pointed to the tremendous cold of 54 and 55 degrees below Zero. During these intense colds, our adventurous countrymen felt but little inconvenience so long as they remained under the housing of their ships. A slight covering for the ears, and a shawl around the neck were considered as sufficient protection against the most intense degree of cold; but when the atmosphere was agitated by gales of wind, then the cold became truly dreadful and insupportable, and every one was forced to seek shelter below. Owing to this intense cold, they endured great hardships, of which it was no small aggravation, that for the last nine months they were upon short allowance of bread, and during the summer months of other necessaries, thus adding the cravings of hunger to the pinchings of frost. Frequently, when they had returned from a day of fatiguing and unproductive search for game, they wrapped themselves in their blankets, to try by sleep to forget their exhaustion, and that appetite which they durst not satisfy, lest they should, by encroaching on their next day's scanty allowance, or on their general stock, be in the end confined to these dreary regions starving and without subsistence. Notwithstanding this, never a murmur escaped one of them; but for patience, fortitude, and firmness, they displayed a picture unsurpassed even by the noblest examples of English seamen.

When the Sun had its greatest Southern declination, a twilight was perceptible at noon in the Southern horizon, affording sufficient light to read a book with difficulty. The day was like the fine clear evening of winter in our climate. The stars shone with great brilliancy, and when the Moon appeared in the firmament, she shone with a beauty and splendour unknown in the more Southern and temperate regions of the globe. The Northern Lights appeared frequently, generally of a yellow colour, sometimes green, but rarely red, and most commonly towards the South-west. It was remarked, that this brilliancy was seldom so great as in our country; no noise was ever heard to proceed from them, and the magnetic needle did not appear to be affected by their presence.

The Sun re-appeared on the 3d of February, after an absence of 83 days. This luminary gradually prolonged the time, during which it rose, till in June it became constantly visible, circling round, and making changeless day.

In April some partial symptoms of thaw appeared. By the end of May pools and streams of water made their appearance, and shortly after, regular thaw commenced. About this time Capt. Parry, with a party of his officers and men, crossed Melville Island, and reached the sea on the opposite side, in lat. 75 N. where they discovered another island. A large gulf on the N. W. side was named Liddon's Gulf, the land of which, on the North shore, was high and precipitous, while that on the South was not of that description. Several flowers were found in full blossom. In Liddon's Gulf the variation of the compass was 123 deg. 48 min. E. and the extent of the Gulf, in a North-east direction, could not be distinguished.

The land North of Liddon's Gulf was named the Blue Hills; beyond which was the bay of the Hecla and Griper. The land North-east of this bay was called Sabine's Island.

Melville Island is reckoned about 150 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. The officers shot a few rein-deer, ptarmigan, partridge, and hares; and the howls of the wolf were heard frequently. Several musk oxen were killed. It is stated that one of the she-wolves of the country where the vessels were laid up, formed an intimacy with a ship-dog, and almost daily visited him for some time, as if he had belonged to the same species. At last the dog, a setter, belonging to one of the officers of the Griper, followed his wild companion, and was never seen more. Another dog from the Hecla also went off, but returned, though with his throat all mangled. One of the sailors, who had ventured beyond his companions in search of rein-deer, returned to the ship with all his fingers frost-bitten, from carrying his musket too long. The sailor lost five of his fingers. The remains of an enormous whale were found far in-land, and a few huts, intimating the presence of man, were discovered by some of the party. Vegetation had now become active, and sorrel was found in such quantities as to remove all those symptoms of scurvy which had begun to make their appearance among the crew. Grass, saxafragium, and poppies, formed the herbage, in patches and tufts, which looked green and gay at a distance, but were very thinly scattered over the marly surface of the earth. In geology, limestone, sandstone, and slate, were most prominent; coarse granite was found in round detached pieces in the ravines, and other mineral specimens were picked up.

Towards the end of July, the ice in Winter Harbour entirely disappeared, and released the crews from their winter pri-

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son, where they had been shut up 310 days.

On the 6th of August they reached the Western extremity of Melville Island, situated in long. 114 W. where the ice was found to be very thick and impermeable. This was named Cape Dundas. From this island new land was observed to the South-west, estimated to be 20 leagues distant; so that they may be said to have seen land as far West as long. 118. Many attempts were made to reach this interesting *terra incognita*, but in vain; and the Commander and his admirable crew were, with feelings of the deepest regret, forced to return, owing to the vast barriers of ice. The whole distance which the expedition went from the mouth of Lancaster Sound, was about 500 miles.

Having failed in this attempt to reach the South-western land, and the winter again approaching, the vessels now sailed directly Eastwards, through the Polar Sea and Barrow's Straits, into Sir James Lancaster's Sound, thence into Baffin's Bay, and by the usual track homewards.

Notwithstanding this Expedition did not effect a passage to Bhering's Straits, there is little doubt but one does exist, of which it is every way worthy a great maritime power to attempt the discovery.

Both ships have been paid off, at which time the reward of 5000*l.* offered by Act of Parliament for the first persons who should reach the Copper Mine River, was distributed among the officers and crews, of which Capt. Parry received 1000*l.*

It is said that another attempt will be made in the ensuing year at further discoveries in the Polar seas, and that it will be entrusted to the skill and ability of Captain Parry.

We are happy to state that only one man died during the whole voyage, and that was owing to a complaint contracted previously on shore.

The last accounts from Lieut. Franklin, respecting the Overland Northern Expedition, state his arrival at Great-Bear Lake (W. long. 120°, lat. N. about 67°) where he means to but for the winter. He could have reached Copper-mine River, but not in time to obtain the desired information this season; and he therefore resolved to winter at Great-Bear Lake, and to start with the return of proper weather, so as to have the whole summer before him for the object of the Expedition.

It affords the most pleasing reflection to every philosophical and inquiring mind to contemplate the progress of society in its researches after useful knowledge; it is still more gratifying to trace the various discoveries effected by enterprising individuals. These promote the public weal, and generally conduce to human happiness. The discovery of the unknown parts of the globe has always engaged the attention of the wisest statesmen and philosophers. The Northern regions in particular have been often explored, and new discoveries repeatedly effected. For our parts, we form the most sanguine expectations of a successful result, in attempting the discovery of the North-west Passage, from Lancaster Sound to Bhering's Straits. We may also venture to affirm, that there is some probability of such a passage becoming subservient to commercial enterprise when the direct track is ascertained; and the exact season of the year determined upon, when a convoy might venture through the Polar Sea to the back settlements of North America, or the East Indies. The advantages to the mercantile world, could this be accomplished, would be incalculable.

On reference to history, we learn that even in the time of Alfred, the Northern Seas were constantly navigated upon the same motives they are now; that is, for the sake of catching whales and sea-horses. Nicholas of Lynn, a Carmelite Friar, sailed to the most distant islands in the North, and even as high as the Pole. He dedicated an account of his discoveries to King Edward the Third, and was certainly a person of great learning, and an able astronomer, if we may believe the celebrated Chaucer, who, in his Treatise on the Astrolabe, mentions him with great respect.

After Columbus discovered America, under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Sovereigns of Europe, and especially Henry the Seventh, turned their thoughts towards, and gave great encouragement to, discoveries. Mr. Robert Thorne, who resided many years as a merchant in Spain, and who was afterwards Mayor of Bristol, wrote a letter to Henry the Eighth, in which he strongly recommended a voyage to the North Pole. He gave his reasons more at large in a long Memorial to our Ambassador in Spain, which show him to have been a very judicious man, and for those times a very able cosmographer; and accompanied this Memorial with a Map of the World, to prove the practicability of his proposal. Though this project of his was not attended to, yet a variety of expeditions were made for discovering a passage by the North-west, and others by the North-east, into the South Seas on the one side, and into the Tartarian Ocean on the other, until at length both were declared impracticable by Captain James and Captain Wood; soured by their own miscarriages, and being strongly persuaded, that as they did not succeed, none else could.

But even these unsuccessful voyages were not unprofitable to the nation upon the

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the whole, as they opened a passage to many lucrative fisheries, such as those in Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, and on the coast of Spitzbergen. Besides this, they laid open Hudson's Straits and Bay, with the coast on both sides, which have been already productive of many advantages, and which, in process of time, cannot fail of producing more, in consequence of our being in possession of Canada, and being thereby sole masters of those seas and coasts. It is, however, very remarkable, that, notwithstanding the views, both of our traders and of such great men as were distinguished encouragers of discoveries, the ablest seamen (who without doubt are the best judges) were still inclined to this passage by the North, such as Captain Poole, Sir William Monson, and others; and this was still the more remarkable, as they were entirely guided therein by the lights of their own experience, having no knowledge of Mr. Thorne's proposal, or of the sentiments of each other. From the reason of the thing, however, they uniformly concurred in the motives they suggested for such an undertaking. They asserted, that this passage would be much shorter and easier than any of those by the North-west or North-east; that it would be more healthy for the seamen, and attended with fewer inconveniences; that it would probably open a passage to new countries; and, finally, that the experiment might be made with very little hazard, at small expense, and would redound highly to our national honour, if attended with success. It may be then demanded, why it has not hitherto been attempted, and what objections have retarded a scheme so visibly advantageous? These objections, as far as they can be collected, are the fear of perishing by excessive cold, the danger of being blocked up in ice, and the apprehension that there could be no certainty of preserving the use of the compass under or near the Pole. In respect to the first, the antients had taken up an opinion, that the seas in the frigid zone were impassable, and the lands, if there were any, uninhabitable. The philosophers of later ages fell into the same opinion, and maintained that the Poles were the sources and principles of cold, which of course increased and grew excessive in approaching them. But when the lights of experience were admitted to guide in such researches, the truth of this notion came to be questioned, because from facts it became probable, that there might be a diversity of climates in the frigid as well as the torrid zone.

Charlton Island, in which Captain James wintered, lies in the bottom, that is, in the most Southern part of Hudson's Bay, and in the same latitude with Cambridge, and the cold there was intolerable. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company trade annually in places ten degrees nearer the Pole, without feeling any such inconvenience. The city of Moscow is in the same latitude with that of Edinburgh, and yet in winter the weather is almost as severe there as in Charlton Island. Nova Zembla has no soil, herbage, or animals; and yet in Spitzbergen, in six degrees higher latitude, there are all three; and, on the top of the mountains, in the most Northern part, men strip themselves of their shirts that they may cool their bodies. The celebrated Mr. Boyle, from these and many other instances, rejected the long-received notion, that the Pole was the principle of cold.

Captain Jonas Poole, who in 1610 sailed in a vessel of seventy tons to make discoveries towards the North, found the weather warm in near 79° of latitude, whilst the ponds and lakes were unfrozen; which put him in hopes of finding a mild summer, and led him to believe that a passage might be as soon found by the Pole as any other way whatever; and for this reason, that the Sun gave a great heat there, and that the ice was not near so thick as what he had met with in the latitude of 73°. Indeed, the Dutchmen, who pretend to have advanced within a degree of the Pole, said it was as hot there as in the summer at Amsterdam. In these Northern voyages we hear very much of ice, and there is no doubt that vessels are very much hindered and incommoded thereby. But after all, it is, in the opinion of able and experienced seamen, more formidable in appearance than fatal in its effects. When our earliest discoveries were made, and they reached further North than we commonly sail at present, it was performed in barks of seventy tons, with some trouble, no doubt, but with very little hazard. At this day it is known, that in no part of the world are there greater quantities of ice seen, than in Hudson's Bay; and yet there is no navigation safer, the Company not losing a ship in twenty years, and the seamen, who are used to it, are not troubled with any apprehensions about it.

It is no objection to this, that we hear almost every season of ships lost in the ice on the Whale Fishery; for these vessels, instead of avoiding, industriously seek the ice, as amongst it the whales are more commonly found than in the open sea. Being thus continually amongst the ice, it is no wonder that they are sometimes surrounded by it; and yet the men, when the ships are lost, generally speaking, escape.

But in the seas near the Pole, it is very probable there is little or no ice, for that is commonly formed in bays and rivers during the winter, and does not break up and

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and get into the sea till the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, when it begins to thaw upon the shores. It is also, when formed, very uncertain as to its continuance, being broken and driven about by the vehemence of the winds. As a proof of this, we have an instance of a vessel frozen in one of the harbours of Hudson's Bay, which, by the breaking of the ice, drove to sea, and, though it was Christmas, found the Straits quite free from ice, which are frequently choked with it in May and June, and made a safe and speedy passage home.

All our accounts agree, that in very high latitudes there is less ice. Barentz, when his ship was frozen in Nova Zembla, heard the ice broken with a most horrible noise by an impetuous sea from the North, a full proof that it was open. It is the invariable tradition of the Samoides and Tartars, who live beyond the Waygat, that the sea is open to the North of Nova Zembla all the year; and the most knowing people in Russia are of the same opinion. These authorities ought to have more weight than simple conjectures.

It may not be uninteresting, at this period, to notice the expedition undertaken by John Davis, a native of Devonshire, in 1585, for the purpose of discovering a new passage, by the North-west parts of America, to the East Indies. It shews the insuperable difficulties that existed at that distant period of navigating the Northern seas, and proves the extensive discoveries that have been subsequently effected by enterprising navigators. At the same time we may cherish the pleasing hope, that the time is not far distant, when the desired object of effecting a passage through Bhering's Straits, will be eventually attained; particularly when we reflect on the wonderful improvements made of late years in navigation. It will be seen, by a perusal of Davis's Voyages, that the utmost difficulties were encountered at that infant state of navigation, even in those low latitudes which are now traversed without apprehension or danger.

John Davis sailed from Dartmouth, June 7, 1585, with two barks, one of fifty and the other of thirty-five tons, which were fitted out at the charge of some noblemen and gentlemen; and met, July 19, many islands of ice floating, in 60 degrees Northern latitude. They were soon encompassed with them; and going upon some, perceived, that the roaring noise they heard, at which they were greatly astonished, was caused only by the rolling of the ice together. The next day, they discovered the Southern coast of Greenland, five hundred leagues distant from the Durseys, or Missenhead, in Ireland; and observed it to be extremely rocky and mountainous, and covered with snow, without any signs of wood, grass, or earth to be seen. The shore, likewise, was so full of ice, that no ship could come near it by two leagues: and so shocking was the appearance of it, and the cracking of the ice so hideous, that they imagined it to be a quite desolate country, without a living creature, or even any vegetable substance; for which reason captain Davis named it, "The Land of Desolation." Perceiving that they were run into a very deep bay, wherein they were almost surrounded with ice, they kept coasting along the edge of it, South-south-west, till the 25th of July; when, after having gone fifty or sixty leagues, they found that the shore lay directly North. This made them alter their course to the North-west, in hopes of finding their desired passage: but on the 29th they discovered land to the North-east, in 64 deg. 15 min. latitude. Making towards it, they perceived that they were passed the ice, and were among many green, temperate, and pleasant islands, bordering upon the shore; though the hills of the continent were still covered with great quantities of snow. Among these islands were many fine bays, and good roads for shipping: they landed in some, and the people of the country came down and conversed with them by signs, making Mr. Davis understand that there was a great sea towards the North and West. He staid in this place till the first of August, and then proceeded in his discovery. The 6th of that month, they found land in 66 deg. 40 min. latitude, quite free from ice; and anchored in a safe road, under a great mountain, the cliffs whereof glistered like gold. This mountain he named Mount Raleigh: the road where their ships lay at anchor, Totness Road: the bay which encompassed the mountain, Exeter Sound: the foreland towards the North, Dier's Cape: and the foreland towards the South, Cape Walsingham. He departed from hence the 8th of August, coasting along the shore, which lay South-south-west, and East-north-east; and on the 11th came to the most Southerly cape of that land, which he named, "The Cape of God's Mercy," as being the place of their first entrance for the discovery. Going forward, they came into a very fine straight, or passage, in some places twenty leagues broad, in others thirty, quite free from ice, the weather in it very tolerable, and the water of the same colour and nature as the main ocean. This passage still retains the name of its first discoverer, being called to this day Fretum Davis, or Davis's Straights. Having sailed, North-west, sixty leagues in this passage, they discovered several islands in the midst of it; on some of which they landed. The coast

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coast was very barren, without wood or grass; and the rocks were like fine marble, full of veins of divers colours. Some days after they continued searching for the North-west passage, but found only a great number of islands. And, on the 20th, the wind coming contrary, they altered their course and design, and returning for England, arrived at Dartmouth the 29th of September.

Next year Mr. Davis undertook a second voyage, for discovering the North-west passage, being supported and encouraged again by secretary Walsingham, and other adventurers. With a view therefore of searching the bottom of the Straights he had been in the year before, he sailed from Dartmouth, May the 7th, 1586, with four ships, and the 15th of June discovered land in 60 degrees latitude, and 47 degrees longitude West from London. The ice along the coast reached in some places ten, in some twenty, and in others fifty leagues into the sea, so that, to avoid it, they were forced to bear into 57 degrees latitude. After many tempestuous storms, they made the land again, June the 29th, in 64 degrees of latitude, and 58 of longitude; and ran among the temperate islands they had been at the year before. But the water was so deep, they could not easily come to an anchor; yet they found means to go ashore, on some of the islands, where they were much caressed and welcomed by the natives, who knew them again. Having finished a pinnace, which was to serve them for a front in their discoveries, they landed, not only in that, but also in their boats, in several places; and, upon the strictest search, found the land not to be a continent, as they imagined, but a collection of huge, waste, and desert isles, with great sounds and inlets passing between sea and sea. They pursued their voyage the 11th of July, and on the 17th, in 63 degrees 8 minutes latitude, met with a prodigious mass of ice, which they coasted till the 30th. This was a great obstacle and discouragement to them, not having the like there the year before; and, besides, the men beginning to grow sickly, the crew of one of the ships, on which he chiefly depended, forsook him, and resolved to proceed no farther. However, not to disappoint Mr. W. Sanderson, who was the chief adventurer in this voyage, and for fear of losing the favour of secretary Walsingham, who had this discovery much at heart, Mr. Davis undertook to proceed alone in his small bark of thirty tons. Having therefore fitted, and well-victualled it, in a harbour lying in 66 degrees 33 minutes latitude, and 70 degrees longitude, which he found to be a very hot place, and full of muscatoes, he set sail the 12th of August, and coming into a straight followed the course of it for eighty leagues, till he came among many islands, where the water ebbed and flowed six fathom deep. He had hopes of finding a passage there, but upon searching farther in his boat, he perceived there was none. He then returned again into the open sea, and kept coasting Southward as far as 54 degrees and a half of latitude; in which time he found another great inlet near forty leagues broad, between two lands, west, where the water ran in with great violence. This, he imagined was the passage so long sought for; but the wind being then contrary, and two furious storms happening soon after, he neither thought it safe nor wise to proceed farther, especially in one small bark, and when the season was so far advanced. He, therefore, sailed for England the 11th of September; and arrived there the beginning of October. By the observations which he made, he concluded, that the North parts of America are all islands.

He made a third voyage to these parts again the year following, 1587. All the Western merchants, and most of those of London, refused to be engaged farther in the undertaking; but it was encouraged by the lord treasurer Burleigh and secretary Walsingham. Mr. Davis having, in his last voyage, discovered prodigious quantities of excellent cod-fish, in 56 degrees of latitude, two ships were sent along with him for fishing, and one only for the discovery of the North-west passage. They sailed from Dartmouth the 19th of May, and discovered land the 14th of June, at 16 leagues distance, but very mountainous, and covered with snow. On the 21st of June the two barks left him, and went upon the fishing, after having promised him, not to depart till his return to them about the end of August, yet having finished their voyage in about sixteen days after, they set sail for England without any regard to their promise. Captain Davis, in the mean time, pursued his intended discovery, in the sea between America and Greenland, from 64 to 73 degrees of latitude. Having entered the Streights which bear his name, he went on Northward, from the 21st to the 30th of June; naming one part Merchants Coast; another, the London Coast; another, Hope Sanderson in 73 degrees latitude, being the farthest he went that day. The wind coming Northerly, he altered his course, and ran forty leagues West, without seeing any land. On the 2d of July, he fell in with a great bank of ice, which he coasted Southward till the 19th of July, when he came within sight of Mount Raleigh on the American coast, in about 67 degrees of latitude. Having sailed sixty leagues North-west into the gulf that lies beyond it, he anchored, July 23, at the bottom of that gulf, among many islands, which

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which he named "The Earl of Cumberland's Isles." He quitted that place again the same day, and sailed back South-east, in order to recover the sea; which he did the 29th in 62 degrees of latitude. The 30th he passed by a great bank, or inlet, to which he gave the name of Lumley's Inlet; and the next day by a head land, which he called "The Earl of Warwick's Foreland." On the first of August he fell in with the Southernmost cape, named by him Chudley's Cape; and, the 12th, passed by an island which he named Darcy's Island. When he came in 52 degrees of latitude, not finding the two ships that had promised to stay for him, he was in great distress, having but little wood, and only half a hogshead of water left; yet, taking courage, he made the best of his way home, and arrived at Dartmouth September the 15th, very sanguine, that the North-west passage was most probable, and the execution easy; but secretary Walsingham dying not long after, all farther research was laid aside."

In 1622 Baffin penetrated considerably farther than Davis had done; and discovered the extensive bay which at this time bears his name.

We make the following extract from a scarce work, entitled, "Observations on a North Western Passage, by Wm. Goldson, Esq. of Portsmouth, published in the year 1793." If the authority stated be not questionable, the passage from Lancaster's Sound to the Pacific Ocean has been made:—

"A voyage is said to have been made in the year 1598. The only account we have of it is from a Memoir read at a Meeting of the Academy of Science at Paris, Nov. 13, 1720, by M. Buachi, Geographer to the French King. The substance of this Memoir is, that M. de Mendoza, a Captain in the Spanish Navy, employed to form a collection for the use of that service, having searched various archives, found an account of this voyage, which was made under the command of Lorenzo Ferrer de Maldanado. From an inspection of this Journal it appears that when he arrived in latitude 60 deg. N. and longitude 325 deg. E. from Ferro, he steered to the Westward, leaving Hudson's Bay to the South, and Baffin's Bay to the North; and in the latitude 65 deg. N. and long. 297 deg. E. from Ferro (from which meridian the longitude is reckoned through the whole Journal), he altered his course to the Northward, sailing through what he calls the Straits of Labrador, until he found himself in lat. 76 deg. N. and long. 278 deg. E. in the Frozen Ocean; he then held his course S. W. and passed through the strait which separates Asia from America. In lat. 60 deg. N. and long. 235 E. he entered the South Sea, naming the strait through which he had passed Anian, but which M Buachi would have called Ferrer's Straits, in memory of its discoverer."

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The 10th of December being the Anniversary of the founding of this Institution, it is decreed by its laws, that the election of the President and other Officers, and the distribution of the Prizes to the Students, should take place upon that day.

These duties were performed upon Saturday (the 10th falling upon Sunday); when Sir T. Lawrence was re-elected President; Mr. Fuseli, Keeper; Mr. Howard, Secretary; and the subordinate Officers also to the stations which they filled last year.

At nine o'clock the Students and Visitors were admitted into the Council Chamber, where the Academicians were assembled in form. Sir T. Lawrence, who was in the Chair in a Court dress, and wearing the superb medal and gold chain presented to him by his Majesty, then distributed the following medals:—

A Silver Medal, with the Lectures of Barrie, Opie, and Fuseli, to Mr. Watts, for the best copy of an Ostade in the school of painting.

A Silver Medal for the second best copy in that school (the original the infancy of Bacchus, by Poussin) to Mr. Sharp.

A Silver Medal, for the best drawing, from the living model, to Mr. A. Morton.

A Silver Medal for the best model, from the living model, to Mr. Pitts.

A Silver Medal for the best drawing, from an antique figure (one of the dying sons of Niobe), to Mr. Wood.

A Silver Medal for the best model, from the same figure, to Mr. R. Williams.

A Silver Medal to Mr. G. Allen, for the best architectural drawing, being the plan and elevation of the College of Surgeons in Lincoln's-inn-square.

Sir Thos. Lawrence then addressed the Students.—After expressing his displeasure at the slow and inefficient progress in certain respects of the Students of the Life Academy, he pointed out the course which he considered most proper for them, as aiming at the grand object of art to pursue. Some, said he, as accords with their various tastes, should endeavour to catch the action or energy of the living model before them—others to imitate the traits of individual character—some, again, to embody

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embody the vigour of manhood—others to trace the more careful forms of female loveliness—some to give the softness, the richness, the nature and substance of flesh—others to catch those splendid gleams of light, from Nature, which always surprise and please. The advantages which the Academy affords in the painting school also should be an additional spur to the advancement of the Student; for, not to mention the importance of the study of such examples of the great masters, in regard both to the choice and the treatment of a subject, the very presence of them should be some excitement to emulation, if the Student considers that he sits side by side, and studies, as it were, in company with those celebrated painters.

It was with sincere pleasure that the President noticed the continued and decided improvement of the Students of the antique—their sense of his Majesty's most gracious regard for the Royal Academy, in presenting them with so splendid a collection of antique models—many of them cast under the inspection of the greatest sculptor which ages have produced—and their veneration for those memorials of the taste of the best age of Greece, were fully proved, by the zeal and attention which their drawings display. He recommended to them strenuously to endeavour at a progressive improvement, and to remember the uncertain tenure by which all excellence is held. He trusted that the time would come, when, having accomplished the noblest ends of art, and their works being submitted to the inspection of men the most enlightened in understanding, most refined in taste, and profound in learning, of all Europe, it may with pride be acknowledged, that the basis of so magnificent a fabrick was laid under the auspices of Mr. Fuseli.

The President concluded, by expressing his earnest wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

Hydraulic Ram.

M. Godin, of Paris, has invented an hydraulic ram, of a construction so simple, that it may be easily worked by any village labourer. This invention applies to the watering of meadows, to the draining of marshes, and drawing water out of the earth, and raising it to considerable elevations. To those who wish to construct the machine on the spot, M. G. transmits instructions, accompanied with engravings, and also a small model in relievo, if desired.

Diving Machine.

Some time ago it was announced in most of the Papers on the Continent, that Mr. Francis Farkas, an Hungarian, had invented a machine, named a Dolphin, by means of which a person may dive to the bottom of the deepest rivers, lakes, and the sea. The machine enables the diver to walk at his ease on the bottom, to work his hands and feet with freedom, and mount at pleasure, without any assistance, to the surface, or remain stationary in the middle of the water, or in any depth, and continue as long as he may wish, without the least interruption or effort. The object of this useful invention is to give prompt and effectual relief to vessels wrecked; to collect from the bottom, with greater facility, pearls, coral, and amber, and to augment our fine collections of shells; also to raise from the cavities of the sea, treasures which perhaps are to us at present unknown. An experiment was made with this machine at Vienna on the 1st of October last, in the Military Swimming School at the Prater. Count Joseph Esterhazy de Galanthy, Count Fergas de Ghymes (Court Secretary), the acting Chamberlain Nemes Slagod, several learned Englishmen, and many persons of distinction were present. The servant of the inventor plunged with the Dolphin in twenty-four feet water, and walked upon the bottom over the whole square of the Swimming School. To prove that there could be no want of light, the inventor sent down a lanthorn, and when it was taken up again the light was still burning. —After the man had remained one hour under water, he returned without the least assistance to the surface of the water, not because he wanted air, a thing which never occurs, but because the persons who were witnesses of the experiment declared they were perfectly satisfied, and requested that he might be directed to come up.

Instrument for Perspective Drawings.

M. J. Auracher d'Aurach, Major General in the Austrian service, has invented a very ingenious instrument, which he calls a *Quereographe*, by means of which a person is able to draw in perspective with the greatest accuracy, and apply with the various tints according to the rules of chiaroscuro. In the first part of a work which he has published on the subject, he gives a description of the instrument, which is of very simple construction; in the second he shews its use, and how it is to be applied to every kind of perspective.

New Plough.

A plough has been invented for tilling rough land, called a rid-plough. It is prevented from getting choaked up before and behind the coulter. The principal alteration is in the beam and coulter; and it is more easily guided and drawn than the common plough.

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SELECT POETRY.

TO LORD ELDON.

Di tibi (si qua pios respectant numina, si quid [recti
Usquam justitiæ est) et men sibi conscia
Præmia digna ferant. s

THY life to legal labour bred
Thee, ELDON, step by step hath led
To Honor's topmost round:
Whence, firm of soul, thou dar'st dispense
In unimpassioned eloquence
Truths, traitors to confound.

Much care thine undertaking cost;
Yet think not thou (that object lost),
Thy country's CAUSE shall fall:
Trust Heav'n. An artful female's lust
Shall never level with the dust
The might that scath'd the Gaul.

Let foreign minion knaves beware;
Seek they the LION in his lair?
Court they Rebellion's breath?
Full soon Britannia's race shall rise,
And trampling down her enemies,
Shall doom them to the death.

"Be just, and fear not." History's page
Records thy words. Hail! patriot sage!
Hail! Abdiel of thy day!
Hail! faithful found. The base, the brave,
Nor fortitude nor flight can save
From Death's impending sway:—

What then? Thy good name shall not fade:
But shine the brighter through the shade;
Then let thine heart rejoice:
Impartially pure Virtue deals,
And neither takes nor yields the seals,
To gain the rabble's voice:

The Christian Patriot's eagle eye
Views bliss beyond yon vaulted sky,
Nor heeds the frowns of Fate:
The wiles of Demagogues he spurns,
And with redoubled ardour burns
To serve the KING and STATE.

Whilst others at their station slept,
ELDON! thy helm thou well hast kept;
Right onward rolls thy course.
Nor Fraud nor Fury shall prevail,
BRITANNIA shall ride out the gale,
Spite of Hell's deadliest force.

Chelsea. MUSÆUS.

THE CHOICE.

Written at Gothurst, Bucks, *Oct.* 1, 1820.

HAIL! Gothurst, thro' thy sacred shade
Oft hath the musing Poet stray'd;
Oft stopp'd to shed sweet Pity's tear
O'er Everard's grave—o'er Mary's bier:
There Fancy's silken chain can bind
With pictur'd joy the Enthusiast's mind;
Tell how, in quarrel of his crown,
Thine hero brav'd yon rebel town*:
There Forster, as his ardour grew,
His old paternal *bugle* blew,
And from yon wood each soldier sprang
When first young Kenelm's armour rang.
There, as one eve I took my stand,
I bore old *Scogan* in my hand;
Once a facetious monarch's sport,
And jester to our English court:
Mirth in his feature, heart, and soul,
He breath'd his wit, or quaff'd his bowl;
Yet not the art to please, alone,
He boasted at his Sov'reign's throne,
But when o'er England's peaceful vale
Fierce war the Gallic trumpet blew,
He shone a warrior cas'd in mail,
And bade his native land adieu.
Tell, Glory, where the warrior lies,
Bid Honour o'er his tomb arise;
Scogan, no monument is thine,
No Herald's praise, or Poet's line,
And Hist'ry scarce records the tale
Long ghill'd beneath oblivion's veil.
While thus I ponder'd o'er his doom,
Came Fancy rob'd in vernal bloom,
Fresh as the Sprites (as Minstrels sing),
Who dance round *Hanslope's* fairy-ring.
"Choose," said the Sylph, "the gift thine heart
Prompts thee to make an equal part!
Or *Gothurst's* shade—or *Laundon's* pile—
Or *Scogan's* jest—or *Emma's* smile;
Choose which thou wilt, thy mind is free,
And claim the proffer'd boon from me."
I ponder'd—for I lov'd too dear
Each gift to quit without a tear;
"But Scogan's jest is trite and old,
And in Fourth Edward's reign was told;
Now scarce a Poet, Youth, or Sage,
Explores his anecdotal page;
And shall I spurn at all that 's fair,
To snatch what no one else can share?
Soon that will pall—but Gothurst's shade
At Winter's sad approach will fade,
And lose that verdure—Laundon's wall
Hath long since nodded to its fall;
Though with a calm, devoted eye,
And warm with inward piety,
I view, preserv'd from Time's rude storm,
All ruins, but of Emma's form.
And that must change! must all things pass,
And beauty droop as Summer's grass?
Fancy! 'tis thine—and thou must find
The gift best suited to my mind:
Give what may glad the Poet's heart,
Free from despair or passion's smart;
Teach me to follow deathless praise;
Lead me through sweet Religion's ways;

* Newport Pagnel, where a garrison was established during the civil wars.

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And

And when the glow of youth is gone,
Oh! let mine age pass smoothly on."
I pray'd—she spoke, "I grant to thee
The boon thou seek'st—felicity;
Hadst thou express'd an only wish,
Thy lot had been some partial bliss;
Lo! Emma's smile shall bid thy soul
Spurn ev'ry passion's dark control;
Fair Laundon's spot be hallow'd still;
For thee shall Gothurst pour her rill;
And Scogan, while no sorrows lour,
Please with his jest the mirthful hour.
Well hast thou fixt—the choice was mine,
And life-long happiness be thine. M.

TO "HER I LOVE."

WHEN Sol's first beams the hills adorn,
And gaily smiles the blushing morn,
How sweet beneath the scented thorn,
To range the flow'ry grove;
How sweet to climb the heath-clad hill,
Or stray beside the murm'ring rill,
At ev'ning hour; but sweeter still,
The smile of "Her I love."

When (the gay hamlet's noise among)
Is heard the woodlark's vesper song,
How sweet amid the tuneful throng
The shadowy wood to rove;
But when beside the glitt'ring sea,
One moonlight eve she walk'd with me,
What thrill'd my soul with ecstasy?
The voice of "Her I love."

When day to night the sway has given,
And by the coming darkness driv'n,
The Sun hath left our vaulted heav'n
In other spheres to move;
When Luna rules the midnight sky,
The brightest star that shines on high,
Must yield in brightness to the eye
Of the sweet "girl I love."

Did all that sails the boundless sea,
Did India's wealth belong to me,
All that the world calls dignity,
Were it my lot to prove;
The ducal star, the monarch's crown,
O Heav'n! what would I not disown?
To call that matchless heart mine own,
The heart of "Her I love."

When the shrill trumpet's loud alarms
Calls Britain's sons to arms! to arms!
I'll think upon her dazzling charms,
As I to battle move;
If with the warrior's blood-stain'd crest,
Her soldier's head in dust shall rest,
The latest sigh that heaves his breast
Shall heave for "Her I love."

SONNET,

On leaving Winchester, Hants.

WINTON, ere thee I leave in valley'd pride,
Thy hallow'd temples, and thine aged tow'rs,
Lifting their heads amid the rural bow'rs
That grace fair Itchen's ever rippling tide,
I gaze—and think how many a century
Hath slowly roll'd along, since in their might,
The British Chieftain and the Roman Knight,
First met in thee to triumph or to die.

Now 'long thy peaceful vale or stream I rove,
Or mark with awe thy venerable pile
Of mitr'd pomp, and down the length-en'd aile
Listen to notes divine with those I love.

These are the charms that mem'ry must renew,
'Till I shall gaze again with rev'rence due.
EDWIN.

Dr. FREIND's Translation of an English Epigram, made by Sir THOMAS PARKYNS, the great Patron of Wrestling, and Author of a Piece on that subject, translated at the request of Sir Thomas, who designed it as an Epitaph on his Tomb. The sense of the English was, that Time had at last given him a fall, who had so often kicked up the heels of others.

QUEM modo vicisti longo in certamine, Tempus,
Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil.
A te jam victus; præter te vicerit omnes.
De te etiam victor, quando resurget, erit.

The same attempted in English. By the Rev. ROBERT SMYTH, *Rector of* Woodston, Huntingdonshire, 1755.

WHOM thou, O Time, at length has made thy prize,
Britain's first Wrestler, lo! here prostrate lies.
By thee now flung; save thee he conquer'd all;
When he shall rise again, thou too shalt fall.

The above Epigram has a very striking similarity to the Epitaph on GEORGE TAYLOR, *the famous Boxer, formerly in Deptford Church-yard* *.

FAREWEL, ye honours of my brow!
Victorious wreaths, farewell!
One trip from Death has laid me low,
By whom such numbers fell!

Yet bravely I'll dispute the prize,
Nor yield, though out of breath:
'Tis but a fall—I yet shall rise,
And conquer—even Death.

* Hogarth made two designs for the monument of Taylor; the one Taylor overcome by Death, and the other Death conquered in his turn. They are both copied in Nichols's Hogarth, Vol. III.; with a fac-simile of Taylor's Epitaph, from Hogarth's MS; which varies in a few particulars from the above copy.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A French paper, under the date of Bordeaux, Nov. 3, contains the following interesting account:

"Mr. Lalande, the Naturalist, is just arrived from Corsica, and has brought with him, among other objects of curiosities, the skeletons and skins of an enormous hippopotamus, a rhinoceros, and three whales, one of which is 75 feet in length. The hippopotamus and rhinoceros were both killed by Mr. Lalande, who prepared the skins and skeletons himself. It was not until after a month passed in the midst of dangers that Mr. Lalande met with this monster, whose approach was announced with an incredible noise. When he received his death-wound, he rushed rapidly into the river, which he discoloured with his blood. A second shot deprived him of life. It required ten pair of oxen to draw him out of the river, and Mr. Lalande was compelled to construct a rampart of bamboo cane round the dead animal, to protect the carcass from being devoured by wild beasts. The whole collection brought home by Mr. Lalande for the Museum at Paris, comprises 15,000 articles. This enterprising Naturalist speaks with rapture of the kind and hospitable conduct of the British settlers, who afforded him every facility, and took off in his favour the severe interdiction which is laid against hunting the hippopotamus."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Spanish Cortes closed its Session on the 9th ult. The King being, as is stated, unwell with a cold and hoarseness, the President read his Majesty's Speech. When the President had declared the sittings closed, great applause followed from the spectators; the Deputies, on entering the streets, were received with every token of regard and esteem: and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

At Valencia, a considerable tumult took place on the 10th, directed chiefly against the Archbishop, who had published a pastoral Letter, condemning the conduct of the Cortes. The Archbishop has since been arrested, and placed in a convent. Another prelate, the Bishop of Cadiz, had got into disgrace with the people, in consequence of his publishing a pastoral Letter containing doctrines at variance with the principles of the Constitution. A tumult commenced in the streets, which called forth the garrison under arms, followed by the militia. Tranquillity was, however, restored, through the persuasion of the public authorities; but the Bishop took flight.

The King of Spain returned to Madrid on the 21st ult.; thereby fulfilling the pledge he had given, and diffusing the most cordial satisfaction among the great body of his subjects. The garrison and militia were drawn up to receive the Royal Family. The people hailed him with tumultuous acclamations; and at night the city was illuminated.

Advices from Lisbon to the 18th ult. contain accounts of the Spanish Constitution having been adopted in that city, by the heads of the Civil Government, and of the Portuguese army, on the 11th. The cause of this measure appears to have been, a fear that their liberty would be endangered by further delay. On the 13th, four members of the Government requested their discharge; but on the 17th, in consequence of a resolution of the General Officers, Commanders of Divisions, &c. that it was necessary for the public interest that they should continue in office, they resumed their functions. In the same military assembly, it was resolved, that the modifications which may be necessary in the Spanish Constitution shall be left to the Cortes, who are to be convoked as soon as possible. There are to be 100 Deputies.

ITALY.

Advices from Naples to the 27th Oct. state, that in the Neapolitan Parliament, on the 25d, the Deputy Pepe alluded to the dangers that threatened the country, and censured the Parliament for not taking measures sufficiently decisive to repel invasion. He then exhorted them to firmness, tranquillity, and courage, as the best security for their independence. At the close of his speech, all the Deputies rose spontaneously, and declared that such were the sentiments of all.

The Carbonari are said, in a letter from Naples, in the Hamburgh Correspondent, to bear a strong resemblance to the Scotch Presbyterians. They preach up austerity of morals, virtue, continence, &c. Hence the clause in their oath, not to stain the conjugal honour of a Carbonari, and their zeal against games of hazard. This sect, if it should keep its ground, would effect a reformation

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reformation in the Catholic Church. They profess to wish to bring it back to the practice of the first centuries. Already an opposition to Rome displays itself. Their principles are neither limited to Naples nor even to Italy; and the Carbonari have succeeded in sending out branches to Switzerland and Tyrol; from which they keep up a communication, by travellers, with the North of Germany.

GERMANY.

The accounts from Troppau to the 30th ult. inclusive, state, that it appeared to be decided upon, that the Allied Sovereigns, as well as the Ministers, should proceed to Vienna, where they were to remain till the 20th inst. and then to continue their negociations in a more Southern town, supposed to be Laybach; but their meeting at all at the latter place probably depends upon the answer received from the Neapolitan Government. The reports respecting Austria and Naples continue to be pacific.

Troppau, the seat of the present Congress of Sovereigns, is a city of Silesia, and capital of the principality of the same name. It is situated on the river Oppa, being walled, and containing an ancient Palace of the Princes, with three parochial churches, a college, three convents of monks, a nunnery, and a commandary of the Order of St. John. It is also the seat of the Regency for the Bohemian part of Silesia. In 1753 the greatest part of this town was destroyed by fire. It belongs to Austria, and is 80 miles S.S.E. of Breslau.

ASIA.

The ceremony of proclaiming the accession of his present Majesty took place at Bombay on the 7th of June. A considerable degree of alarm was created on the occasion by the explosion of a powder-chest on one of the batteries; by which accident six European artillerymen and two Lascars were killed, and one Matross desperately wounded. His Majesty's ship Carron, Captain Furneaux, was totally lost on the 6th of July, on the coast of Juggernaut; Lieutenant Sconce of the Royal Artillery, the Master, and nineteen of the crew were drowned; the rest only preserved their lives. Uniform tranquillity appears to reign throughout the interior of Hindostan.

The Bombay Government have resolved to make the island of Kenn, or Kneese, in the Persian Gulf, a military and commercial station. This island is spoken of as early as the voyage of Nearchus, and has been a place of note as a Mahomedan depot of commerce.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

We have received the Message to Congress of the President of the United States. It is too long for insertion in our pages; but the following is the substance of the most material passages:—The President commences with observing, that, taking all circumstances into consideration, the country has much cause to rejoice in the felicity of her situation; but unvaried prosperity is not implied thereby. A pressure has been felt in certain classes of the community, which, from the partial sufferings they have experienced, form exceptions to the great body of the nation. Respecting Spain, he says, nothing explicit can be communicated; but he expresses a hope that the differences between Spain and the United States, on the subject of the Floridas, will be amicably adjusted. The negociation with France, for placing the American commerce with that country on a footing of reciprocity and equality, is, with the consent of the French Government, to be transferred to Washington. The finances of the union are declared to be in a flourishing state. Since September 1815, about the close of the war with England, the national debt amounted to upwards of 158,000,000 dollars; on the 30th of September last, it did not exceed 92,000,000; two-fifths of the whole debt having been paid off in five years! On the 30th of September, there remained in the Exchequer of Washington, after defraying the expenses of the year, a sum estimated at 1,950,000 dollars. The remainder of the Message relates to the fortifications erecting in various parts of the American territory; and the measures taken to obtain an efficient controul over, and to introduce the blessing of civilization among the Indian tribes.

Letters from Rio Janeiro mention the arrival there of the Conway, 28, Captain Basil Hall, from England, on her way to explore certain parts in the South Seas. The American frigate Constellation had also left Rio for the South Seas; as had the French ships Colossus, 80, and Galatea frigate.

Christophe, the Black Monarch of Hayti, is related to have perished by his own hands. By advices to Lloyd's, dated Cape Henry, Oct. 13, it appears, that his troops revolted, declaring they would no longer have a King; the inhabitants joined them, and subsequently his own guard: upon hearing the latter event, Christophe exclaimed, "then all is finished with me." He soon after retired, and shot himself through the heart. It is said, a greater tyrant never existed. Not a drop of blood has been shed, nor has the sacredness of property been violated. It is said, that 40,000,000 of dollars were found in the treasury of Christophe.

Intelligence has since been received from St. Domingo, that the whole island is now under

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under one Republican Government, at the head of which is President Boyer. His movements on the death of Christophe appear to have been rapid and decisive. On the 20th of October he took possession of Gonnaives, without opposition, his army consisting of ten thousand men. On the 22d October he marched for the capital, where, it seems, every thing had been arranged for his reception; for, on the 21st, a meeting of the principal inhabitants, magistrates, and military-officers was held, and the immediate entry of Boyer was announced, as well as that in future all Hayti would be under one government. He accordingly entered the capital on the 22d, at the head of 20,000 men, and he was proclaimed President on the 26th, on which day he issued a proclamation to the Haytians.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nov. 22. As two men were looking into a chalk-well near *Doddington*, in Kent, they were alarmed by a human voice issuing from it; they immediately procured a ladder and descended; when, to their great surprise, they found a young woman in a state of excessive exhaustion, she having been in this deplorable situation *sixteen days*, without any other support than a small quantity of water which occasionally dripped into the well. She stated, that proceeding homeward on Monday, the 6th inst. she fell into this well, which had been left uncovered; that during her agonising confinement, she had repeatedly heard the voices and whistling of ploughmen and of persons passing that way, but could not make her own voice reach them, being at a depth of nearly forty feet below the surface of the earth. She had endeavoured to form steps by raising pieces of chalk, but they had constantly given way, thus increasing her despair at every disappointment. She received very little injury from her fall, and has recovered the effects of fear and fasting.

A man in the neighbourhood of *Carnarvon* some time ago had his nose bitten off in an affray. His opponent was brought to justice for this brutal offence, and sentenced to twelve months' improvement; but, what is very curious, the complainant appeared in court with a handsome new nose, made out of the integuments of the forehead; this operation was performed by a surgeon at Carnarvon*.

For the first time in the memory of man, a shoal of herrings has, for several days past, made their appearance as high up the river Thames as Gravesend.

A Sussex Paper says: "Such is the depressed state of the agricultural interest, that many graziers in this county are now selling stock, in a *fatted* state, for less money than they gave for the same, when *lean*, twelve months ago! Several farmers are turned mealmen, and are selling flour to their neighbours at 1½*d. per* gallon less than the bakers. In some instances, Rectors have lowered their tithes, and Landlords allowed time for the payment of their rents."

The Sea is making such rapid encroachments at the Eastern extremity of *Brighton*, that it has been deemed necessary to call a Special Session of the Commissioners of the Town, to devise some mode to prevent the future destructive washings of the water.

A liberal subscription has been entered into at *Harwich*, under the patronage of the Mayor of that port, for the philanthropic purpose of building a life-boat, for the preservation of seamen, in case of accident off that coast.

Sir Walter Scott, bart. has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Society of *Edinburgh*, on the resignation of Sir James Hall.

The regular packets between Liverpool and the United States now perform their passage with the rapidity, and almost with the regularity, of a mail-coach. A gentleman of the former place, lately returned from America, was only fifty-five days absent from his departure to his return, *including a stay of fourteen days* at New York.

Dec. 7. This morning, about one o'clock, the house of Mrs. Roper, the Rose and Crown Inn, *Kirkby-Lonsdale*, was discovered to be on fire. The hostler, who was the first person awakened by the flames, immediately gave the alarm to all the family whom the violence of the fire would allow him to approach. Mrs. Roper, two of her daughters, a female servant, five servant-men, a traveller, and a professional gentleman, who was a lodger in the house, effected their escape, most of them by leaping out of the windows. Five of the female servants became the victims of the devouring element, and were literally burnt to ashes. The House is entirely destroyed, and scarcely any part of the furniture was saved.

Dec. 12. Lord Brownlow was sworn into the Office of Recorder of *Boston*, in Lincolnshire, in the room of the late venerable Sir Joseph Banks, bart.

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* We well remember an instance of a similar operation performed by Mr. Carpue, of Dean-street, Soho.

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Dec. 14. At the seat of the Marquis Cornwallis (in *Suffolk*), his Lordship's tenants presented him with a beautiful silver cup, "as a testimony (as the inscription upon it expressed) of their high respect and esteem for his character as a landlord and a man."

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

This was the day appointed by her Majesty to return public thanks, at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the result of the late proceedings against her. At a little before ten the Queen started in her carriage (closed) from Brandenburgh House, and was escorted to Hyde Park Corner by about 150 horsemen. Great numbers of persons followed and joined the cavalcade on its way. The procession went along the Strand to Temple-Bar, where it was met by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Marshalmen, &c.; and, after the Queen had entered the city, the gates were closed. The crowd here was tremendous. The Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs' state carriages fell into the line, and the whole moved on to St. Paul's. Sir R. Wilson rode on one side of her Majesty's carriage, and Mr. Hume on the other. The windows were crowded with spectators. On arrival at the Cathedral, the Royal carriages passed round to the usual entrance. Her Majesty entered the Church, leaning on the arm of the Lord Mayor, and preceded by the City Marshals, the Sheriffs, and the Members of the Corporation. She was attended by her Vice Chamberlain, Lady Anne Hamilton, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Hobhouse, Lieutenants Flinn and Hownam; Mrs. Hownam, and the Countess of Oldi, were also present. During the Queen's progress to St. Paul's, her carriage was closed up; but on her return from that Cathedral, it was opened.

About half-past one o'clock this morning, the neighbourhood of Wardour-street, Soho, was thrown into the utmost confusion by flames bursting forth from the shop-windows of the house of Mr. Dring, tallow-melter and chandler. The premises were soon completely gutted, and the whole of the extensive stock in trade and valuable furniture was destroyed. The fire extended its ravages to the two adjoining houses; the one occupied by Mr. T. Little, a master cooper, and the other by Mr. Griffiths, appraiser and undertaker, both of which, together with their stock in trade and furniture, shared the fate of the former. Several other houses suffered materially.

Mr. Kemble has left England for his retirement at Lausanne. He has executed a deed of gift, substituting Mr. Charles Kemble the proprietor, in lieu of himself, of the valuable share he possessed in Covent Garden Theatre. Report states it to be worth 25,000*l.*

Dr. Tomline, now Bishop of Winchester, who for so many years held the Deanery of St. Paul's, has most munificently presented 2000*l.* to the Chapter for the purchase of a painted window for that Cathedral.

The Master and Governors of the College of Surgeons have published an earnest recommendation to the members of that College, not to inoculate Small Pox; but to pursue and promote the practice of Vaccination; being convinced that the entire extinction of the Small Pox would be the happy result of the suppression of inoculation of that disease, and the universal adoption of Vaccination.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court it has been publicly announced, and wished to be made public, that, by the new Act of Parliament, persons living in the country might save the expence of coming to town by sending up their affidavits.

The machinery and plate for the 1*l.* notes have been completed some time, and about one million and a half printed; 70,000*l.* per day are struck off, and the issue at the Bank averages about 60,000, so that there are plenty of Ones now ready; but it is said the Directors have ordered the numbering of those notes by machinery, consequently it will take a considerable time before they are completed. The 5*l.* notes are also ready for working; but the larger ones are still in an unfinished state.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

In the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, an action was tried, Cleary *versus* Cobbett; in which the former sought to obtain damages from Mr. William Cobbett, for aspersing his character in a letter written by him to Mr. H. Hunt, wherein it was stated that Cleary had forged the well-known letter read at the Westminster hustings, in which Mr. Cobbett reflected on the character of Mr. Hunt. The Jury returned a verdict against the defendant. Damages, 40*s.* They were laid at 3000*l.*

Thursday, Dec. 7.

His Majesty held a Court to receive a loyal Address from the University of Cambridge. The members of the University assembled at Willis's Rooms, in King-street, St. James's, with the University officers, &c.; from which place they began to move in grand procession a few minutes before three o'clock. The procession was headed by two Esquire Bedells, in their full robes, carrying their silver insignia of office, followed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Caput, the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, Taxors, Moderators, and Scrutators. They consisted

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consisted of about 260; among the distinguished members present, were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the Earl of St. Germains; the Rev. Dr. Walmsley; Sir Henry Russel, &c.

Friday, Dec. 8.

In the Court of Chancery, a case was heard, in which the question for decision was, whether or not the executors of a person deceased should be compelled to pay a doctor's bill, amounting to no less than 321*l.* The parties lived at a village in Leicestershire, and the bill was for five years' medical attendance. Among the items charged were the following:—Twenty-four visits at a guinea each—five thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight draughts—one hundred and sixty-eight mixtures—one hundred and nineteen boluses—sixty-eight lotions—seventy-eight liniments—two hundred and fifty-eight boxes of pills—and other doses of various descriptions, to the amount of seven hundred in number. There was also a charge for having seven times tapped the patient for dropsy.—The Lord Chancellor said, he would read the affidavits before giving his decision.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Aldermen Sir W. Curtis, Sir W. Leighton, Sir C. Flower, Birch, Bridges, and Heygate, the Recorder, Sheriff Williams, and City Officers, attended his Majesty at Carleton-Palace, with a loyal Address from the Court of Aldermen; from which we give a single extract:—"We feel, Sire, that in order to avert the devastation threatened by a torrent of impiety and sedition, it becomes the bounden duty of all the liege subjects of the realm, to stand forward without delay, and avow their determination to support the principles of the British Constitution in the true spirit of British loyalty; to rally round the Throne, and guard the religion and laws of the country from outrage and insult."

To this address his Majesty returned a most gracious answer, concluding thus:—"You may rely on my constant support in the discharge of the duties which arise out of the present extraordinary conjuncture. We are engaged in a common cause; and I feel most deeply, that the honour of my Crown, and the happiness of my reign, are inseparably interwoven with the maintenance of our established Constitution, and with the true interests and welfare of my people."

Saturday, Dec. 9.

The Lord Mayor attended by Mr. Alderman Wood. the Recorder, Mr. Sheriff Waithman, Mr. Sheriff Williams, the City Officers, and about 60 Members of the Court of Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall about two o'clock, and went to Carleton Palace, where they presented an Address to his Majesty. It concluded thus:—"We therefore humbly pray your Majesty to dismiss from your presence and councils for ever, those Ministers whose pernicious measures have so long endangered the Throne, undermined the Constitution, and blighted the prosperity of the nation." To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:—"It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the Address and Petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of London. Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend."

Monday, Dec. 11.

In the Court of King's Bench, an action was tried, Wright *versus* Cobbett, to recover a compensation in damages for an injury which the plaintiff's character had sustained from several libels published by the defendant in the Political Registers of Jan. 4, 1817, Mar. 6, 1819, Jan. 6, 1820; in which he described the plaintiff as a wretch whom he intended to hold up to infamy the first opportunity—an associate with Cleary in fabricating letters and vouchers — a person whom he had often said would be hanged for forgery, and whom he had cautioned to beware the jest did not become a prophecy. Mr. Wright and Mr. Cobbett had been concerned in the Parliamentary Register, and other works published by the latter. Mr. Cobbett conducted his own defence.—The Jury, after deliberating an hour and three quarters, found a verdict for the plaintiff —Damages, 1000*l.*

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

This being the day appointed, by royal command, for the presentation to his Majesty of the Loyal Address from the University of Oxford, preparations were made for the proper reception of the Deputation at Carleton House. The Noblemen and Gentlemen who formed the procession assembled before two o'clock at the "Gothic Hall," in Pall-mall, in great numbers. It was headed by Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Lee, the Vice Chancellor, in their robes; they were followed by an immense number of the Members of the University, attired according to their respective ranks. We noticed amongst them, the Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Sir W. Scott, Sir C. Robinson, Mr. Justice Holroyd, Sir C. S. Hunter, the Recorder of London, &c.—His Majesty received the Deputation on his Throne, and surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers and principal Officers of State.

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The Address was received and answered in the most gracious manner.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Canning resigned the place of President of the Board of Controul, and his seat in the Council. It is said that he will go to reside for a short time on the Continent, but not in any official capacity. The reason given for Mr. Canning's resignation is this—"Because he could not, with honour to himself, remain in administration, after the turn which the Queen's business has taken, and the Parliamentary discussion likely to ensue upon it."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 2. *The Warlock of the Glen*, a Melo-drama. The scenery is rich, the music appropriate, and the story interesting; and the piece has been often acted with success.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 28. *Justice; or, The Caliph and the Cobler*; a Musical Drama, in three Acts, said to be the production of a Mr. Faucit, the manager of one of the provincial theatres. The scene is laid at Bagdat; and the main plot rises out of a whimsical scheme of the Caliph to promote the marriage of an unfortunate Cobbler, who had no relations, by appointing him his Vizier *pro tempore*; which draws upon him the *kind* attentions of all who are even namesakes of his.—The piece was well received.

Dec. 15. *Pocahontas; or, The Indian Princess*; an American Drama, in three acts, founded on an historical fact. Well acted, and much applauded.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Nov. 25. 11th Dragoons—Capt. Sir H. Floyd to be Major.

17th Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-col. Wilson to be Lieut.-colonel; and Brevet Major Sale to be Major.

33d Foot—Brevet Lieut.-col. Grant to be Major.

Dec. 2. 4th Dragoons—Brevet Major Onslow to be Major.

Artillery—Brevet Col. Fisher to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-col. Drummond to be Lieut.-colonel; and Brevet Major Skyring to be Major.

Dec. 9. H. Edwards, Esq. to be Hanoverian Consul in Sicily.

The 84th, or York and Lancaster Regiment, allowed to bear the Union Rose as a badge upon its colours; and the 91st Regiment to be in future styled the 91st, or Argyleshire Regiment.

6th Light Dragoons—Major B. Harding, from the half-pay of the 101st Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.—Lieut.-gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. to have the local rank of General in the East Indies only.

Dec. 16. N. Nixon, Esq. Warden of the Fleet, *vice* J. Eyles, Esq. deceased.

BREVET.—Capt. J. P. Adye, Royal Artillery, to be Major in the Army.

Dec. 19. J. Crawford, Esq. to be Consul at Maryland, and to reside at Baltimore.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 9. *Borough of Westbury.*—Sir M. M. Lopez, and P. J. Miles.

Dec. 19. *Berwick*—Sir F. Blake, *vice* St. Paul, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Blicke, B. D. of Wentworth R. in the Isle of Ely, *vice* Pearce, deceased.

Rev. J. Dampier, West Wrathing V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Augustus B. Henniker, Great and Little Thornham RR. Suffolk.

Rev. T. J. Lates, Charlton Abbots Perpetual Curacy, Gloucestershire, *vice* Wallett, deceased.

Rev. J. Harcourt Skrine, Thundersley R. Essex.

Rev. W. French, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to be Master of Jesus College, *vice* Pearce, deceased.

Rev. P. Gunning (Rector of Bathwick), Newton St. Loe R. near Bath, *vice* J. Wood, deceased.

Rev. J. Savile Ogle, to the new Prebend of Durham Cathedral, *vice* Hon. Anchitel Grey, resigned.

Rev. J. Brewster, Laughton V. in Lincolnshire, *vice* J. Smallpage, deceased.

Rev. George Williams, of Martin Hussingtree, to be a minor canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. Peter Elers, Rishangles R. Suffolk.

Rev. George Pickard, jun. Staunton-upon-Arrow V. Herefordshire.

Hon. and Rev. William Leonard Addington, second son of Viscount Sidmouth, Poole R. Wilts.

Rev. G. F. St. John, of Baliol College, Oxford, Manston R. Dorset.

Rev. H. J. Todd, M. A. Settrington R. Yorkshire, *vice* Gilbert, deceased.

Rev. John Ellis (Vicar of Langwin) Cerrig-y-druidion R. Denbighshire.

Rev. W. N. Parnell, Crossgate Perpetual Curacy, Leeds.

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BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. The Duchess of Clarence of a Princess. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. George Canning, First Commissioner for the Affairs of India, were in attendance. The young Princess, although prematurely born, is expected to live. She has since been named Elizabeth, by Royal command.

Nov 21. At the Hague, the Countess of Athlone, a son and heir.—23. In Holles street, Dublin, Lady Killeen, a son.

Lately, at Chesterfield, the wives of three Gentlemen, all skinners by trade, and the only skinners in the town, were, within a few days of each other, delivered of twins, and all females.

MARRIAGES.

June 17. At Bombay, Captain M'Leod, to Miss Gwinnett, daughter of Theodore Gwinnett, Esq. of Cheltenham.

July 5. In Ceylon, William Granville, esq. Deputy Secretary to his Majesty's Government, to Frances, daughter of the late Hon. George Turnour, and niece to the late Cardinal de Bausset of Paris, and to the Earl of Winterton.

Aug. 19. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Wm. Joplin, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Sarah Jameson Harrington, of London.

Oct. 7. At St. Vincent's, George Hyde, esq. to Mrs. Steele, daughter of the late Robert Burke, esq. of Prospect Lota, in the county of Cork.

15. At Halifax, Hanby Engan, esq. to Miss E. Forster, daughter of Major Forster, commanding the Royal Artillery at Nova Scotia.

27. Arthur Phippen, esq. M. D. of Wedmore, Somersetshire, to Jane, daughter of Edward Edwards, esq.

Nov. 13. A. Farquhar, esq. of Glasgow, to Susan Windsor, daughter of Wm. Berry, esq. of Edinburgh.

Chas. Wilkinson, esq. of Rose-in-Vale, near Truro, to Margaret, daughter of George Ross, esq. of Wigtown, N. B.

15. Richard Watkins, esq. M. D. of Youghal, to Miss Sarefield, late of Cork.

Rev. J. R. Moffatt, Rector and Vicar of Athlone, to Elizabeth Frances Armstrong, daughter of Robert Kellett, esq. of Westertown (Meath.)

P. Godfrey, esq. of Knockberry, to Miss O'Dogherty, daughter of the late Colonel O'Dogherty, of the 69th regiment.

17. Peter Ramsay, esq. of Edinburgh, banker, to the Hon. Susan Mary Hamilton, daughter of the late Right Hon. William Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

18. Major Wm. P. De Bathe, of the 85th regiment, daughter of T. Earle, esq. of Spekelands, Lancashire.

21. François de Courtney Chevalier de Fouchecourt, to Frances, daughter of T. Hamilton Ayliffe, esq. of Brompton.

T. Langtown, esq. of Bath, to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Ryan, esq. of New Town, city of Waterford.

Sir Guy Campbell, bart. son of General Campbell, to Pamela, daughter of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

John Thurnham, esq. late of Messina, in Sicily, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Finlater, of Cairney.

22. The Rev. Arthur Knox, son of the late Arthur Knox, esq. of Castlerea (Mayo), to Mary, daughter of the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandle (Galway)

23. Henry Mitchison, esq. of Canonbury Place, to Maria, daughter of George Buckton, esq. of Hornsey.

Rev. N. Roberts, of Trevedrid, Montgomeryshire, and Cae Glass, Oswestry, to Frances, third daughter of the late John Matthews, esq. of Plas Bostock, Denbighshire.

25. Leslie Finlayson, esq. of Kennington, to Anne Maria, daughter of the late C. Pennick, esq. of Tregombo Hall, Cornwall.

John Crawfurd, esq. of the Hon. the East India Company's service, on the Bengal Establishment, to Anne Horatio, daughter of James Perry, esq. of Tavistock-square.

27. Lieut.-col. Greentree, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Jane Maria, daughter of the late Colonel Sir John Dyer, K. C. B.

Nath. Hall, of New Hall, to Miss Chatfield, of Horton.

28. The Rev. Alex. Waugh, A. M. of the Scots' Church, Miles's-Lane, to Miss Louisa Gordon.

29. E. G. W. Wright, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Hoby, of New North-street.

30. The Rev. Colin Campbell, to the Hon. Beatrice Byng, daughter of the late Viscount Torrington.

Percy Scott, esq. of Coolmain, (Cork), to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Gother, late of Shorewell, Isle of Wight.

Capt. Thornbrough, R. N. son of Adm. Sir Edw. Thornbrough, K. C. B. to Emily, daughter of Dan. Garrett, esq. of Cott House, near Honiton.

W. Day Beard, esq. of Duke-street, to Miss Izard, of Jerman Place.

Edward, son of Henry Burmester, esq. of Gwynne House, Essex, to Charlotte, dau. of T. Cotton, esq. of Chase Lodge.

Lately.

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Lately. Wm. Nepean, esq. of the 16th Lancers, son of Sir Evan Nepean, bart. to Emilia, daughter of Col. Yorke.

At Huddersfield, Capt. William Allenson, of Gainsborough, to Miss Harriet Procter, of Salterhebble, near Halifax.

Rev. Thomas Butt, rector of Kynnersley, Shropshire, to Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Bromhead, Rector of Reepham, Norfolk, and widow of the late Jas. Edwards, esq. of Pall-mall and Hendon.

Joseph Sadler, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Sarah, dau. of William Guest, esq. of Egbaston Grove, near Birmingham.

At Edinburgh, William Lambie, esq. to Elizabeth Dundas, dau. of Patrick Crichton, esq. both of Jamaica.

Charles Fagg, esq. of Hythe, Kent, to Miss Batten, of Bury-street.

Dec 2. F. Acton, esq. nephew of the late Sir J. Acton, bart. of Shropshire, Prime Minister at Naples, to Esther, relict of the late Wm. Baker, esq. jun.

4. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. William Hay Carr, Earl of Errol, Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland, to Miss Eliza Fitzclarence, third daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who gave the bride away. The ceremony being performed, the nuptial party proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Clarence, St. James's Palace, where 28 persons sat down to breakfast, at which they were joined by her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. At half-past 12 o'clock the bride and bridegroom left London in the Noble Earl's new chariot. The bride's dress was presented to her by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses; it was one of the handsomest ever seen in materials and taste. Her Ladyship changed it after breakfast for her travelling dress. The presents to the bride were magnificent, particularly that from the Queen of Wirtemberg.

6. Thomas William Glanville, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Catherine Moody, dau. of William Runciman, esq. of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

7. George Abbey, esq. solicitor, of Northampton, to Mary Christiana, dau. of the late James Price, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Rev. Thos. Carew, B. D. son of the late Sir Thomas Carew, bart. of Castle Tiverton, and also of Haccomb, Devonshire, to Holway, dau. of the late Rob. Baker, esq. of Collumpton, in the same county.

William, son of John Maitland, esq. of Woodford Hall, Essex, to Anne, daughter of Benjamin Gott, esq. of Armley House, Yorkshire.

8. William Horatio Harrison, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Anne Pratchet Wilson, of Knightsbridge.

W. E. Smith, esq. to Henrietta Margaret, daughter of G. F. Herbst, esq. of Turnham Green.

9. At Dublin, H. Slade, esq. of the 45d Light Infantry, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. A. Cole Hamilton, of Beltrim Castle, county Tyrone.

The Hon. Capt. Joceline Percy, R. N. son of the Earl of Beverley, to Sophia, daughter of Moreton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton, Staffordshire.

Francis Tarrant Fenton, esq. of Austin Friars, to Frances, dau. of Thomas Ashby, esq. of Lambeth.

12. The Rev. Henry Livius, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Emma, dau. of the Rev. J. Grinfield, of Berkeley-square, Bristol.

The Rev. S. E. Batten, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. J. Venn, rector of Clapham.

Robert Banner, jun. esq. of Wooler, Northumberland, to Elizabeth Ashbery Fuller, daughter of the late John Fuller, esq. of London.

John Thos. Waight, esq. of Southampton, Hants, to Miss Eliza Austin, of Kennington, Surrey.

T. Brockhurst Barclay, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

Major Chetwynd Stapylton, of the Royal Hussars, to Margaret, dau. of Geo. Hammond, esq. of Hampton Court.

14. Alexander Dobie, esq. of Palsgrave Place, son of David Dobie, esq. of Gartferry (Lanark, N. B.), to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Greene, of St. Olave, Southwark.

Edw. Radford, esq. of Tausley, Derbyshire, to Eliza Diana, dau. of the late Childers Walbanke Childers, esq. of Cantley, near Doncaster.

Stephen, son of Rob. Salmon, esq. of Shepherd's Bush, to Mary, daughter of P. Cowcher, esq. of Alfred's Place, Bedford-square.

The Rev. George Turner, of Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, to Miss Hilton, of Ironmonger-lane.

Wm. Lookey, esq. to Miss Prudence Catherine Davies, of Mount Gardens, Lambeth.

Charles Adams, esq. of Coventry, to Margaret, dau. of S. L. Maclean, M.D. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

15. Capt. Wright, of the 95th regiment, to Jemima Vina, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, of Rose and Cottage, Old Brompton.

16. The Rev. J. T. Law, eldest son of the Bishop of Chester, to Lady H. C. Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

21. The Rev. Hen. Blunt, A. M. vicar of Clare, Suffolk, to Julia Anne, dau. of Joseph Nailer, esq. of Chelsea.

OBI-

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OBITUARY.

Earl of Desart.

Nov. 22. At his seat, Desart, co. Kilkenny, in his 33d year, the Right Hon. John Otway Cuffe, Earl of Desart, Viscount Castlecuffe, Viscount and Baron Desart. This amiable and much regretted young nobleman was born Feb. 20, 1788; succeeded his father Otway Earl of Desart, August 9, 1804; married Oct. 7, 1817, Catherine, eldest daughter of Maurice N. O'Connor, esq. of Mount Pleasant, King's County (claimant to the antient Peerage of Killeen as heir general of Peter, fourth Earl of Fingall, and thirteenth Baron Killeen), and had issue an only son, John Otway O'Connor, Viscount Castlecuffe, born Oct. 12, 1818, now third Earl of Desart, and fifth Baron. He is a strong, healthy, and lovely child.—The late Peer was the only son of Otway, third Baron Desart, created Viscount Desart in 1781, and further advanced in 1793, to the dignities of Viscount Castlecuffe and Earl of Desart; by the Lady Anne Browne, eldest daughter of John Earl of Altamont, and sister of John Denis, first Marquis of Sligo. His Lordship was extremely beloved and respected in his neighbourhood, where he was eminently active in upholding the public peace, and advancing the true interests of his country. In 1808, the Earl was elected a Member of the House of Commons for the borough of Bossiney

With much gratification we subjoin a character of this amiable Nobleman, as sent to us by a Correspondent:

His opening talents and early habits afforded the happiest presages of distinction. He studied the moral and political history of his country; and acquired a general and practical knowledge of its past condition, and present resources. He entered early into public life with the fairest hopes of attaining eminence; unhappily ill health soon checked the course of his laudable ambition. But his patriotic feeling, the ceaseless impulse of active benevolence, still engaged him in a life of usefulness, even in domestic retirement. The energies of his mind found a sphere for exertion in promoting the local interests of his country; which not even the increasing delicacy of his health could abate. His principles were as sound as his integrity was inflexible. Truth and honour were governing impulses in every action of his life. By living on his estate he gave a new face to that part of the country. His tenants prospered in industry, and advanced in comfort, under his protection. Warm in his attachments, his candour never suffered him to induce a hope which he did not zealously endeavour to realize. His disposition was cheerful, his manners finished and engaging; and his quick and lively fancy lent a charm to conversation, which rarely failed to raise emotions of intellectual pleasure. His courage and his fortitude were invincible; to his latest moments his serenity remained unruffled, his intellect unclouded, and the elevation of his soul became more apparent, as he felt the nearer approach of his awful change. They who surrounded his death-bed, witnessed an impressive example in the exalted piety, the Christian resignation, the calm, full of hope, with which this virtuous Nobleman, in the prime of life, and in the full enjoyment of domestic happiness, sunk into the grave.

Marchioness of Thomond.

The Dowager Marchioness of Thomond (whose death was recorded in p. 285) died of apoplexy. Her Ladyship possessed an highly-gifted and well-cultivated understanding. Her talents were various and distinguished; her conversation enlightened and brilliant; her manners easy, and affable to all. She was a most firm friend, and an affectionate relation: to her domestics she was always kind and benevolent. Her friends and acquaintance were numerous; and it may be truly said, she had no enemies,—she was in heart and practice a Christian.

Countess of Clermont.

Dec. 3. At Hastings, in her 87th year, the Right Hon. Frances Countess of Clermont, widow of William Henry Fortescue, Earl of Clermont, who died without issue in 1806, when the Earldom became extinct; but the Viscounty of Clermont devolved to his nephew William Charles, the present Peer. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Colonel John Murray, Knight of the Shire for Monaghan, by Mary, Dowager Baroness Blayney, only daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Cairnes, bart. descended from the family of Cairnes of Richardston

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Richardston in Scotland, and in the female line from Elizabeth Stuart, sister of Henry Lord Darnley, father of King James I.

Viscount Kirkwall.

Nov. 23. At his residence in Hans-place, Knightsbridge, after a few days illness, of an inflammation of the intestines, aged 42, the Hon. John Fitzmaurice, Viscount Kirkwall. His Lordship was the son of the late Hon. Thos. Fitzmaurice, only brother of William, first Marquis of Lansdown, by Mary O'Bryen, present Countess of Orkney in her own right, only child of Murrough Marquis of Thomond, by Anne Countess of Orkney in her own right. His Lordship married, in 1802, Anna Maria Blaquiere, eldest daughter of John, first Lord De Blaquiere, by whom he has left issue Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, now Viscount Kirkwall, born in 1803, and William Edward, born in 1805.

Admiral Sir B. Caldwell.

Lately. Near Basingstoke, at his son's house, in the 83d year of his age, Admiral Sir Benjamin Caldwell. He was educated in the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, and fought under the Admirals Boscawen, Hawke, Rodney, and Howe. For some years of the American Revolutionary War, he commanded the Emerald frigate of 32 guns, on the Coast of America, and in the West Indies, with great success against the enemy; and on his return to Europe in charge of a valuable convoy, was appointed to the Hannibal of 50 guns, and despatched to St. Helena to escort the homeward-bound Indiamen from thence. On arriving in England he was removed to the Agamemnon of 64 guns, and in her bore a very distinguished part in Lord Rodney's memorable defeat of the French fleet, under the Count De Grasse, off Guadaloupe, the 12th of April, 1782. During the armaments of 1787 and 1790, he commanded the Alcide and Berwick, 74-gun ships; and on the breaking out of the war in 1793, hoisted his flag as a Rear-Admiral, on board the Impregnable of 98 guns, in the fleet under Earl Howe, in which ship he greatly contributed towards the destruction of the enemy, in the glorious victory of the 1st of June 1794, though, like the late Lord Collingwood, and some others, not honoured with a medal for his services on that day; he, however, was named in the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and soon afterwards sailed for the West Indies with six sail of 74-gun ships, where he relieved Earl St. Vincent, and continued as Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island station, till superseded by Sir John Laforey, in June 1795. From that date he never solicited employment, but he lived long enough to have his wounded feelings healed by his present Majesty, who a few months since was graciously pleased to confer upon him the order of Grand Cross of the Bath, thus rendering happy the latter days of a brave, honourable, and faithful subject, ever zealous to promote the welfare of his country, and the naval service in particular, which is highly indebted to him for some of its best improved regulations during the late war. In private life he was a kind, sincere friend, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Christophe, King of Hayti.

Oct. 8. At Sans Souci, in the 53d year of his age, Christophe, *alias* Henry I. King of Hayti. A revolution was formed two months ago by seven of the chiefs, but so secret was it kept, that not a single person knew of it until it broke out, which was on the night of the 6th Oct. On that evening they assembled all the troops in the town, and marched them out to Haut-du-Cape, distant from this about five miles. Immediately on the King's hearing it, which was by an express, he sent from Sans Souci (where he lay very sick), to give certain orders to the Governor, which express was sent back to acquaint the King that they no longer acknowledged him as their ruler. He sent for his favourite chief, with orders to collect all the force possible, and to march against the rebels; and, on their arrival at the Cape, to murder every mulatto and white, without exception; but, previous to their leaving Sans Souci, he ordered them into his presence, and flattered them very much, gave them four dollars each, and promised them, if they succeeded in their expedition, that they might pillage the Cape, and that their situations should be made as comfortable as they could wish. In the mean time the Independents prepared themselves for action. On the arrival of the King's troops at Haut-du-Cape, on the 8th, where the Independent army were stationed, several skirmishes took place; but the Independents, not wishing that any blood should be spilled, hoisted the white flag; and, immediately the King's troops saw that, they laid down their arms and came over. Their chief (Duke Fort Royal) seeing the troops abandon him, fled, but has since been taken prisoner. The King, finding

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finding the troops under the command of the Duke Fort Royal, which consisted of all the force he had at Sans Souci excepting his body guard, had gone over to the Independents, and seeing there was no chance of escaping, as it would have taken considerable time to have collected another force, shot himself through the heart at about 11 o'clock at night. Since his death the different armies have joined the cause without firing a shot. When the soldiers pillaged the palace at Sans Souci they found 240,000 dollars, or thereabouts.

Christophe was born in the island of St. Christopher, one of the Windward Islands. He was conveyed to the Cape (Francais) when the French took that island from the English in 1780. He was then sold as a servant, being about 12 years of age. His master taught him the art of cookery, in which he excelled. In 1789, he was purveyor and cook of the Crown Tavern and Hotel, kept in Spanish-street, at the Cape, by Miss Montgeon, to whom he belonged. The Revolution made Christophe the ringleader of revolts, and he discovered some military talents under Toussaint Louverture. In 1802, he betrayed General Leclerc, who had confided to him the command of a division at the advanced posts; and at the death of Dessalines, he grasped the supreme authority, and assumed the appellation of King Henry. His ferocity caused him to be dreaded, and, in time, powerful; instructed in military tactics by European officers, he established the bulwark of his forces and of his power in the estates of Grandpre, Milloland Dubreuil, in the quarter of the Bonnet and the Tannery, the best military position, and the most commanding in the plain of the Cape. There he built Sans Souci, a delightful retreat, and a sort of town defended by numerous forts and redoubts.

Whatever may be said of the cruelty and despotic conduct of Christophe, yet he must be regarded, under all the peculiarities of his situation, as a being of extraordinary enterprise, decision, and energy. In almost every town in his dominions, he established a school on the system of Bell and Lancaster, where the male children were gratuitously instructed in English and French, and in arithmetic; and one of his favourite objects was to establish the English language as that of his subjects. The country was divided according to the French system into *arrondissements*, of which the number was twelve. The administration of justice was regularly provided for, and on great occasions the Council of State acted as a tribunal. The military establishment was very numerous and efficient, comprising 20 regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two of artillery. Besides this force, there were the Royal Guards, splendidly equipped, and a regiment of women, called the Amazons, of which the Queen was *Colonel*. The Royal Calendar issued for the use of the Court contains no less than 147 pages, neatly printed. It gives not only the names of the Ministers, but subjoined to them are short notices, in which the duties of their several offices are summed up. The appearance of the Court was not destitute of splendour, although rather tawdry than elegant.

Christophe was not unconscious of the hatred which was felt towards him in consequence of his extreme and cruel rigour. He once observed to a distinguished British officer, that he knew he was considered a tyrant, but that it was necessary to be so; the people would be more fit for liberty hereafter. With his usual arbitrary violence he introduced marriage, which was almost unknown, by making a tour of his territories with his Archbishop, and compelling couples to be united in matrimony. His vigilance and activity were as remarkable as his unrelenting severity to all who incurred his displeasure. No persons in authority, either civil or military, were ever secure from his visits; and it was never known to what point his rapid movements were directed. He had amassed immense treasure at Sans Souci, which was rapidly improving; and had also collected there large stores of provisions.

Edward O'Brien, Esq.

July 14, 1816. At the Cape of Good Hope, Edward O'Brien, esq. This gentleman was nephew to the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. M. P. for the County of Clare, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and nearly related to the two noble houses of Inchiquin and Charlemont. At an early period of life he entered into the army, and, assisted by his family interest and connections, obtained an ensigncy in a regiment of the line, with which he embarked for the West Indies, where he saw a variety of service whilst "seeking the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth," in the Island of St. Domingo; he early distinguished himself, and by his gallantry and good conduct was rapidly promoted to the rank of Captain. Soon after this period in his fortune he returned to England, possessed of an ardent mind, splendid talents, cultivated by a classical education, improved by travel

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travel and habitual intercourse with the elevated ranks of society and fashion, in disposition open, generous, and sincere, the road to fortune and to fame in the line of his profession lay open, and he had a fair prospect of becoming an honour to the country in which he was born, and a credit to the illustrious ancestors from whom he was descended; but alas! by one act of imprudence all those fair hopes were blasted for ever; allured by the blandishments of dissipation, and hurled into the vortex of gambling, in one fatal night he was ruined in his fortunes, a victim to the infatuation of cards and dice, he was obliged to part with his commission to satisfy a set of swindlers, who designated their claims "debts of honour." After this unfortunate transaction he was abandoned, not only by his relatives, but the companions that basked around him in the sunshine of prosperity; and after encountering a variety of adversity and wretchedness, was at length compelled by dire necessity to enlist as a private soldier in a regiment destined for foreign service, in which he was soon promoted to the rank of serjeant, in which capacity he arrived with his troop at the Cape of Good Hope during the administration of Sir John Cradock, to whom he made himself known. Sir John, with that active benevolence that marked all his acts during his government of the Cape, out of pity to Mr. O'Brien, and from a regard for his family, obtained his discharge from the regiment, and appointed him to the situation of deputy wine taster, with a salary of 1,400 rix dollars *per annum*. Mr. O'Brien filled this situation with credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the merchants and farmers; and in the course of his official duties, suggested to the Governor many useful and necessary improvements in the growth and management of wines, which were sanctioned and adopted. On the death of Mr. William Caldwell, the head wine taster, he naturally expected, from the length of his services, to succeed him, as he had all the active duties to perform; but his friend Sir John Cradock had returned to England, and his successor *, the present Governor, soon appointed one of his Aid de Camps † to the situation. The disappointment of his hopes, in consequence of this unexpected arrangement, combined with the painful recollection of the misfortunes of his youth, preyed upon his spirits, and after a short illness he died, universally regretted and esteemed by every class of the community at the Cape, as well English as Dutch; the latter were particularly partial to him from the amenity and condescension of his manners in his intercourse with them.

The death of a man possessed of splendid talents and virtue, although his connections may be circumscribed to a narrow sphere, may be justly considered not only as a loss to his associates, but to the community in general; and, as a feeble tribute to departed worth, the writer of this article, who spent many happy hours in his company, and enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," inscribes these few lines to his memory, in order to perpetuate his name, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, and to rescue from oblivion the remembrance of genius, talents, and misfortune. His remains are interred in an obscure corner of the burial-ground of Cape Town, and "not a stone tells where he lies."

* Lord Charles Henry Somerset.

† Captain Underwood.

PROFESSOR YOUNG.

Nov. 18. At Glasgow, Mr. Professor Young, who was long the ornament of that University. He went to George's Inn, in perfect health, between three and four in the afternoon, to take a warm-bath, and upon the servant entering the room he found him sitting lifeless in the water. On the 21st his remains were deposited in the burial-ground of the College, attended by almost the whole body belonging to the College, along with the principal of the clergy, and numerous friends and admirers. All the classes, along with the Professors, walked in their gowns. His own (*viz.* the Greek) class walked first in order, each of the individuals composing it exhibiting evident marks of grief for the heavy loss they had sustained in the death of their lamented Professor. These were followed by the Professors; after whom came the other gown classes. The streets were filled with spectators.

Mr. Professor Young was beloved by all who had the happiness of knowing the kindness of his heart, and the active benevolence of his life. Filling the Chair of Greek Professor in the University during 46 years, he, to the last, sustained the reputation which, with some of the most celebrated names in the literary history of his country, he had raised for that eminent seat of learning. The acuteness of his intellect, and the extent of his classical attainments, were universally known to the literary world; while the gaiety of his wit, that "loved to play, not wound," and the liberality of his opinions, endeared him to the affections

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affections of all whom his society at once delighted and instructed.

NATHANIEL PEARCE, Esq.

Aug. 12. At Alexandria, Nathaniel Pearce, esq. deservedly distinguished for his travels and long residence in Abyssinia.

The following interesting statement has been received from H. Salt, esq. his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt:

"For the last year and a half, since his return from Abyssinia, he had been residing in the Consulate House, Cairo; when, being anxious to return to his native country, Mr. Salt, under whose protection he had lived for some years, provided him with the necessary funds (assisted by a generous friend) for the voyage. At the latter end of May, having taken charge of many valuable antiquities for the British Museum, and many other interesting articles for Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Montnorris, Lord Belmore, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Hamilton, he proceeded to Alexandria, where he embarked on board a vessel, commanded by Capt.———. This vessel being detained some time for want of cargo, and the North-westerly winds having set in, he was advised by his friends to wait for a vessel belonging to the house of Briggs and Co. which was expected to sail in September direct for England. This arrangement, intended for his benefit, proved most unfortunate; he landed, and shortly afterwards was seized with a bilious fever, which, notwithstanding the best medical aid the place could afford, brought him to his end. He had, during his illness, expressed a most anxious desire to see Mr. Salt, when, as he said repeatedly, 'he should die content!' This satisfaction, by a fortunate coincidence, he obtained; Mr. Salt having arrived at Alexandria on the 10th, just in time to receive his dying farewell, and to pay him those last attentions to which the important services he had rendered Mr. Salt in Abyssinia, and a long and faithful attachment, had given him such a just title.—He was buried in the evening, within the precincts of the Greek Convent; and his funeral was attended by Mr. Salt, Mr. Lee (British Consul in Alexandria), Mr. Henderson, of the East India Medical Establishment, and other respectable persons, his body being carried to the grave by six English sailors; which, from his love to the Navy, in which he had served, he had always anxiously desired. About 12 days previous to his decease he made a will, and has left all his papers, which are very valuable, to the entire disposal of Mr. Salt, with permission to publish them; remarking in his will, that it was for *him* that the facts were chiefly collected.—Thus has another victim been added to the melancholy list of those who have fallen in the cause of African research.

"Mr. Pearce was born of respectable parents, at East Acton, and had attained the age of 40. His natural talents were great, and in the strangely diversified career of his life he had acquired an extraordinary fund of general information. In writing he describes what he had seen with precision, and leads his reader to fancy the scene before his eyes. He has left a brother and sisters, who loved him, and are anxiously awaiting his arrival at home. They will long cherish his memory; and it will be for ever held in respect by all those who knew his sterling worth, and who admire an honest heart joined to a true English spirit."—*Alexandria, August 20,* 1820.

THOMAS QUIN, Esq.

At Bandon, near Cork, in his 27th year, Thomas Quin, esq. eldest son of an eminent King's Counsel at the Irish Bar, of which he had himself recently become a member, and would probably have proved one of its brightest ornaments. In the University he obtained the first honours in pure science, without the usual tribute of exclusive application. During a period of between two and three years passed in London—after completing his academic course—and a visit to France, whilst the capital of that kingdom was yet the pantheon of the world—containing within it the divinest objects which ancient and modern genius have created for the worship of enlightened man—he traversed a wide range of literature, and the fine arts, with an instinctive purity of taste and quickness of observation which surprised strangers, but only instructed and delighted those who knew him. In painting inanimate nature (an epithet, by the bye, which applied to natural scenery, he would not endure) he had more than reached the skill of an accomplished amateur; and in sculpture and painting, his perception of defect and beauty was instantaneous and exquisite. His exercises in public speaking within the private circle of friendly association, gave proof of eloquence which, to borrow his own phrase on a particular occasion, "would one day fascinate the gaze of public admiration." But what words shall express that frank, kind, and manly character, which attached those whose attachment was of worth—which, under the breath of personal or public honour, was

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was all strength, elasticity, and erectness—which pity could dissolve to very woman's weakness. Deeply, deeply mournful, is the sentiment of deprivation in the bosoms of the many but affectionate friends, with whom he passed the morning of his days. When the bond of companionship in the pursuit of youthful studies, and the, perhaps, still more endearing bond of companionship in pursuit of the phantom of youthful pleasure, with such a spirit, is cut asunder, the heart, unstrung, sinks upon itself, with a despondent sense of the evanescence of the springs of human happiness, and even of the sources of life itself.

MR. JOHN DAWSON.

Sept. 20. At his house at Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, in his 86th year, Mr. John Dawson, formerly surgeon and apothecary; but for more than the last 50 years, an eminent teacher of the mathematics at that place. He was thought to be one of the first men of the age in that branch of learning, as his numerous scholars, dispersed over the globe, many of whom have been Senior Wranglers in the University of Cambridge, can well testify; and what is still more remarkable, he was self taught. He published but little, though he wrote, and it is hoped, has left behind him, several valuable Manuscripts on Mathematical Subjects; some, in particular, illustrative of difficult parts of Sir I. Newton's Principia; which, the writer of this knows, would well bear to see the light. In the early part of his life, he engaged in controversy with the celebrated William Emerson, on the subject of the Newtonian Analysis, or Method of Fluxions; with the no less celebrated Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, respecting the sun's distance; and with the not less able, though perhaps, less known, Mr. Charles Wildbore, many years editor of the Gentleman's Diary, on the subject of fluids issuing from vessels in motion; and, it is well known, that, in every instance, he had the advantage. He was a tender parent, a kind and good neighbour, a real Christian, and a steady friend. In him the world has lost one of its brightest ornaments; and he will be long and universally lamented, by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

MR. SAMUEL ROUSSEAU.

Dec. 4. In Ray-street, Clerkenwell, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Rousseau, a learned Printer. He served his apprenticeship in the Printing-Office of Mr. Nichols, the venerable Editor of this Magazine, by whom he was occasionally employed in collecting epitaphs and other remains of antiquity. He was a singular instance of patient perseverance in the acquirement of the antient languages. Whilst working as an apprentice and journeyman he taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic. To these acquirements he added a knowledge of the French, and some of the modern tongues.—He was, for a short time, master of Joy's charity-school in Blackfriars.

A few years after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he commenced Printing on his own account, in Leather-lane, Holborn, and afterwards removed to Wood-street, Clerkenwell, where he carried on business for some time, but with little advantage to himself and family; having, from unforeseen circumstances and losses in trade, been obliged to relinquish business.

During the time he was a Printer, he taught the Persian language; and compiled and published several Oriental Works:—1. "Flowers of Persian Literature," 1801, 4to. 2. "Dictionary of Mohammedan Law, Bengal Revenue Terms, Shanscrit, Hindoo, and other Words used in the East Indies," 1802, 12mo. 3. "Persian and English Vocabulary," 1802, 8vo. 4. "Richardson's Specimen of Persian Poetry; or, Odes of Hafez; with an English Translation and Paraphrase," 1804, 4to. 5. "Balfour's Forms of Herkern, corrected from a variety of Manuscripts, translated into English; with an Index of Arabic words explained, and arranged under their proper Roots," 1804, 8vo. 6. "The Book of Knowledge; or, A Grammar of the Persian Language," 1805, 4to. Also, a Persian Copy Book, containing a great Variety of Copies, in imitation of the Nustaleek Hand.

Since he relinquished the Printing business, he edited a variety of Works for the Booksellers; but as a creditable support for himself and his family was his aim, and not literary reputation, most of his Works have appeared under fictitious names:—"An Essay on Punctuation," 1815, 12mo. "Annals of Health and Long Life," 1818. "Principles of Punctuation; or, The Art of Pointing familiarized," 1818. "Principles of Elocution," 1819. And many others, as Dictionaries, Biography, Geography, &c. &c. They have, however, generally proved successful to the Publishers; as their objects were useful; and nothing ever appeared in them contrary to good morals, or the Established Religion and Government.

About

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About three years ago he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which continued to increase, and, joined to a cancerous affection in his face, rendered him incapable of holding a pen, or indeed of feeding himself. In this accumulated distress, with two daughters wholly dependent on him for support, a gleam of comfort was afforded him in the last moments of his existence, by a liberal benefaction from that excellent Institution, "The Literary Fund;" which also enabled his daughters to consign his remains to a decent grave in the churchyard of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

DEATHS.

June 12. AT Aulna, in the East Indies, Lieut. Lucas Lawrence, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment, and commanding his Highness the Nizam's Artillery at Aurungabad.

June 16. At Arcot, Major Mark West, of the 3d regiment Native Cavalry.

Sept. 3. At Paxo, one of the Ionian Islands, in his 37th year, John Fred. Wilkinson, First Lieutenant of the 28th regiment of Foot.—He was severely wounded at the battle of Barrosa; but his death was occasioned by a shot he received through the lungs at the battle of Waterloo.

Sept. 14. At his Pen, Mount Plenty, in St. Ann's, Jamaica, aged 98, the Hon. John Hiatt, Custos Rotulorum, and Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that parish, and one of the Assistant Judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Oct. 7. At Freenland House, N. B. the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Ruthven.

Oct. 11. On his passage home from St. John's, New Brunswick, on board the Isaac Todd, Thomas Harvey, esq. of the Commissariat Department.

Oct. 22. At Chester, Peter Dutton, esq.

Oct. 25. Near Whitehall, New York, aged 134, after an illness of 45 days, brought on by an attack of the fever and ague, Henry Francisco. He was a native of England, and emigrated to that country about 80 or 90 years ago. He was present at the Coronation of Queen Anne, and was one of the drummers on that occasion. In America he served throughout the old French and Revolutionary Wars.

Nov. 6. In his 64th year, and after a long affliction, the Rev. J. H. Wright, upwards of 30 years Curate of Tillingham, Essex.

Nov. 8. Aged 45, John Johnson, esq. of the island of St. Vincent's.—He was a passenger in the ship Oaks, bound for the above island, which vessel was unfortunately wrecked off Margate, on the night of Nov. 8, when all on board perished. The body of Mr. Johnson was found, and was decently interred at Margate on the 13th.

Nov. 12. At Nice, Eliza Catherine, wife of William Turnbull, esq. late of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Percy, formerly of Queen-square, Westminster.

Nov. 13. At Drumshallon, in the county of Louth, in his 94th year, Peter Kelly, a famous huntsman. He was employed by the Old Boyne Hunt for several years; and, after they dissolved, by the Gentlemen of the county of Louth. He hunted 70 successive seasons, and was a man of extraordinary talent in his profession: he was never confined by illness until a few days before his death.

Nov. 15. At Irvine, aged 102, Mr. James Neil, late a ship-master from that port. This extraordinary man enjoyed good health, with the entire use of his faculties, to the last; and he died without pain, a pious and exemplary Christian. His conversation was most interesting and facetious, full of anecdotes of the principal events of his long life, 65 years of which he had spent as a seaman, and many of them in the service of his country, along with Boscawen and Hawke. He was the last of eight old sailors who were living at Irvine in 1816, whose united ages amounted to 693 years.

Nov. 16. Miss Essex, daughter of Thomas Essex, esq. of Oldfields, Acton, Middlesex.

Nov. 17. At Cambridge, aged upwards of 60, Mary wife of Mr. Nattell, chemist, of that town, one of the Society of Friends, who had travelled much in the United Kingdom, as also upon the continent of America, to promulgate in that Gospel which she so religiously lived and died in.

In Frith-street, Soho, the wife of Mr. R. Dobie, house-agent, &c. of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square.

Nov. 18. At his seat at Ballybrack, in the county of Kerry, in his 93d year, Geoffrey O'Connell, esq. eldest brother to Maurice Baron O'Connell, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and cousin-german to Daniel Count O'Connell, Lieut.-gen. in the service of his Majesty Louis XVIII. and Colonel in the British service, Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost. He died of a short illness; and, until that attack, retained his faculties almost completely unimpaired. He was very fond of angling; and has been seen in his 90th year, in the coldest weather in November, nearly up to his middle in water, playing a salmon. This was his constant amusement, and he never experienced any inconvenience from remaining in his wet clothes: he was remarkably active, and has frequently, in his

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his 92d year, walked four, five, and six miles before breakfast.

Nov. 19. At Stratford-upon-Avon, in consequence of a paralytic seizure on the preceding Sunday, when in perfect health, the wife of Mr. Thomas Keeve Hobbins, and one of the daughters of the late Mr. Wells, of Old Stratford, leaving a disconsolate husband and a family of seven children, to lament the irreparable loss of one of the best of wives, and of mothers.

In Upper Eaton-street, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ann Gieusti.

Nov. 20. In Miles's Buildings, Bath, the relict of Dr. Baker, Lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square, and daughter of the late Sam. Hough, esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey.

At Watton, Norfolk, aged 71, Robert Hervey, esq.

Nov. 21. Aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Paine, musician, of High-street, St. Mary-le-Bone.

At Caon, in Normandy, Wm. Bernard Morland, esq. eldest son of Sir S. B. Morland, bart. M. P. He served as Sheriff of Bucks in 1811.

At his apartments in Chelsea College, in his 62d year, Sir John Peshall, bart.

At Orleans, in France, aged 85, Rich. Tyson, esq. who for many years held the situation of Master of the Ceremonies at the Upper, and previously at the Lower, Rooms of Bath.

In the Oswestry House of Industry, a well-known character, "Moll'-o'-th'Oak:" she was received into that asylum from her apparent distress. In her pocket were found one Oswestry guinea bill, some old gold and silver coin, &c. amounting to about 5*l.*

At High Wycombe, aged 75, Richard Bowyer Atkins, esq. fifth son of Sir Wm. Bowyer, bart. of Denham Court, Bucks, brother of Sir William and Sir George, fourth and fifth Baronets, and uncle of Sir George, who now inherits the Baronetcy of 1660, as well as that granted in 1794, to his father, the gallant Admiral.

Nov. 22. At Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 68, the Rev. Benjamin Tate, D. D. He proceeded M. A. 1776, and B. D. 1782.

In his 79th year, Richard Thornton, esq. of Broad-street, Southwark, a Magistrate for Southwark and the county of Surrey.

At Rickmansworth, J. Woodbridge Pindar, esq.

Suddenly, in her 59th year, the Princess Mary-Anne, sister of the King of Saxony.

Nov. 23. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 77, J. Roberts, esq.

At Dorking, Surrey, in her 77th year, Mary, wife of Dedrick Smith, esq.

At Stradbally (Waterford), in her 29th year, Frances, wife of Capt. I. M. Foley.

Nov. 24. At French Park (Roscommon), after a severe indisposition of a few hours, Arthur French, esq. M. P.—He had been out hunting on the Wednesday preceding. It is supposed he overexercised himself, which terminated his existence.

Nov. 25. At the Priory, Burford, Oxfordshire, aged 70, John Lenthal, esq.

At Loam Pitt Hall, Kent, the widow of the late Robert Nicholson, esq.

Lieut.-col. Rob. Sacheverell Newton, of Bulwell House, Notts. — He had visited that part of the country in perfect health, to pay the last tribute of respect to his father, the late John Newton, esq. whose death took place a fortnight before.

Nov. 26. In Kennington lane, Edwin Turner, esq. formerly of Aylesford, Kent.

At Exeter, Sarah, widow of John Rashleigh, esq. late Secretary at Gibraltar to four successive Governors, for a period of 53 years.

W. Jones, better known by the name of *Will Peny-y-bout*, in the parish of Llanrug.—He was found dead in the road near Llandegai, Carnarvonshire, and a pistol lying by his side. It is supposed he was out for the purpose of poaching, and the pistol went off by accident.

Nov 27. At Hall Grove, near Bagshot, aged *One Hundred*, Mrs. Sarah Birt, late of Sunbury, Middlesex.

At Clifton, near Bristol, the widow of the Rev. Timothy Blenman, late of the island of Barbadoes.

At Liverpool, the wife of Benjamin Batley, esq.

Nov. 27. At Sibton, Suffolk, in his 53d year, Henry Jermyn, esq. Barrister at Law. This Gentleman had, in conjunction with D. E. Davy, of Yoxford, made large collections illustrative of the Topography and Antiquities of Suffolk.

At Halesworth, Suffolk, Mr. Robert Hinsby, an eminent architect and builder.

At Little Cadogan-place, Chelsea, in her 37d year, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Wm. Whitehead.

Aged 66, Mrs. Sarah Tatnell, late of Highgate.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. Wm. Henshall, many years statuary and mason to the Admiralty.

Nov. 28. At Wanstead, Essex, Mr. Henry Vardon, of Gracechurch-street.

In the Great Hospital, Bishopsgate-street, in his 82d year, Mr. Robert Davy, who personated *Orpheus*, in the grand procession which took place at Norwich, in honour of Bishop Blaze, on the 24th of March 1783.

Aged 29, the Rev. George Hayter Hames, Rector of Chagford, Devonshire.

At Pentonville, Mr. Seabrooke, of the Bank of England, late of Aldermanbury.

Aged 58, the Rev. John Hunt, A. M. Rector

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Rector of Welford, Gloucestershire, and Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Whitworth.

Nov. 29. At Chester, deservedly respected, the wife of Thomas Bradford, esq. one of the Aldermen of that City.

Aged 60, Thomas Collinridge, esq. of Edgeware.

At Hieres, in the South of France, Wm. Shipley, esq. eldest son to the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Asaph. Mr. Shipley was shooting, attended by a peasant of the place, who also carried a gun. Mr. Shipley had killed a bird, and was getting over a bank to pick it up. The man following with his gun cocked, it unfortunately went off within two or three yards of Mr. Shipley, and lodged its contents in the back of his head, which literally shattered it to pieces. He was in the 43d year of his age, and has left a widow and two children to lament his loss.

At Bourdeaux, in his 33d year, Col. Ramsden, of the Guards.

Nov. 30. In Great Ormond-street, the Rev. Dan. Duff, A. M. late of Salvadore-house, Tooting.

In New Bond-street, in her 94th year, the relict of Haydock Hill, esq.

Mr. Robert Webster, of Great East-cheap.

At Brompton, the widow of the late Michael Novosielski, esq. late of the Grange, Brompton.

Dec. 1. At Abergavenny, in his 19th year (awfully sudden), Mr. Whistance Powell, son of the Rev. Charles Powell, Rector of Llanfoist, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Monmouth.

Dec. 2. In Upper Seymour-street, aged 79, Edward Corbet, esq. of Ynysymaengwn, North Wales.

In Chigwell row, Essex, aged 75, Anne, relict of David Windsor, esq.

Dec. 3. At the Rhydd, Worcestershire, in her 60th year, the Lady of Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart. She has left an amiable family to lament her premature loss, and her benevolence to the poor and distressed, not only round their seat of the Rhydd in Worcestershire, but wherever the family resided, will long endear her memory to the objects of her bounty.

Dec. 3. At Windsor, aged 82, the Rev. Wm. Clarke, M. A. upwards of 54 years one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral: he was also Rector of Orpington, in Kent, and Vicar of Willesdon, in Middlesex.

At Colerne, aged 19, of a second attack of the small-pox, Samuel Hillier. He was inoculated for the disease 16 years ago, and was slightly pitted.

At Forest-hill, near Peckham, in his 70th year, Robert Wissett, esq. F. R. and A. S. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Sant, of King-street, Covent-garden.

At Charing Cross, aged 26, Mr. Hen. Sparrow, of the House of Fred. Sparrow and Co. tea-dealers, Ludgate-hill, Oxford-street, and Charing Cross.

Aged 77, Mrs. Drax, of Knowle Cottage, Dorsetshire.

The wife of Mr. J. F. Street, of Budge-row.

Dec. 4. At Bury St. Edmund, aged 19, John, only son of Mr. John Dingle, bookseller of that place.

Aged 99, Charles Annesley, esq. late of Ballysax (Kildare). He was nearly connected with all the several branches of the Noble family of Annesley.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 60, the wife of Hen. Pigeon, esq.

At Rose Cottage, Herne Hill, near Dulwich, Surrey, Francis Roper, esq.

At Romford, aged 55, Mr. George Hambleton.

Dec. 5. At Gore Court, Kent, aged 65, A. H. Bradley, esq.

Dec. 6. At Pencraig, Herefordshire, in his 85th year, John Eyles, esq. Warden of the Fleet Prison. This Gentleman was the oldest Officer of all his Majesty's Courts at Westminster; having been appointed by King George the Second.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Dutton, of Queenhithe.

After a lingering illness, aged 65, Mary, relict of Samuel Fiske, gent. late of Clopton Hall, Suffolk.

At Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny, Miss Powell, only sister of Hugh Powell, esq. Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Langholm, Mr. Rob. Ker, lineal descendant of Geo. Ker, of Faddowside, a near relation of Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh, and one of the heirs entail of that noble Dukedom.

Dec. 7. At Newbury, Sarah-Caroline, daughter of the Rev. John Bushnell, Vicar of Beenham, Berks.

At Brockwell Hall, near Dulwich, Surrey, aged 62, Martha, sister of Wm. Hobson, esq. of Markfield-house, Stamford-hill.

At Highnam Court, near Gloucester, Francis Colman, esq. late of Hillersden-house, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 8. At his residence in Bury St. Edmund, in his 46th year, William Beales, M. D. Alderman of that Borough. He was at the time of his decease a Fellow of that Society, on the foundation of Dr. Perse.

At Bathford, in her 67th year, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, M. A. Rector of Theydon Gernon, alias Coopersale, Essex.

At Plymouth, Anne, relict of the late Thos. Lockyer, esq. of Wembury-house, Devonshire.

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In Merrion-square, Dublin, Wm. Henn, esq. late Master in Chancery.

In Greenwich Park, in her 20th year, Maria, dau. of Sir Thos. Lavie, K.C.B.&c.

Charles-Edward Newbery, esq. late surgeon to the Hon. East India Company's ship Marquis Camden.

At Hartham House, Wilts, the Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Register of Scotland, and M. P. for the county of Dumbarton.

In Guildford-street, aged 53, Robert Bewicke, esq.

Died, after thirty-two hours' extreme suffering with hydrophobia, a young man in the service of R. Sheriffe, esq. of Diss, Norfolk. This melancholy catastrophe is supposed to have arisen from his assisting in washing and cleansing the wound of a spaniel of his master's, which had been bitten by a terrier, and which terrier had been bitten by a mad dog in August last, and died about a month since with symptoms of that disorder. It is conjectured, that the virus found its way into his circulation through some scratch or puncture; for the man was certainly not bitten by the dog. The distressing picture which the last stages of the above case exhibited no language can describe; the spectators stood with horror appalled, and the scene will be long impressed on the minds of those who witnessed it.

Dec. 9. In his 74th year, the Most Rev. Dr. Bray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, over which he had presided 28 years.

At Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Mary, relict of Samuel Moody, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Suddenly, Matilda, the wife of Mr. Charles Layton, of Idol-lane, Tower-street.

At Hampstead, Mr. Sam. Ewbank, of Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Wm. Tierney Roberts, esq. M. P. for St. Alban's.

At Hackney Terrace, aged 25, Sarah, the wife of Wm. Scales, esq.

At Field Dalling, Norfolk, Mary-Anne, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Upjhon, A. M. Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 10. At Hethel, in his 68th year, Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace, and one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Norfolk.

At Newbold Comyn, Warwickshire, in his 74th year, the Rev. Edward Willes.

Near Portsmouth, Major Thos.-James Harrison, of the Royal Artillery, late of Weare House, Cornwall.

Dec. 11. Aged 76, Mary, the wife of Thomas Fosbrooke, esq. of Kennington-Common.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Anne, widow of Thomas Graham, esq. of Kinross, and Burleigh, late M. P. for the county of Kinross.

At Petersham, aged 58, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of James Bradshaw, esq.

At Hackney, in her 34th year, Anne daughter of Cochrane M'Clure, esq. late of Charleston, South Carolina.

At Aslockton, near Bingham, aged 70, Mr. Marriott, a respectable freeholder of that village, and who for several years kept the Black Horse Inn, at Bingham. Mr. Marriott's estate was formerly part of the demesne of the celebrated martyr, Archbishop Cranmer, which Prelate was a native of Aslockton.

At Portsea, Southampton, aged 47, George-Simpson Young, esq. of Pentonville.

Dec. 12. At Camden Town, in his 25th year, Mr. Daniel Atkins, of the firm of Murzetti, Atkins, and Co.

Dec. 13. At Brighton, Sophia Mary, wife of the Rev. Thos. Fuller, of Upper Baker-street.

At Wichbury House, Wilts, Elizabeth, wife of Pet. Templeman, esq.

At Dinton Vicarage, near Aylesbury, the Rev. R. W. Williams.

Mary, the wife of John Barfield, esq. of Thatcham, Berkshire.

At Islington, James Phillips, esq. of Konigsberg.

Dec. 14. At Weymouth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. H. Bradney.

Dec. 15. At Paris, M. Naldi, buffo-performer at the Opera. He met an untimely death by the bursting of a self-acting cooking apparatus. The following account of this lamentable catastrophe is extracted from the *Moniteur*:—"A terrible accident, which happened on Thursday evening, at half-past six o'clock, at the residence of M. Garcia, has plunged into despair the family of M. Naldi, of the Italian Theatre Royal. This celebrated buffo-performer, having been invited to dine with M. Garcia, immediately on his arrival with his wife and daughter, proceeded to examine the accelerated process of cooking by the self-acting boiler (*la marmite autoclave*). By an imprudent and fatal inadvertency, M. Naldi, with the tongs, stopped the valve, and the compression increased the heat to such a degree, than an explosion ensued; the lid of the boiler came in contact with his forehead, completely severed the skull and stretched him dead at the feet of his daughter. M. Garcia, who was near his hapless friend, was not seriously wounded; the steam scorched all the upper part of his face, and injured the eyes, but not in any dangerous degree. Surgical aid arrived immediately after the explosion; but to M. Naldi all efforts were unavailing; he was no more. It would be a vain effort to describe the heart-rending effect of this tragical scene upon the two families. M. Naldi justly claims our deep regret. His demeanour bespoke an estimable man, and in fact such he was. He

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was a singer of rare excellence, and a correct performer. He was the sole tutor of his daughter, and brought her out in Mozart's Opera *Cosi fan tutte*, and it must be acknowledged that if she wants energy (a disadvantage which is increased by timidity), no one can possess a more accurate method, or better taste. Pellegrini delighted in calling Naldi his master."

Dec. 22. In Parliament-street, in his 7th year, Bowyer-Edward, youngest son of J. B. Nichols, esq. He was a most engaging and promising child; his sweetness of disposition, and quickness in receiving instruction having endeared him to all his friends, and raised the fondest hopes in his now afflicted parents.

In Pall Mall, Mary, wife of George Nicol, esq. Bookseller to his Majesty. This very respectable Lady was niece of the first Alderman Boydell, and sister of the second; and, like them, was an admirable judge of Prints and Drawings, of which she had formed a fine collection.

Dec. 23. In Fleet-street, where he had been resident upwards of fifty years, Robert Herring, esq. in the 76th year of his age. He was for 34 years one of the Representatives in Common Council, and 22 years one of the Deputies of the Ward of Farringdon Without. His amiable manners, strict integrity, and punctual attention to his official and professional duties, gained him the esteem of all who knew him; whilst the performance of his religious and moral obligations in private life endeared him to his family and friends, by whom his memory will long be cherished and his loss deeply regretted. From the peculiar courtesy of his manners it may be truly said, he never made an enemy, or lost a friend. It was remarkable that he had resigned his Civic honours only two days before his death.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Dec. 1820 (to the 23d), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1875*l.* Div. 75*l.* per Ann.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 700*l.* Div. 40*l.* per Ann.—Neath, 400*l.* Div. 25*l.* per Ann. 5*l.* Bonus.—Swansea, 200*l.* ex Div. 12*l.*—Grand Junction, 210*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Ellesmere, 63*l.* ex Div. 3*l.*—Rochdale, 41*l.* Div. 2*l.* per Ann.—Regent's, 25*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 22*l.*—Portsmouth and Arundel, 10*l.* Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 18*l.* ex Div. 18*s.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—Ashby-de-la Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.*—West India Dock, 166*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Cent.—London Dock, 93*l.* Div. 4*l.*—Globe Assurance, 118*l.* Div. 6*l.*—Imperial, 77*l.* to 78*l.*—Albion, 40*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.*—County, 39*l.*—Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 18*s.*—Hope Ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.*—Eagle, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Provident Institution, 17*l.* for 10*l.* paid.—Grand Junction Water Works, 42*l.*—Westminster Gas Light Company, 63*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 2*l.*—New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium.—City of London Ditto Original, 22*l.* Premium.—New Ditto, 12*l.* ditto.—British Plate Glass Company, 210*l.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Dec. 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1820.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	42	45	40	30, 01	fair
28	40	38	38	,20	cloudy
29	38	43	42	,34	cloudy
30	42	42	38	,32	cloudy
*D.*1	38	42	38	,14	cloudy
2	38	43	37	,01	cloudy
3	39	46	48	,14	cloudy
4	48	54	51	,05	fair
5	47	53	47	29, 92	cloudy
6	47	46	50	30, 10	rain
7	51	55	50	,10	cloudy
8	51	53	49	,25	cloudy
9	47	50	49	,20	cloudy
10	48	50	51	,09	rain
11	50	54	50	29, 94	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1820.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	50	52	49	29, 62	showery
13	45	37	35	,54	rain and a
14	32	39	36	,99	fair[lit.sleet
15	36	34	32	30, 00	fair
16	30	35	32	29, 65	cloudy
17	35	38	42	,82	foggy
18	42	45	47	30, 15	cloudy
19	47	50	42	,35	small rain
20	42	47	50	,40	cloudy
21	49	50	42	,16	fair
22	37	42	40	,17	cloudy
23	40	43	40	,01	cloudy
24	37	34	32	29, 95	cloudy
25	32	32	30	,88	cloudy
26	30	32	30	,85	cloudy

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 21, to Dec. 26, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males - 2077	4030	Males 1536	3042
Females - 1953		Females 1506	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 667

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	329	50 and 60	309
5 and 10	159	60 and 70	273
10 and 20	104	70 and 80	209
20 and 30	215	80 and 90	124
30 and 40	289	90 and 100	20
40 and 50	343	100	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 16, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	57	5	00	0	26	0	23	1	34	3
Surrey	59	1	30	8	25	11	23	4	33	8
Hertford	58	0	00	0	23	10	22	2	37	9
Bedford	59	4	34	0	24	0	21	3	33	7
Huntingdon	54	7	00	0	23	1	19	2	29	9
Northampt.	57	3	00	0	23	3	20	8	33	0
Rutland	59	9	00	0	26	6	24	0	40	0
Leicester	60	7	00	0	27	0	23	0	43	6
Nottingham	58	3	37	0	29	0	23	4	43	8
Derby	60	2	00	0	31	7	22	10	46	6
Stafford	56	2	00	0	29	6	22	2	44	8
Salop	50	8	42	8	28	9	22	10	40	0
Hereford	47	4	40	0	25	4	22	2	36	7
Worcester	52	7	00	0	28	0	25	9	43	9
Warwick	53	9	00	0	28	1	24	3	44	8
Wilts	48	2	00	0	24	6	23	7	43	2
Berks	57	6	00	0	23	9	20	5	33	7
Oxford	54	8	00	0	23	0	20	3	36	4
Bucks	60	2	00	0	24	3	23	8	33	1
Brecon	51	5	00	0	26	1	17	4	00	0
Montgomery	49	7	00	0	25	7	24	9	00	0
Radnor	51	2	00	0	28	0	23	2	00	0
Essex	50	3	34	0	22	10	19	10	32	4
Kent	55	6	29	0	27	2	22	9	31	4
Sussex	53	2	00	0	26	8	21	10	00	0
Aggregate Average which governs Importation	54	0	35	4	26	4	10	9	35	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.		Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barly s.	Barly d.	Oats s.	Oats d.
1	London	57	7	00	0	26	6	23	4
2	Suffolk, Cambridge	53	11	26	6	22	3	18	3
3	Norfolk	52	2	28	7	23	5	20	1
4	Lincoln, York	52	7	33	0	26	5	17	2
5	Durham, Northum.	55	4	41	3	28	8	21	7
6	Cumberl. Westmor.	59	0	45	3	29	7	20	3
7	Lancaster, Chester	51	10	35	9	29	11	20	2
8	Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	54	11	35	9	29	2	18	3
9	Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarth. Glamorgan	50	11	35	9	24	2	17	7
10	Gloucester, Somerset, Monm.	53	1	55	9	26	11	20	9
11	Devon, Cornwall	55	4	35	9	25	6	17	11
12	Dorset, Hants	52	1	35	9	23	6	22	4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 18, 50*s.* to 55*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 16, 22*s.* 5*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 20, 34*s.* 8¼*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 22.

Kent Bags.....	2*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	2*l.* 18*s.* to 3*l.* 5*s.*	Sussex Ditto	3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 8*s.*
Essex Ditto.....	2*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*	Essex Ditto	3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 22:

St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* Clover 0*l.* 0*s.* — Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.*---Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Clover 0*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, December 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb.....	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton.....	3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market December 22:	
Veal.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d*	Beasts 572	Calves 140.
Pork.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 24,600	Pigs 100.

COALS, December 22: Newcastle 31*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 0*d.*—Sunderland, 34*s.* 0*d.* to 43*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 58*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 54*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 86*s.* Mottled 98*s.* Curd 102*s.*-CANDLES, 10*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 12*s.* 0*d.*

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1820.

Day	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3½ per Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish.	Imp. 3 p. cent.	India Stock.	S. S. Stock.	O. S. S. Ann.	N. S. S. Anu.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium	Con. Acct.	Navy Scrip.
1	219½ 19	69 8⅛	69¼ ½	78 7½	86½ ⅛	105⅞ ⅛	17⅞	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 pr.	par 2 pr.	par.	70⅛ 69⅞	——
2	219¼	——	69⅛ ⅛	78	86½ ⅛	shut	17⅞	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 pr.	1 2 pr.	par.	70⅛	——
3	Sunday																	
4	——	68⅞ 9	69⅛ ¼	——	86 ⅛	shut	17⅞	——	67¼	——	shut	68⅛	69⅜	——	2 pr. par.	par.	70⅛	——
5	219	68⅞ 9	69¼ ½	77⅞ 8⅛	86½ ¼	shut	17⅞	——	——	225 4½	shut	——	——	25 26 pr.	par 2 pr.	⅛dis. ⅛pr.	70⅛	——
6	——	69¼ ⅛	shut	78⅛ ½	86⅛ 7½	shut	——	105	67⅞	shut	shut	——	——	25 26 pr.	par 2 pr.	½ ⅛ pr.	70⅜ ½	5⅛ pr.
7	221	69¼ ⅛	shut	78⅜ ½	87¼ ⅛	shut	18	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 26 pr.	1pr. 2dis.	¼ pr.	70⅛ ⅜	——
8	223¼	70⅛ ⅛	shut	79⅛ 9	88⅜ 8	shut	18⅛	——	——	——	shut	——	——	24 pr.	1 3 dis.	2 1¼ pr.	71⅛ ½	——
9	——	69⅞ ⅛	shut	78¼	87¼ ½	shut	18⅛	——	68¼	——	shut	——	——	24 25 pr.	1 2 dis.	1¼ 1 pr.	71 70¼	——
10	Sunday																	
11	222¼ 3	69⅛ ¼	shut	——	87½ ⅜	shut	18	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 23 pr.	3dis. 1pr.	——	70⅜ ½	——
12	223	69½ ¼	shut	78½ ¼	87⅛ ⅜	shut	18	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 24 pr.	1 3 dis.	⅞ pr.	70⅝ 1	——
13	——	69½ ⅛	shut	78⅜	87¼ ⅛	shut	18⅛	——	68	——	shut	——	——	24 25 pr.	1pr. 2dis.	1 pr.	70⅛ ½	——
14	222 ¼	69½ ⅛	shut	78⅛	87¼ ⅛	shut	18⅛	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 pr.	par 3 dis.	1 ⅞ pr.	70⅜ ⅜	——
15	222¼ ½	69¼ ⅛	shut	78½ ⅛	87¼ ⅛	shut	18	——	67⅞	——	shut	——	——	25 26 pr.	par 2 dis.	——	70⅞	——
16	222 ¼	69⅜ ⅛	shut	——	87⅛ ¼	shut	18⅛	104½	——	——	shut	——	——	25 pr.	par 2 dis.	——	70½ ⅛	——
17	Sunday																	
18	222	69⅜ ½	shut	78⅜	87⅛	shut	18	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 pr.	par 1 dis.	1¼ pr.	70⅛	——
19	——	69¼ ⅛	shut	78⅛	87¼	shut	——	——	——	——	shut	——	——	25 24 pr.	par 1 dis.	——	70⅛ ⅞	——
20	221½ 1	69⅞ ⅛	shut	78⅛ ⅛	87¼ ⅜	shut	18⅛	——	68	——	shut	——	——	24 pr.	par 2 dis.	——	70⅞ 1	——
21	Holiday																	
22	221	69½ ⅛	shut	78½ ⅛	87⅛ ¼	shut	18	——	68¼	——	shut	——	——	24 25 pr.	2dis. par.	⅞ 1 pr.	70⅛ ⅞	——
23	——	69¼ 70	shut	——	87¼ ½	shut	18⅛	——	——	——	shut	——	——	24 26 pr.	1 dis. pr.	1¼ pr.	70⅛ 1⅛	——
24	Sunday																	
25	Holiday																	
26	Holiday																	
27	Holiday																	
28	Holiday																	
29																		
30																		
31																		

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

J. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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STAVELY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE, S.

NORTH MARSTON CHURCH, BUCKS, S.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME XC. PART II.

Embellished with Views of Staveley Church, co. Derby; and North Marston Church, Bucks.

Mr. Urban, *Sheffield, Oct.* 4.

STAVELEY is a neat village, very pleasantly situated, about four miles midway between Chesterfield and Bolsover, co. Derby. It contains within its parish the chapelry of *Barlow*, the hamlets of *Netherthorp* and *Woodthorp*, with three of the name of *Handley*; containing altogether about 408 houses.

In Domesday Book, among the lands of Ascuit Musard, it is said, that in the manor of "Stavelie, Hacon had four carucates of land to be taxed; land to four ploughs. Ascuit has now there, in the demesne, three ploughs, and twenty-one villanes; and seven bordars have four ploughs. There is a Priest and a Church; and one mill of five shillings and four pence. There are sixty acres of meadow; wood pasture one mile and a half long, and as much broad. Value in King Edward's time, and now, six pounds *."

In the reign of Edward I. the manor of Staveley belonged to John Musard †; issue male failing in his successor, N. Musard, the eldest sister of the latter conveyed it by marriage to T. Freschville, a branch of that family who were Barons of Crich in the reign of Henry III. and came over with the Conqueror, from a place of that name in Normandy.

Staveley Hall was built by Sir Peter Freschville, who died, according to his monument, in 1634. His son, John Freschville, during the troubles of Charles I. garrisoned his house at Staveley for the King. John Vickars, in his Parliamentary Chronicle, page 337, says, "Immediately after this (the surrender of Bolsover Castle), they all marched to Staley House, which was strongly fortified; but upon our armies' advance to it, it was soon surrendered, upon articles of agreement; and in it we had twelve pieces of ordnance, two hundred and thirty muskets, and a hundred and fifty pikes: and Mr. John Fretchwell (who had long held the house fortified with strong works for the service of the King), being then convinced of the goodness of our cause, did very freely and voluntarily render to the Major-general all the arms aforesaid, with much other ammunition." Thus the Historian, John Freschville, Esq. however, who was also a Governor of York, during the civil wars, for his attachment to Charles I. was advanced by Charles II. to the dignity of a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Freschville, of Staveley. He dying in 1682, the manor of Staveley passed (by marriage, I believe) into the Cavendish family, who having other seats, resolved, about seventy years ago, to pull down the Hall; but its total dilapidation was prevented, and the present mansion, a wing of a large quadrangle, suffered to remain, at the instance of the Rev. James Gisborne, then Rector of Staveley; who thus unconsciously preserved a residence for two of his daughters, who were afterwards married, one to Mr. Foxlow, the other to the Rev. F. Dixon, LL.D. all deceased; it is at present the residence of the Rev. F. Foxlow, son of the preceding.

The Church, *(see the Plate,)* which is built in form of a parallelogram, contains an ichnographical site of about 45 yards by 12. It consists of a nave, chancel, and one side-aile. The tower, which appears to have been built in 1681, contains eight exceedingly

* Orig. Dom. Boc. 277. b. 2.—Bawdwen's Trans. p. 322.

† A name which implies, according to Camden, *doubters or delayers*.

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ceedingly musical bells; the tenor weighing 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. was given by the present Rector; and the peal were opened when the present Duke of Devonshire attained the age of twenty-one. His Grace is patron of the Church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the body has lately been newly paved, a gallery built, and the whole interior beautified, containing at present as neat and comfortable accommodation for public worship as any village church in the kingdom.

The following Monuments and Inscriptions are to be seen. In a niche in the North wall of the chancel, on a brass, with two large figures and 7 boys, and as many girls, in a praying attitude, are these words:

"Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis;
O mater Dei, memento mei."

The Inscription:

"Here under fote lieth the bodys of Peyrs ffreychwell, and Maude his wyf, and sume time squier unto the noble and excellent prince King Henry the vj. and Lord and Patron of this chirche, which Peyrs deceasyd the xxv day of Marche, the yere of our lord, M.V.VI. on whose souls Ih'u, have mercy. Amen."

On a large decaying marble tomb, close by the above, containing the arms of Freschville, with various quarterings, and a brass plate on the top, representing an armed warrior, standing with his hands clasped in a praying posture, with the words,

"*** Trinitas un' deus miserere nobis. Deus mittere esto ** peccatum."

On a brass border there only remained the following:

"*** Amabus Petri Frechwell, d'ni. *** Derb. Armig'i qui obiit [a space never filled] die mensi [ditto] anno Domini Mill'mo CCCC. [ditto] et Matilde uxoris ejus. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

On a massy marble monument the following:

"Here lieth the mortal parte of the Right Honourable John Lord ffrescheville, Baron of Staveley, Governor of York, and descended from the antient and noble ffamilies of the ffreschevilles, Barons of Crich, and of the Musards, Barons of Staveley, who departed this life, Mar. 31, anno D'ni 1682, aged 76 years. Anne Charlotte, Lady ffrescheville, in memory of her deerest lord and husband, caused this monument to be erected."

On a gilded board there is a memorial of a former wife of this John, who was a daughter of Francis Nicolls, Esq. of Ampthill, co. Bedford. She died 10 April, 1629, aged only 18 years. There are various other memorials of the Freschvilles.

A beautiful altar-tomb, with a recumbent figure of a lady and infant, is thus inscribed:

"Here lyes the mortal part of Christian Lady St. John, late wife of Charles Lord St. John, Baron of Bazinge, and daughter of John Freschville, Esq. who in memory of his dearest childe, caused these stones to be laid together. She died in childbed, the 22d of July, 1653. Her infant, John Pawlet, surviving his mother seven dayes, lyes here interred with her."

A marble slab on the North wall records the death, virtues, and marriages, of his wives, and his own death; of the Rev. James Gisborne, M.A. Prebendary of Durham, and 43 years Rector of this Church; he died Sept. 7, 1759, aged 70.

On a mural tablet over the Communion Table:

"Within these rails is interred the body of James Gisborne, the oldest surviving son of the late Rev. James Gisborne, a member of the Irish House of Commons, Lieutenant-general and Governor of Charlmont in Ireland. He married Mary Anne Boyd, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Boyd, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland. He left issue one son and three daughters, &c. &c."

Adjacent there is a marble tablet to the "memory of Catharine, wife of the Rev. Fletcher Dixon, of Staveley Hall, and Vicar of Duffield, in this county." She was daughter of the above James Gisborne. The Rev. F. Dixon, LL.D. died at Staveley Hall, Jan. 5, 1819, aged 75. He was a man beloved and esteemed by all who knew him; and his death has left a blank in the charitable distributions of this village, which its inhabitants will long regret. The writer, who was indebted to him for personal favours, could not forego the opportunity, when he last visited Staveley Church, of inscribing with his pencil on the tablet, the following lines:

"No need of verse, nor monumental pride,
Reader! to tell thee Dixon liv'd and died.
Living,—his bounty did to all extend;—
Dying, all mourn'd him as a common friend.
Would'st thou thy memory as the just should shine,
Go, bless the village! and his praise be [thine."

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In

In the church-yard are the following epitaphs, among many others:

On a young woman who died on the eve of Marriage:

"She was courteous with sincerity, humble without meanness, and fully possest of those virtues which speak the true Christian; she died sincerely lamented.

Rest, dearest Shade! secure from grief and care,
Afflictive pains and every hurtful snare;
Till that dread morn when God reveal'd shall come, [doom;
And trembling Nature meet her final
Then may the youth who dedicates this stone, [gone,
Who lov'd thee living, and laments thee
Triumphant meet thee in the realms above,
And sing the wonders of redeeming love."

Another head-stone commemorates the name and death of Robert Sampson, the not altogether "mute inglorious Milton," and Laureate of the village; and although, Mr. Urban, his fame may not have reached any of your Readers, I can assure them and you, that he really was "famous once for verse," as various churchyards can testify, where his works may probably outlive those of many who have figured more splendidly in wire-wove paper, and gilt and lettered binding. He was a wandering dealer in earthenware by his trade, well known; and woe to the reputation of the luckless wight who happened to provoke the lampooning propensity of our poet. Some bitter tetrastic was sure to haunt him from the mouths of the rustics wherever he went. I apologize for this trifling. His epitaph is as follows:

"Here lies a Poet famous once for verse,
Now awful silence bids no more rehearse;
Here let his relicks undisturb'd remain
In peaceful dust, till they're restor'd again.
Mortal! behold an emblem of thy fate;
Place thy affections on a future state;
Revolving Time will leave thee breathless soon, [ere noon."
Night takes us home, if not call'd hence

On a blue slate at the East end of the Church, is the following Inscription:

"To the memory of Mr. Richard Robinson, son of the Rev. James Robinson of Knuttsford in Cheshire, and Schoolmaster at Netherthorpe, in this parish. Endowed with uncommon abilities, he exerted them for fifty years in the duties of his School, with a diligence and assiduity still more to be admired; and although in an humble station, might be regarded as a very bright example of primeval integrity of life. He gave by his last will eighteen pounds a year to the Hospital at Woodthorp; besides other very considerable legacies; and died a bachelor, May 21, 1777, in the 70th year of his age."

The present Rector is the Rev. Francis Gisborne, M.A. son of the before-mentioned J. Gisborne, late Rector of Staveley; and is, I believe, cousin to the excellent and valuable author, T. Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, co. Stafford. His brother was the late Dr. Gisborne, of Romely Hall, in this county, and Physician to his Majesty. This venerable village Clergyman is truly remarkable for his age, his eccentricities, and his charity; although in his 88th year, he continues to fulfil all the functions of a village Rector, christening, marrying, and burying, all his parishioners; in the latter office, he never fails, be the weather ever so unfavourable, to meet the corpse at the church-gates, and proceed before it to the church; and at the grave always refusing any temporary shelter, be the season ever so inclement. To mention the eccentricity of this Reverend Divine, may seem impertinent. It may be truly said, that

"E'en his failings lean to virtue's side."

Of his charities numbers can testify, not only in the remission of his fees to the poor, and the demand of merely nominal tythes; but in various other cases, in which he dispenses his bounty. He was born at Staveley, and received the rudiments of his education at Netherthorp School, under the before-mentioned R. Robinson, who left Mr. Gisborne the bulk of his fortune; from hence he went to Peter-house, Cambridge *, when the collegians, by their mimicry of Gray's effeminate manner, had driven him from his college. The Bard readily gave up his rooms to Mr. Gisborne †, who was always a grave man, and even then stood aloof from this indiscretion of his companions.

Few villages have been more fortunate in the charitable dispositions of its opulent inhabitants than Stave-

* He is the person, I believe, who gave the munificent donation of 22,000*l.* as mentioned in a late Number of your Magazine, to St. Peter's College.

† For a character of this worthy Divine, see our Poetical Department.

lev.

ley, doles, alms, and eleemosynary gifts, being constant and frequent. There are several tables of benefactions in the Church, which are a constant memorial and incentive to the families of the benefactors to emulate the charity of their predecessors.

There is a brass plate in the body of the Church, of which the following is a copy:

"Memorie Sacrum. anno Dom. 1677. Whereas the right worshipful Sir Peter Freschville, Knt. and others of the parish of Staveley, in the county of Derby, did by their Deed indented, dated anno 1610, out of their charitable disposic'ons give the sum of forty pounds, the use whereof to be employed for the putting forth of poor children of the poor inhabitants of the said parish to be bound apprentices to honest trades and occupac'ons: *Therefore*, we whose names are inscribed, out of the like charitable inclination, have given the several sums here under written, as well for an addition to the forementioned pious purpose of binding apprentices to good trades, as for a yearly distribution of monies to be dealt amongst the poor inhabitants of the said parish, &c."

Then follows the names of 64 donors, of various sums, to be applied as the preamble sets forth.

There is an Hospital at Woodthorp for four poor aged men and the same number of poor women, and a reader, which was built by Sir Peter Freschville, and endowed by his last will; each of the said nine persons to receive 4*l.* per annum, at quarterly payments, chargeable on lands in Netherthorp and Woodthorp. In 1777, Richard Robinson, Schoolmaster, gave 18*l.* a year to this foundation, which, with other additions, produces 8*l.* per annum for each person.

There is a free Grammar-school at Netherthorp, which has been endowed at several times. In 1572, Margaret Freschville gave 8*l.* per annum; in 1599, Francis Sitwell of Netherthorp, Gent. gave 6*l.* per annum; in 1742, Lord James Cavendish gave 6*l.* per annum: these sums, with augmentations, produce a competent salary for a classical master. The abilities of the before-mentioned Mr. Robinson drew him many pupils, for whose benefit he exerted himself with unremitting zeal, and realized a considerable fortune. There is, I believe, at present, *one* scholar on the foundation!

In concluding this brief sketch, the Writer will only observe that it is an imperfect tribute to a village whose inhabitants and localities have been endeared to him by ties of kindred and mental associations from his earliest years, as the birth place of his maternal ancestors. It is alone known to the disposer of all events, whether his latest visit was his last visit to this beloved village, or not; he would say, *Vale, dulce vicus!*

Yours, &c. J. H.

Historical and Topographical Account of North-Marston, Bucks.

(Concluded from page 492.)

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a gentle eminence at the North-eastern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave and side ailes, with a square tower at the West end, about sixty feet in height; and at the East end a Chancel, handsomely built in the Gothic stile, with arched windows, having stone mullions and tracery. The length of the whole edifice is 95 feet within the walls; the belfry, at the West end, measuring 17 feet, the Nave 38, and the Chancel about 40: the width of the Nave and Ailes being 42½ feet, and of the Chancel 22½.

It is said, that the Chancel was built out of the offerings at the shrine of Sir John Schorne; which, according to the account preserved in the History of Windsor, and cited by Mr. Lysons, in "Magna Britannia," vol. I. p. 603, amounted to no less an average sum than *five hundred pounds per ann.* (equal, as the last-named writer observes, to 5000*l.* according to the present value of money); and, therefore, affords some degree of probability in support of such a tradition. It may with greater certainty be affirmed, that this part of the building bears a near resemblance to the architecture of the tower of St. Mary Magdalen College*, and other works of the same period, and affords a beautiful specimen of the improved Gothic. Of the *shrine* above alluded to, Browne Willis mentions that it was so famous, that direction-posts had been standing in the life-time of his informants, which pointed out the roads leading to it†.

The principal entrance to the

* Engraved in vol. LXXXVII. i. p. 9.

† Collections in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

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Church,

Church, is by a porch on the South side, which projects about ten feet; the door-way being a Gothic arch. There is also a door at the West end, another on the North side, and a third on the South side of the Chancel. The windows of the Church are square-headed, with mullions, excepting one at the East end of the South aile, which has a Gothic arch with tracery, the weather-ledge terminating with a carved head on one side, the other hidden by the projection of one of the buttresses of the Chancel. The whole roof is covered with lead, and the parapet is surmounted with coped battlements, to which are affixed small pinnacles, three on each side of the Church, to correspond with the richly figured decorations of the buttresses of the Chancel. Of the latter there are ten, besides a pinnacle on the centre of the East end, beneath which is a beautiful canopied niche, containing a pedestal, supported by an angel, with wings expanded, immediately over the great East window, which is elegantly storied, although but few vestiges remain of the coloured glass with which all the Chancel windows at least, were once adorned. The effect of the elegant architecture of the Chancel, when viewed from the North-east, is considerably heightened by two octagonal pillars, ranged with the pinnacles, and a delicately formed and embattled turret, on the North side, above the roof of a small vestry-room, which with an apartment over it, are attached to the Chancel.

A richly-ornamented frieze is carried round the Chancel, charged with heads of monstrous animals and grotesque figures of men, with asses ears: the latter in various dresses, some ecclesiastical and evidently designed as caricature resemblances of monks. There are twelve on the South side, six at the East end, and nineteen on the North side, the latter being chiefly the heads of quadrupeds.

In the interior, the ceiling of the Church is of wainscot, divided into compartments, the beams resting on brackets adorned with figures of angels holding musical instruments. The walls have painted on them numerous texts of scripture; as also the front of a gallery at the West end. Over the South door are the words "Remember the poor." The Decalogue, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, are also painted on the wall, and the Royal arms above an open screen, once painted and gilt, which separates the Nave from the Chancel. At the East end of the South Aile, on each side of the window, is a lofty niche; and under a pointed arch close to it, in the East wall, is a *piscina*, or holy water pot, in good preservation. Near the window, on the wall below, on the North side, are two cavities, probably designed to hold the furniture or decorations belonging to an altar which once stood here. But whether this were the shrine of the Saint before mentioned, may be disputed. The Font stands on a square basement, raised above the floor, in the North-west corner of the Church; and is supported by a pedestal, to which are attached four large shields borne by angels, which being formed of very soft stone, are worn or rubbed almost plain. The Font itself is octagonal, each face or compartment being ornamented with carving:—one of them contains a rose, others four vine-leaves with their tendrils intertwining in the centre; another a rose and fasces, a shield with three chalices or cups, and another, two ragged or knotted staves *saltirewise*.

There are two arches on each side, between the Nave and Ailes, supported by four pillars: those on the North side, each composed of four circular columns clustered together. And of those on the South side, one of them octagon, with each of its sides concave or grooved; and the other fancifully cut, so that the several angles of an octagon are made to resemble the o. g.

The door which formerly led to the roof-loft still remains behind the pulpit. The covering of the latter is of blue cloth, with I. H. S. and the date 1706 embroidered in silver.

In the floor of the North Aile, near the font, and partly covered by a pew, is a large blue slab, in which are the marks where brasses have been formerly inserted, either of coats of arms or small figures: and a fillet of brass still retains the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Rob'ts Virgine olim Ballivus istius ville, qui obiit ..... an. d'mn. mill. ..... CCC ges'imo ..... nono.

Near the East end of the North aile, immediately over the pew belonging

to

to the Manor, at present held by Mr. Lockhart, is a marble tablet in memory of "Sarah, wife of Richard Saunders, of Aylesbury, Gent. who died 26 Nov. 1749, aged 54 years: and of Richard Saunders, who died 6 Dec. 1751, aged 56."

A piece of land of about two acres, in the contiguous parish of Oving, is said to be annexed to the stipend of the Minister of this parish, on condition that the vault beneath be never suffered to be opened; or, in default, the said land to be forfeited to the lord of the manor.

The Chancel has its Western end fitted up in the manner of a choir, with three stalls on each side, of oak, having folding seats very richly carved and ornamented with foliage. Before these stalls, and also continued on either hand against the side walls, are desks with much carving, but of inferior design and execution to that of the seats. The cieling is of wainscot, in compartments, and the pannels over the East end, within the communion rails, have bosses or knobs in the centre of each. The beams rest on brackets, with figures of birds and angels bearing shields.

On the South side of the Altar are three stone seats or stalls, with Gothic pillars, canopies, and tracery, all of equal height. The canopies are vaulted, with eight ribs, terminated by a rose in the centre of each. They are in good preservation, excepting that in front the ornaments above the niches have been disfigured by the erection of an ill-designed monumental tablet, which destroys the symmetry of the arches, of which some of the carving and decorations have been even chipped off to make room for it. A long clumsy wooden desk has also been fixed up within the pillars of the stalls, to which is chained the book of Homilies, accompanied by some other religious tracts; Erasmus's Colloquies, the Works of Ursinus, translated by Hy. Parrie, fol. Oxon. 1587; Bishop Jewel's Works in English 1609; and a large folio without a title, printed in 1578. By whom placed there, is unknown.

Close to the upper or easternmost stall is a *piscina*, under a sharp pointed arch, of the time of King Henry III. ornamented with foliage.

Against the North wall, within the rails, is a lozenge of white marble, with the following:

"In memory of Richard Purchas, late minister of this parish, who departed this life Aug. 29, 1742, aged 71."

Against the South wall, on a similar lozenge:

"In memory of Purchas Deuchfield, late minister of this parish, who departed this life Dec. 11, 1774, aged 59."

On another:

"Rebecca relict of the Rev. Purchas Deuchfield, departed this life May 14, 1784, aged 66."

On another, against the South wall, without the rails:

"In memory of the Rev. Richard Deuchfield, who departed this life September 29, 1805, aged 61 years."

On a brass, inserted in a large blue slab within the rails:

"Filia Richardi Sanders, legitima conjux Sanders et Cookson, Richardique Thomæ, [chardo;
Quæ septem liberos peperit prædicto Ri-
Tantum duo gerit Elizabetha, Thomæ,
Quæ dedidit vitam Julii vicesimo quinto
Faucibus avaris postea sævi Lethi,
An. Dom. 1656."

On a tablet of variegated marble, affixed to the North wall, are notices of the death of

"Eleanor Saunders, an infant, 14 June, 1696."

"Thomas Saunders, an infant, 18 Nov. 1699."

"Thomas Saunders, Gent. 4 Jan. 1704, aged 44 years."

"Elizabeth, widow and relict of Thomas Saunders, 5 April, 1744, aged 84."

Three large stones in the middle of the floor appear to have been sepulchral, but have no inscriptions remaining. In one of them are grooves, in which a label, and probably coats of arms were inserted.

In the centre of the North wall, on a plain brown stone, with the figure of a hand in relief, at the bottom, pointing to the floor, and encircled with the words "He lise just downe thare."

"Heare lieth the body of Mr. John Virgin, minister of North Maston, who deceased this life the 11th day of January, 1694, aged 77 years."

On a large brass plate, also in the North wall:

"In memory of Elizabeth Saunders, widow, who died Feb. 11, A. D. 1615, ætatis suæ 74."

Johan. Saunders, Dr. of Physick,
D. D.
This small monument
Though

Though nor my skill nor prayers could save
Thyself, grave matron, from the grave,
Yet He takes care thy virtues ly
Engraven in brass, and never dy.
I'll tell the world, and ever must,
Thou wert pious, peaceful, good and just,
That long thou liv'dst, and it appears
As long in virtue as in yeares:
That so thou learn'dst to live and dy
That now thou liv'st eternally."

On another large brass, affixed to the South wall, in capitals:

"The body of Richard Sanders, Gent. who died A. D. 1602, ætatis 67."

Then the engraved figure of a man, in a long cloak, kneeling at a desk with books *(shut)* before him; his hands pressed together in a devotional attitude; near the portrait a shield of arms. Party per chevron, Argent and Sable, three elephants' heads, erased, changed. Below, a skull encircled with a garter, and the motto "Sum quod eris, fuerimo quod es." The bones of a leg and foot, of a hand and arm, and two thigh bones, saltirewise. Underneath, the following lines:

"'Tis as you see, nought but the spoiles of death, [taker;
God's high Controller and impartial
Freehold we had of land, but none of breath, [maker.
All, one day, must resign unto their
I was the world's acquaintance in my time,
Acquainted and no more, so should ye be.
I had my part, as thou perhaps hast thine,
In wealth and friends, such as were fit for me.
I yielded up my reckoning, when I died
What wanted in the sum, Christ's blood supplied!"

On the North side of the Chancel, is a door leading into a small square turret, divided into two apartments, one above the other, and communicating by means of a flight of steps, part wood and part stone. In the lower room is a piscina, on an octagon pedestal, under a canopy or arch of stone, projecting from the South wall near the entrance. This is conjectured to have been a cell or confessional, belonging to the Monk, who had the care of the lights which were accustomed to be kept burning at shrines and altars; and the upper room is supposed to have been his dormitory; a square hole through the wall affording an opportunity of looking into the Chancel. There is also a fire-place in this apartment, which is at present converted into a school-room for the children belonging to the parochial sunday-school.

The Tower contains five bells, besides the sermon-bell, and a clock. The first bell has the motto "Sonoro sono meo sono deo." The second and third, the initials J. K. and date 1627. The fourth has the words "Richard Chandler made me, 1699;" and the great bell (which was re-cast in 1763) the names of Lester and Pack of London.

The Register commences in 1587 (29th Eliz.), and the baptisms appear to have been regularly entered from that time to the present day; but during Cromwell's usurpation, from the year 1642 to 1646, no burial is inserted; and no marriage from 1642 to 1648. At the end of one of the Register-books, is the following memorandum: "Jan. 29th, Ed. Oviat, an obstinate absentee, who would not be buried in ye Church-yard, but in his orchard." The year is not stated, but the entry appears to have been made in the hand-writing of the Rev. Purchas Deuchfield, who became minister in 1742, and died in 1774; and it is reported by persons still living, that they remember Oviat's widow having been buried in a similar manner. The orchard adjoins the Churchyard.

The accompanying sketch of the parish Church *(see the Plate)* has been kindly supplied by a young Gentleman residing at North Marston, to whom, and to his respectable family, the writer respectfully acknowledges his obligations for many of the above particulars, and other useful information. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

TO the memoranda respecting the Hungerford family (Vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 295), which was sent in answer to a request of Sir R. C. Hoare, I wish you to insert the following, which appears on two tablets in front of one of the galleries in Calne Church:

"Benefactor.—Walter Hungerford, Esq. did, in the year 1745, of his free bounty, give 20 pounds *per annum* for ever, to the poor, sick, and maimed of ye parish of Calne."

"The Hungerford Charity for the sick, wounded, or maimed of this parish, having from non payment for 20 years, accumulated to 400*l.* the same was placed in the 4 *per cent.* A. D. 1793; and the interest, with the original charity, is now annually distributed, agreeable to the gift of the Donor."

COT-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

OXFORDSHIRE. *(Concluded from p. 502.)*

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

ADDERBURY was the seat of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, wit and poet; and of John Campbell, the great Duke of Argyle:—

"Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the Senate and the Field."—*Pope.*

In the churchyard is the monument of its Vicar William Bew, Bp. of Llandaff, 1705.

At ALKERTON was buried its native and Rector Timothy Lydiat, astronomer and mathematician, 1646.

"There, mark what ills the Scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail—
If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end."—*Johnson.*

ADDERCOMBE was the vicarage of White Kennet, afterwards Bp. of Peterborough, who wrote his "Parochial Antiquities" at this place.

In BALDON were buried John Brydges, Bp. of Oxford, 1618; and its rector Dr. Phanuel Bacon, punster and poet, author of "The Snipe," 1783.

BANBURY was noted for the number of its Puritan inhabitants. In Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," *Zeal-of-the-land Busy* is a Banbury man.—*Drunken Barnaby* says,

"Veni Banbury, O profanum!
Ubi vidi puritanum
Felim facientem furem
Quod Sabbato stravit murem."

"Come to Banbury, O profane one!
When I saw a puritane one
Hanging of his cat on Monday,
For killing of a mouse on Sunday."

It was the vicarage of the non-conformist Samuel Wells.

At BESSELSLEIGH died John Berkenhout, physician, naturalist and biographer, 1791.

In BLACK BOURTON Church is the monument of the Hon. Sir Arthur Hopton, Charles I. Ambassador to Spain, 1649. In an adjoining chapel are several monuments of the Hungerfords.

At BLANDFORD PARK, then called Cornbury, died Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, favourite of Elizabeth, 1588. It was the seat of the excellent Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

BLENHEIM, a magnificent memorial of the Nation's gratitude, was founded in 1705, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, granting 500,000*l.* for its erection. Architect, Sir John Vanburgh. Principal front, 348 feet long. The Hall, supported by pillars, is 67 feet high; the Library, 183 feet long. In the Chapel is the monument, by Rysbrach, of JOHN CHURCHILL, the great Duke of Marlborough, 1722. In the house is an observatory; a theatre; a superb collection of paintings, particularly by Rubens and Titian; and some fine tapestry, representing the principal battles of the Duke. In the Park, which, including the gardens, contains 2700 acres, and is more than 12 miles in circumference, is a fine expanse of water, of which "Capability" Brown, its designer, said, "The Thames will never forgive me for what I have done at Blenheim!" Bridge of three arches, central arch 101 feet span; Temple of Diana, architect Sir William Chambers; Column, 130 feet high, with a colossal statue of the great Duke on the top, and an inscription of his principal achievements on the pedestal; Triumphal Arch; Aviary; China Gallery, containing some most antient and curious specimens; Fountain, with statues of the Nile, Danube, Plata, and Ganges, the last work of Bernini, celebrated by Prior; the High Lodge, in which died remarkably penitent, John Wilmot, the witty and profligate Earl of Rochester, 1680. This noble demesne is held by presenting at Windsor Castle, on Aug. 2, the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim, a standard with 3 fleurs de lis painted thereon, "as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits, and services, due to the Crown."

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BRIGHTWELL

Brightwell was the rectory of William Paul, Bp. of Oxford.

In Burford Church is a finely-carved monument of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron, who resided at the Priory, and died in 1625. It is believed to be the last instance of the representation of an emaciated figure, not uncommon on antient monuments. The Priory was also the seat of the Speaker Lenthal.

Chalgrove Church Steeple was blown down by a tempest, and the five bells therein broken, Jan. 5, 1727.

Clanfield was the vicarage of John Collinson, historian of Somerset.

In Cuddesdon Church were buried John Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford, founder of its palace, 1640; and Mary, daughter of Bp. Lowth (exquisitely beautiful epitaph by her father), 1768.

Culham was the vicarage of Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, Hebrician, who died at Oxford, 1783.

In Ditchley House (architect, Gibbs) is a fine collection of paintings.

At Ellesfield died its Vicar Thomas Wise, Antiquary, editor of Asser, 1767. Here resided George Pudsey, the industrious improver of land.

In Ensham Church is the monument of its native Dr. John Rogers, divine, author, on the Visible and Invisible Church, 1720.

Ewelm was the rectory of John Prideaux, afterwards Bp. of Worcester.

At Forest Hill Milton married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Powell.

In Glympton Church is the monument of its native Thomas Teedale, founder of Pembroke College, Oxford, 1610.

Great Milton was the residence of John Thurlow, Secretary to Cromwell.

At Great Tew resided the amiable Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland.

At Hanborough was buried its Rector John Holyman, Bp. of Bristol, writer against Luther, 1558.

Hasely was the rectory of John Leland, first and last Antiquary Royal.

Henley-upon-Thames was the rectory of Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, elegant Scholar, who bequeathed his library to this town. Here were buried, Elizabeth, relict of Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron, sister of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, and a principal benefactress to Baliol College; Richard Jennings, master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, who resided at Badgmoor, near this town; and William Hayward, architect of the bridge here, died 1782. At the Red Lion Shenstone wrote his little poem on an Inn.

Heythorp House, architect Archer; Conservatory, 248 feet long.

In Ipley Church is the monument of Edward Thwaites, Saxonist, 1711.

At Islip was buried its Rector John Aglionby, biblical translator, 1710.

Kiddington has had its History excellently written by its amiable and learned Rector, Thomas Warton, Poet Laureat.

Mapledurham was the vicarage of Dr. John Burton, author of "Opuscula Miscellanea."

Minster Lovel was the seat of Thomas Viscount Lovell, Lord Chamberlain to Richard III.

Nettlebed is pleasantly noticed by the German traveller Moritz.

In Nuneham Courtenay House is a good collection of paintings and many valuable portraits, among which is one of Vandermyn the painter, the face executed by Anne, Princess of Orange. In the tapestry room are three large maps of the counties of Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester, the earliest specimens of tapestry-weaving in England, which was introduced by William Sheldon in the reign of Henry VIII. In the house are busts of the English Poets. The garden was formed by Mason the Poet, author of "The English Garden." The Park, containing nearly 1200 acres, is ornamented by temples, &c. and has been celebrated by Mason, Jerningham, William Whitehead, and Horace Walpole.

At Oxford, in St. Aldate's Church, was buried Dr. John Budden, biographer of Bp. Waynfleet, 1620; in St. Giles's Church, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, Antiquary, 1755; in Holywell Chapel, Samuel Clarke, orientalist, the first archetypographer,

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archetypographer, 1669; in St. Mary's Church, John Wallis, decypherer and geometrician, 1703; in St. Peter's churchyard, Thomas Hearne, Antiquary, 1735. The High Street is said to be the finest street in Europe. The Mayor and Burgesses assist the Lord Mayor of London as Butlers at the Coronation of the King.

At Pyrton was married John Hampden, the patriot, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edward Symeon, June 24, 1619.

At Road Enstone are some curious water-works, which were visited by Charles I. and his Queen in 1636.

In Rotherfield Grays Church is an elaborate monument for its native and resident (at Grey's Court) Sir Francis Knollys, K. G. treasurer of the household to Elizabeth, 1596.

In Rollwright Church was buried Sir Fleetwood Shepheard, friend of Prior, 1698.

In Sherborne Castle is a portrait of Queen Katharine Parr, and in its frame is a piece of her hair, cut off when her coffin was opened at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, in 1799. In the church was buried Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor, 1732.

In Shiplake Church is a mural tablet for its amiable Vicar James Granger, author of "The Biographical History of England," which he wrote at his vicarage house here, and died of apoplexy, whilst administering the Sacrament, April 15, 1776.

At Shotover resided William Julius Mickle, translator of Camoens's "Lusiad."

Somerton was the rectory of William Juxon, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold.

At Stanton Harcourt, in 1718, Pope wrote the fifth volume of his Homer. In the church, among many monuments of the Harcourts, are those of Sir Robert Harcourt, standard bearer to the Earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth Field; and of Simon, only son of the first Viscount Harcourt, with an epitaph in Latin by Dr. Freind, and in English verse by Pope. Here is also a mural monument for Robert Huntingdon and his son, with a poetical epitaph by Congreve; and on the outside wall a tablet to the memory of John Hewit and Sarah Drew, killed by lightning, July 1718, with an epitaph by Pope. The event is pathetically described in a letter by Gay.

In Steeple Ashton Church was buried Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Principal of Brazenose College, and founder of the School and Alms-houses in this place, died in 1648.

In Stoken Church is a mural monument for Bartholomew Tipping, founder of the Free-school here, died in 1680.

At Swyncbrook, Hugh Curwen, who exchanged the Archbishopsick of Dublin for the Bishopriek of Oxford, died in 1568.

In Tackley Church is a monument, by Bacon, of the Hon. John Morton, Chief Justice of Chester, 1790.

At Thame John Hampden died of his wound received at Chalgrove Field, 1643. In Thame Park Chapel is a monument, by Westmacott, of the last Viscount Wenman, 1800.

At Watlington, in 1675, Eleanor, wife of Henry Devon, produced four children at a birth.

At Wheatley died and was buried William Julius Mickle, poet, translator of Camoens' "Lusiad," 1788.

Whitchurch was the residence of Dr. John Wallis, mathematician and grammarian.

In Witney, Feb. 3, 1652, five persons were killed by the falling-in of the floor of the White Hart Inn, during the performance of a comedy; this event is commemorated in a puritanical Pamphlet by John Rowe. In 1730, 30 houses burnt down. The church is the burial-place of the Freind family, of whom Dr. Robert Freind and his son William, Dean of Canterbury, were Rectors here; as was also the poet Richard Duke. Here are monuments for Sir Francis Wenman, friend of the amiable Lord Falkland, 1640; and Henry Box, who founded the Free-school in this town.

At

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At Woodstock, in 1649, the Parliamentarian commissioners were terrified by the tricks of Joh Collins, "the merry Devil of Woodstock," which they considered supernatural, and which are narrated as such in a tract by Widdowes, the Clergyman of the place, quoted by Plott and Wood. William Lenthal, Speaker of the Long Parliament, was M.P. for this borough.

Wormley was the residence of Adrian Scroope, regicide, executed in 1660.

In Wroxton Church is a grave-stone over Francis Lord Guildford, Lord Keeper, 1685; a magnificent tomb for William Pope, first Earl of Downe; a handsome monument for Francis, first Earl of Guildford, 1790, and his three wives; and a memorial for Frederick, 2d Earl (the prime Minister, Lord North), 1792.

In Yarnton are many handsome monuments of the Spencer family.

Byro.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 6.

THE noble collection of ancient Monuments in the Circular Church in the Temple, must have frequently attracted the attention of your Antiquarian friends; but as great confusion prevails among the several authors who have noticed this Church, not only in the appropriation, but in the number of these memorials, an attempt at an elucidation may not now be deemed unacceptable.

Mr. Gough, in his elaborate work (Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I.) describes nine sepulchral effigies, and one stone coffin, lying in two groups, North and South in the nave of the Circular Church, as they are at present. But I think it is evident they are not in their original situations, as a most intelligent writer and valuable Correspondent of Mr. Urban's (the late Mr. Carter) has remarked in your Magazine (vol. LXXVIII. p. 998). The reasons he gives for his opinion are briefly as follow: that statues like these are seldom laid on the pavement, and in many respects so close that the draperies of the one lie over that of the other; that they are not in chronological order, and some of them shew vestiges of ornamental slabs under them: he therefore suspects that when the Church was repaired in the latter end of the 17th century, they were remaining on their proper tombs in the choir similar to the Bishop's still to be seen here, and were then removed to the situation they now occupy. But as Mr. Carter has not explained the variance in other writers, my attempt will not be superfluous. In Strype's Stowe (vol. I. p. 745) they are thus noticed: "In the round walk of the Temple Church there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried to the number of *eleven: eight* of them are images of armed knights, five lying cross-legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land against the Infidels and unbelieving Jews; the other three straight-legged. The rest are coped stones, all of grey marble."—This account is at variance entirely with Mr. Carter's supposition of their removal from the choir. The *round walk* with more propriety refers to the aile than to the area, where they now lie. When the alteration took place I have not been able to ascertain. It was certainly effected before the year 1671, when Sir William Dugdale wrote his Origines Juridiciales. Speaking of this Church, he says (p. 173), "within a spacious grate of iron in the round walk, *under the steeple*, do lie eight statues in military habits, &c. of which five are cross-legged. There are also three other grave-stones lying about *five inches* above the level ground, on one of which is a large escutcheon, with a lion rampant graven thereon."—The number is the same as in the last account, but the situations had been evidently changed, and the whole of the tombs placed within an iron railing. Subsequently to this period they have been again altered. No doubt on account of the enclosure being an obstruction to the passage from the West door to the choir; being divided by the removal of the statues, which were in the centre, to the sides, and the destruction of two of the grave-stones, making two groups as we now see them. But although the number of cross-legged figures correspond with the preceding extracts, I can-

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I cannot account for the increase of the number by the addition of another statue, unless by supposing it to have been brought from the choir to make the numbers in each group uniform. The remaining grave-stone, attributed by Mr. Gough (vol. I. p. 49.) to William Plantagenet, is now level with the pavement, as are indeed all the effigies, which shews some alteration must have been made since Sir William Dugdale's time, it being very improbable they should have sunk upwards of five inches, which must be the case if Dugdale speaks of the present arrangement. The arms which, that author says, were on one of the grave-stones, it is remarkable are still to be seen on the shield of the Earl of Pembroke (the second effigy in the South group). This was probably the monument of a member of the Pembroke family, and contradicts the appropriation of one of the two statues usually given to William and Gilbert Marshal (Gough, vol. I. pp. 43, 49).

Whether I am correct in these conjectures or not, it is clear John Carter is wrong in supposing these monuments to have been removed from the choir in the latter end of the 17th century, as it would undoubtedly have been noticed by the accurate Dugdale, who must in that case have remembered them in their former stations; and the oldest of the effigies is that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, 1148, who, after many vicissitudes, was buried before the West door of the present Church, and seems always to have occupied a situation near where it now lies (Gough, vol. I. p. 23).

It seems, therefore, most probable, that the tombs, or some of them, were originally erected in the Circular division of the Church, though not in the situation they now are. I have endeavoured to account for their removal and change in numbers. Perhaps some of your Readers may possess information which may throw a better light on the subject, to obtain which is the object of these remarks.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

EVERY person, sensible of the religionizing effect of Gothic Architecture, must feel the injury done to an antient window in that style, by depriving it of its mullions. From the perishable nature of the soft stone, in which they are worked, the decay is frequent; and the general mode of repair is, by one or more miserable uprights, which do not diverge at the curve of the arch, into tracery, fan-work, or other of the ancient beautiful fashions of trefoils, quatrefoils, rosettes, &c. These uprights produce a non-descript geometrical deformity, and unsightly insipidity.

Our Churches, in many instances, are national ornaments; but they would plainly be much more ornamental as ruins, than when disfigured by trumpery and injudicious restorations. I know a fine old Church in a market-town, roofed with stone tiles, which has recently been repaired with several square feet of red pantiles; as if an old beggars drab jacket, patched with soldiers' cloth, had been a proper pattern for such occasions. The effect is horrible; and I would suggest to Bishops and Chancellors the delivery of a plan for inspection, and specification of the materials, before the reparation was commenced.

It is well-known, that you cannot make a good thing of numerous old houses, especially where these are pentices, recesses, and gables, by sashing and Grecianizing; but we may Gothicize with success. I was once in this predicament on a small scale. I wanted a large window for a study, and took a pattern from the Church. I found that to cut the mullions in stone, would be exceedingly expensive, and I was recommended by an ingenious carpenter to have them in wood, cut in fac-simile and painted. For Church-work this would be too perishable; and I would recommend the substitute of Cast-iron; and, I venture to think, that if the fancy-manufacturers of this article were to keep by them, not in Chinese Gothic, but in a pure style, mullions, cast in moulds from Church patterns, complete for Gothic windows of various size, and advertise Chancellors of Dioceses, by circular, of their making or having such goods, a stop might be put to the mutilation of our Churches. When put up, a coat of paint would only be necessary for a stone colour.

Many

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Many of our Churches owe their grand character to a rich East window, to rob them of which is a deterioration, little inferior to knocking off the nose of a statue, or, in more correct analogy, to cutting away a fine face into a skull; and thus destroying every beautiful and discriminating feature—every vestige of character and effect in the object.

By means of Cast-iron, I also conceive, that many of our Churches might be preserved in their pristine character, at an expence comparatively trifling, the decays applying chiefly to minor parts; if so, one prudent expence thus incurred, might reduce subsequent repairs to the trifling periodical cost of a little paint, tiling, and glazing.

P. S. The glass panes of Church windows should be lozenge-formed, not squares. CONSERVATOR.

THE CENSOR.—No. III.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 507.)

WE have now passed the period of "Mery Tales," and are about to enter upon a wider prospect. Till this time the Wit was contented to have his jests hackneied during his life, and then to live '*in ore omnî populo*;' or, if he was an author, to collect and Anglicise the stories of foreign countries; hence the 'Anatomie of Wit,' the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices,' and many other publications of this kind. But now, the Jester was not satisfied unless the whole volume was of his own creation, and the adventures of his own life furnished abundant matter for the Press: as the original *Joculator* was sinking to decay, many persons, who lived by their wits, principally actors, became noted for their *words*, for their *actions* have sunk into deserved oblivion; the lives of such men are always replete with incident: the bad company which they kept, and the bad œconomy which they practised, drove them to various shifts for a subsistence; and, excepting what the annals of the stage, and their own lucubrations have handed down to us, we are acquainted with little to their credit. Their profession was disreputable, and their lives were by no means calculated to recommend it as an example; they were indigent, yet in their misery they retained 'a miserable conceit;' no misfortune could damp their hilarity, and the

> "Æquam memento rebus in arduis
> Servare mentem,"

was cheerfully observed by them.—At this period Charles Chester held the situation of Fool in the Court of Queen Elizabeth; in his wit, as well as the application of it, he seems to have resembled Scogan, and that resemblance is a sufficient apology for not inserting the only anecdote which has descended to us under his name *.

Among the Anecdotists who flourished about this period, may be placed RICHARD EDWARDES, better known as a Musician. He was born in Somersetshire, 1523, and became a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; but quitted the University for the Court, and received a musical education from Etheridge. He is well-known in Dramatic Literature, as the author of Damon and Pythias, which was performed at Court †; and of Palemon and Arcite, acted before Queen Elizabeth, in the the hall of Christ Church, who appointed him Master of the Revels. These minor poetical pieces are preserved in *The Paradise of Daintie Devices*, 1567; consisting chiefly of songs and *pretty pamphlettes*, addressed to the court beauties. Meres praises him for his excellent performance of comedy. His death happened in 1566, an event which brought tears from the Graces as well as from the Muses: scarcely any poet has been so bewailed by the ladies.

Turbervile, in his *Epitaphes, Songs, and Sonets*, 1570, as well as Twyne, (who assisted Phayre in his Translation of Virgil), has dedicated an Elegy to his memory ‡!

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* Harl. MSS. 6395. † Printed for William Howe, in Fleet-street, 1570.

‡ An extract from their compositions may not be unacceptable to the reader; we shall begin with Twyne:

> "Whilst Church and Chappell dure[1], and
> Whilst Court a Court shall be;
> Good Edwards, eche astat[2] shall much
> Both want and pity thee."

[1] Endure. [2] Estate.

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Turbervile

The late Mr. William Collins, of Chichester, possessed a collection of short comic tales in prose, printed at London, in black letter, about 1570, "sett forth by Maister Richard Edwardes, Mayster of her Maiesties Revels:" among which was a story concerning the *Induction of the Tinker*, since dramatised by Shakspeare in his 'Taming of a Shrew *.'

Richard Tarleton †, one of the first persons who derived a subsistence from their practical *bon-mots*, was born of poor parents, at Condover, in Shropshire: a servant of Robert, Earl of Leicester, found him in a field keeping swine, and perceiving in him a propensity to wit, brought him to the metropolis, where he went on the Stage, and became a Member of the Company at the Bull, in Bishopsgate-street. Here, had it not been for his profligate habits, he might have acquired a decent competency. He was famous for his extempore jests in the theatre, a treat, (no doubt) alluring to the audience who could be assembled but by novelty: but his principal scenic character was that of the Clown, in the anonymous play of Henry V. (written before that of Shakspeare, and printed in 1598), and in the same drama he appeared also as the "Judge, who receives the box on the ear." Sir Richard Baker says, that he never had his equal as a clown, nor ever will. He kept, at one time of his life, an Ordinary in Paternoster-row, whence he removed to the sign of the Tabor, in Grace-church-street, and was chosen scavenger, but frequently incurred complaints through his negligence. He died in 1589, and his memory was perpetuated by many publicans, who adopted his portrait for a sign, to which Bishop Hall alludes in his satires,

"To sit with Tarleton on an ale-post's signe."

His chief dramatic composition is entitled, 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' of which a *plat* or sketch may be found in Malone's Supplement to Shakspeare, and from which Marlow probably took one of his finest scenes in 'Faustus:' his 'Farewell,' a ballad, was entered on the Stationers' Books in September, 1588; and a collection of his 'Jests,' a work once in great estimation, was published in 1611. Of this rare and curious work there is no copy in the British Museum, nor are we able to furnish our readers with any extracts from it,

"Stat nominis umbra."

George Peele, another example of profligate humour, was a native of Devon, whence he was entered at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, and about 1573 elected Student of Christ Church: in 1579 he proceeded M. A. after which he removed to London, became the City Poet, and had the ordering of the Pageants. Nash calls him 'the chief supporter of pleasure, the Atlas of Poetrie, and *primum eurborum artifex*:' his celebrity, however, ended with his life, and when that happened we are not told. Anthony à Wood, the chronicler of poets, has not preserved the date of his death, but assigns a just reason for the obscurity which clouds the memory of Peele; "this person was living (says he) in his middle age, in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but when or where he died I cannot tell, for so it is, and always hath been, that most Poets die poor, and consequently obscurely, and a hard matter it is to trace them to their graves." How much less the difficulty with respect to Wits is, we leave the reader to judge. He certainly died before 1598.—The best of his dramas is King David and fair Bethsabe, a performance which may be regarded as an earnest of the future genius of Shakspeare.

Turbervile speaks thus:

"Ye learned Muses nine,
And sacred Sisters all;
Now lay your cheerful cithrons [3] downe,
And to lamenting fall—
For he that led the daunce,
The chiefest of your traine,
I meane the man that Edward's height,
By cruell death is slaine."

* Warton, History of Poetry, vol. III. p. 283.

† Steevens's Shakspeare.—Biog. Dram.

[3] Quære, from *cithara*, a harp?

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Not-

Notwithstanding his celebrity, and abilities better regulated than those of Marloe, Peele was totally devoid of principle, and his life presents little better than a catalogue of dishonesties, varied according to circumstances. While a student at Oxford, he appears to have passed much of his time in Buckinghamshire, and to have made frequent excursions to Wycombe, Stoke, &c. where he played his 'merrie prankes;' and on one occasion passing himself off for a Physician, effected a cure which had baffled the Faculty of that neighbourhood, by relieving an elderly Gentleman from a consumption, with no other medicine than a decoction of herbs: the whole narrative of that adventure is worth the reading.

Peele was married; but of his wife we know nothing further, than that he treated her with the indifference of a wedded poet; nor could otherwise be expected of a man as worthless as he was poor, and whose promises were those of a wit: once, we are told, he took up a petticoat on trust for five shillings; which 'he gave to his honest wife, one of the best deeds he ever did to her.' His adventures were published in 1627 *, when they appeared under the title of "Merrie conceited Jests, of George Peele, Gentleman, sometimes Student in Oxford. Wherein is shewed the course of his life, how he lived: a man very well known in the City of London, and elsewhere.

"Buy, reade, and judge,
The price doe not grudge:
It will doe thee more pleasure,
Than twice so much treasure.

"London, Printed for Henry Bell, dwelling in the Little Old Baily in Eliot's-court."

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Editor, the purchaser will have not only reason to grudge the price, but will not derive from his bargain that double portion of pleasure which he is led to expect. The rarity of this tract was so great, joined to its immense price, that Mr. S. W. Singer was induced to reprint it, and for that purpose made use of a copy which had formerly belonged to the Rev. J. Brand. It is neatly executed, with a Biographical Memoir of Peele (from which ours is principally taken), containing 31 pages, 4to.

* At Oxford, 4to. 1627.

"*How George helped his friend to a Supper.* — George was invited one night by certaine of his friends to supper, at the White Horse, in Friday-street; and in the evening as he was going, he met with an old friend of his, who was so ill at the stomacke, hearing *George* tel him of the good cheere he went to, himselfe being unprovided both of meat and money, that he swore he had rather have gone a mile than have met him at that instant. And, beleeve me, quoth *George*, I am hartily sorry that I cannot take thee along with me, my selfe being but an invited guest; besides, thou art out of cloathes, unfitting for such a company: Marry this Ile doe, if thou wilt follow my advice, Ile help thee to thy supper. Any way, quoth he to *George*, doe thou but devise the meane, and Ile execute it. *George* presently told him what he should doe; so they parted. *George* [being] well entertained, with extraordinary welcome, and seated at the upper end of the table, supper being brought up, H. M. watched his time below; and when he saw that the meat was carried up, up he follows, (as *George* had directed him), who, when *George* saw, 'You whorson Rascal' (quoth *George*) 'what make you here?' 'Sir,' quoth he, 'I am come from the party you wot of.' 'You Rogue,' (quoth *George*) 'have I not forewarned you of this?' 'I pray you, Sir,' quoth he, 'heare my errand.' 'Doe you prate, you slave,' quoth *George*, 'and with that tooke a rabbet out of the dish, and threw it at him.' 'Quoth he, you use me very hardly.' 'You Dunghill,' quoth *George*, 'doe you out-face me? and with that tooke the other rabbet, and threw it at his head; after that a loafe; then drawing his dagger, making an offer to throw it, the Gentlemen staid him: meane while H. M. got the loafe and the two rabbets, and away he went: which when *George* saw he was gone, after a little fretting, he sate quietly. So by that honest shift he helped his friend to his supper, and was never suspected for it of the company." pp. 14, 15.

The egotistical anecdotes are perhaps preferable, independent of their antiquity, to the modern collections; and as this work is nearly the only one of the kind that we shall have to notice, we are therefore more prolix than usual in our remarks on it. "Wit," (says Sir Egerton Brydges) like family plate, appears new modelled for each succeeding generation;" and the truth of this position may be readily allowed: our readers have, without doubt, perceived what changes have taken place in Anecdotal Literature, down to the period of Peele. While

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While the learning of England was confined, before the art of Printing had attained a free circulation, the people were content with the tasteless ribaldry of Scogan, and but little improvement is to be discovered in the 'Merrie Tales' of the succeeding age. The Wits of Elizabeth, if they produced no refinement in anecdote, at least brought it into a smaller circle, filled by works in which we take a deep interest: the earlier collections may serve to dispel the vapours of an idle hour, but the jests of Tarleton and Peele are of higher rank; in perusing them, we find ourselves, as it were, in the company of living personages, the manners of former ages are brought nearer to the view, and our imagination gradually assumes a convivial cast. An hour makes us as familiar with mine hostess of *Wycombe*, or the poetical Tapster in *Pye Corner*, as if we had tasted their ale: we see the Jester himself, not upon the stage, but in his chamber, with "his wife plucking of larks," and his daughter "turning of the spit," while his means are low; or making merry with his boon-companions in Friday-street, when fortune had become more kind. Whilst the plan, which is to procure his friend a supper, is in agitation, we feel an interest for the poor famished wight, and applaud the scheme, however dishonest, which provides him with a meal. In the more copious '*Budgets of Wit*,' the character of the Jester is lost to us, for a single anecdote conveys but little information; which is not the case with works dedicated to the pranks of a single individual. Giorgione (who died in 1511)*, employed his whole talent to manifest that Painting possesses as extensive a power as Sculpture; and contrived to represent every side of a man's body in the same picture, by the aid of reflection, from water at his feet, a mirror at his side, and a suit of shining armour: in the same manner is every trait of character or disposition reflected by the diversified Tales in the collection now before us, as minutely as if the subject had been investigated, and a disquisition drawn up upon it.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

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* Biog. Dict.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 20.

YOUR pages have recently contained some severe animadversions on the novel of the Monastery. It certainly does not exhibit those interesting particulars of character and incident, which accompany the preceding works of the Author: but I do not conceive this deficiency, in its utmost extent, to have even the "*aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*," but to arise in part from the plan, and in part from the subject.

The plan seems to be formed on a fatality, exhibited in the agency of a Spirit, like the Hamlet of Shakspeare. There does not seem, in this view, any more objection to the White Lady, than there would be to the play in question, because the existence of ghosts is dubious. The tale is not one of History or Biography. It is professedly a fiction; and every novel-writer knows, that the common incidents of life do not furnish the requisite materials for his work. There must be character and event, strongly diversified and uncommon. The Poetical Justice or fortunate catastrophes, hair-breadth escapes and miraculous coincidences, essential to the interest of this kind of writing, are all equally out of life, *i. e.* though possible are not probable: and to object to a Spirit so admirably introduced, as it is in the Monastery, with such exquisite poetical invocations, like those of Ariel in the Tempest, is somewhat like wishing for a plumb-pudding without plumbs, or a pantomime without its conjuration.

The subject of the Monastery could not, in its nature, abound with the incident belonging to other topicks. The only obsolete matter would have been legend and fictitious miracle, which might have been, indeed, sparingly used; but if used at all, would have only excited contempt in protestant readers. The Author has adhered to the standard authority of Mr. Fosbrooke; and Monks were characters in still life. Political History can indeed furnish character and incident of the most interesting kind, in scenery and adventures of perpetual bustle, novelty, and most romantic cast; but, in the uniform sameness of Monastic life, we can only expect subtle investigations of character, and nice shades of discrimination. Father Eustace is an admirable picture of bi-

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gotry, talent, and firmness, in his own way; and the mere spinster Avenell and Glendinning are in perfect keeping, as characters belonging to the age, *i. e.* without any intellectual cast.

I could enlarge much further: but think I have said enough to show, that if the Sculptor of the Laocoon, which is the sublime of expression, had also executed a statue in repose, it does not justify censure, that the effect is inferior to that of his other work. The idea is of a distinct kind.

Yours, &c. MONASTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *British Museum, Dec.* 30.

ALTHOUGH the subject of *Scogan* has occupied no inconsiderable portion of your pages, the following particulars, relating to the Jester of that name, may perhaps find a place in some future Number. Mr. Malone, together with Tyrwhitt, doubts the existence of such a person; while Ritson, preferring facts to the opinion of those learned editors, has left us little doubt upon the subject.

Drayton, in the preface to his Eclogues, says, that 'the Colin Cloak of Scogan, under Henry the Seventh, is pretty:" this piece was probably pastoral.

But to turn to more ancient authorities, Holinshed, enumerating the great men under Edward IV. makes mention of "Scogan, a learned gentleman, and student for a time in Oxford, of a pleasaunt witte, and bent to merry devises, in respect whereof he was called to the courte, where giving himselfe to his naturall inclination of mirthe and pleasaunt pastime, he plaied many sporting parts, althoughe not in suche uncivil maner as hath beene of hym reported."

Although the editors of Shakespeare have doubted whether Scogan really existed, it is clear that he *died*, from the following epitaph, which throws some light upon his character; it is preserved in a contemporary MS. Harl. Bib. 1587.

"Hic jacet in tumulo corpus *Scogan* ecce Johannis, [annis;
Sit tibi pro speculo, lætus fuit ejus in Lusti transibunt, transitus vitæ nequibunt;
Quò nescimus ibunt, vinosi citò peribunt."

As to the older person of this name (so frequently confounded with the jocularor), there can be little doubt that he was the *Henricus Scogan, Armiger*, who occurs among the gentry having letters of protection to attend King Richard II. into Ireland, in the year 1399.

Yours, &c. PHILO-SCOGAN.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(Continued from p. 514.)

LETTER XII.

Frankfort, Aug. 24, 1818.

Aug. 22. AT six in the morning the thermometer was 52. There is a fortification on the hill above Kirn; the town stands in a narrow part of the valley of the Nah. On leaving Kirn, we travelled three miles along this valley, which was almost shut in by hills; it afterwards expanded. We occasionally saw ruined Castles and Convents, in picturesque situations on eminences. Afterwards the valley became less interesting. We passed through some old towns with ruined fortifications, and arrived to breakfast at Sobernheim. This is also an old walled town. In one part of our way to it, the River Nah has shifted its course from one side of the valley to the other, and has left an old bridge on dry ground. On quitting Sobernheim, we also left the valley, and proceeded over a very hilly country till we descended again into the same valley near Kreutznach. About half a mile from that town, a tree was placed across the road to signify it was under repair, and not then passable. We proceeded across a field and down a narrow bye lane to a farm-house; where was a ford. Here the lane was blocked by some carts, one of which had stuck fast and was unable to cross the ford. Whilst we were waiting, a young man came up, and asked in French if we were English. He then said in English that he had studied the language at Kreutznach: he spoke it in a very broken manner, but intelligibly; and expressed great satisfaction in meeting with two Englishmen. As soon as the obstruction was removed, we crossed the ford, and arrived at Kreutznach, where our engagement with the German postillion from Treves ended. Kreutznach is a town of some size and

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and importance, at which a Newspaper is published. It stands pleasantly on the Nah. There are three Churches, one of which is Roman Catholic, another Lutheran, and a third Reformed. This town now belongs to Prussia. After dinner, we proceeded with very good horses at the rate of seven miles an hour to Bingen; distant about eight miles. The valley of the Nah extended three or four miles: the hills began to be inconsiderable, and, as we approached Bingen, the line of the valley could scarcely be traced. In the mean time the prospect opened upon us of the long chain of hills on the East side of the Rhine, the uneven outline of which was strongly marked by a clear horizon, and a bright sky. The extent of these hills from South to North appeared about forty miles. On approaching Bingen, a very bold high hill appeared on the opposite bank of the Rhine, in front of us, clothed to the summit with vines, and crowned with wood. An old Castle projected near the bottom. We crossed the Nah (which now appeared to be a very considerable river), by a good bridge near its confluence with the Rhine; and at length came in sight of this celebrated river; but the road was not sufficiently near to enable us to judge of its magnitude. Bingen, where we changed horses, is an old close-built town on the Rhine. The Church is lofty, and must, when seen from the River, have a picturesque appearance. On leaving Bingen the road for two or three miles lay close to the Rhine; and the view of the bold hills opposite, and the projecting Castle, was very grand. The River is here about half a mile broad, and reminded us of the Straits of Menai. Our road soon quitted the River; the shore on both sides became tamer; on the East side the hills, though high, were at a considerable distance, and on the side we travelled, the country was an extensive plain, covered with vines; we soon lost sight of the River. We changed horses at Heider-Ingelheim, half way to Mayence. Though we were now on a broad and much travelled great post road, the postillion had coarse canvas trowsers, and no stockings or boots. He did not understand French, nor could we make him comprehend, except by an interpreter, to what inn in Mayence we wished to be driven. We arrived there in the dusk. Our inn, the Hotel de l'Empereur, was a picturesque old building near the East end of the Cathedral, in the close.—I have already mentioned a part of this country as belonging to Holland, other part to Prussia—a slice to Oldenburg. We are now in the territories of Hesse Darmstadt; and Hesse Homberg has a part not far distant. Hesse Darmstadt begins at Bingen. It is supposed further changes will be made at the approaching Congress. There is a large garrison of Austrians and Prussians in Mayence; the town is very strongly fortified, and 400 soldiers are at work upon the ramparts, &c. The River is admitted into the sluices. This town claims the invention of printing, but Strasburgh contests it.

August 23.—We supped on Saturday night at a large table d'hôte. French was little understood by the waiters. At breakfast this morning two gentlemen who came in, shook hands with the waiter and kissed him. The Cathedral is an old irregular Saxon building of red stone, with a dome, or rather a tower, progressively tapering. This building is called, as at Treves, the Dome. It is a picturesque and striking object from the Rhine, and in any view of the town. In the interior the usual order of things is reversed. The entrance is at the East end; and the building rises by several steps to a Chapel at the West end; so that there is nothing but the situation of the Altar to designate the East. The high Altar stands at the lowest or East end. The door is in the side aile. I looked into different Churches this morning: at the doors of which candles were sold as at Ghent and Antwerp. From nine to eleven there was a grand mass at the Cathedral; a fine military band was placed on the steps at the West end, on one side of which is the organ. The band and the organ alternately played pieces of music by way of symphony; some of these pieces were beautifully soft, with solo parts for a clarionet; in others, the trumpets and kettle-drums sounded a sort of flourish or alarm. The congregation filled the whole body of the Church; and there were no chairs. The singing was in unison, by all the congregation

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congregation joining in full chorus, accompanied by the organ; which had, in so large a building, and so full a congregation, a very striking effect. The service was concluded by a procession of the host down the Church with banners flying; the military band playing a march; the principal officiating priest, a young man, had a wreath of flowers round his head.—This Church contains a number of fine old monuments of Bishops and Founders. The outside suffered much during the siege by the Allies in 1792; and the adjoining Church of Notre Dame was reduced to ruins. This, from the few remains of it which appear, was an elegant building in the ornamented Gothic stile.—We looked into the Church of St. Augustine, where, as at the Cathedral, young Priests were officiating. They had been ordained the day before, and this was their first appearance at the different Churches; at which they, exclusively, officiated. A part of the procession here struck me, which I was not near enough to observe at the Cathedral; in the concluding ceremony, the principal Priest, a young man, having a garland round his temples, was accompanied by a girl of twelve or thirteen years of age, in white; both with clasped hands. On inquiry, we found that she represented the Church; the Church is the Priest's bride, whom he had the preceding day spiritually espoused; and the garland on his head was in honour of his nuptials. St. Augustine's is a modern Church, with a painted roof, and splendid Altars. The town is old and irregular, but has a number of handsome public buildings. It stands close to the Rhine, the country on both sides of which is nearly level. A range of wooded hills is seen to the North-east, about six miles distant. The river is rather more than one-third of a mile wide; and so rapid that it has all the appearance of a tide-river—except that it is the colour of the sea, and tide-rivers are always muddy. One would scarcely suppose that so large a body of water is fresh. There is a bridge of boats across the River. These boats are strongly moored to each other; and covered with planks. Carriages of all descriptions cross the bridge with perfect safety. It is constructed to rise and fall with the water. I walked over the bridge in five minutes and a half, at the rate of about four miles an hour. A little below the bridge are 36 floating corn-mills in the stream of the River. These are moored together like the boats. They are always going, and making a noise like the sea: they grind a prodigious quantity of corn. It being Sunday the shops were shut during the day; but at dinner (at one o'clock) at the table d'hôte, an Italian, with his wife and daughter, played on guitars, and sang scenes from Operas; after which, tumbling children were introduced. We sat next to a Mr. Ogle, an English Gentleman, who had been travelling three years on the Continent. At two o'clock the great bell rang for a sermon at the Cathedral. There was a full attentive congregation. It was an extempore discourse in German: and the Preacher's tone and manner were very grotesque. I went from thence to the Protestant Church, a small building; but service had ended. It was then not three o'clock. At three, vespers began at the Cathedral. The congregation chanted to the organ, which played long symphonies between each verse.

We went from thence to the handsome modern Church of St. Ignatius, which has a shewy organ; very splendid altars and lights, and a richly painted roof.—There was a very crowded Church; and the young Priests were employed. In front of the organ was a military band; and between every verse of the chant (which was sung by the congregation in loud chorus to the organ), the military band, and the organ, alternately, played light pieces of musick; one of which was "Giovinette che fate all' amore," from Mozart's Opera of Don Giovanni; others from Haydn's Overtures; the whole was quite in the theatrical stile, and the symphonies were six times the length of the chant. The occasional rolling of the kettle-drums and blowing of the trumpets was quite martial. At all the Churches, after service, a great number of persons staid behind, and crowded to receive the blessing of the young Priests who wore garlands. They approached and kneeled, and the Priest laid his hands on their heads and crossed them, muttering all the time, very rapidly. Young children

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dren in arms were brought to receive the benefit of this ceremony; and several of the military attended for the purpose.

We went to the Church of St. Stephen, which stands on rising ground near the ramparts. It is an old Gothic building. I ascended the tower, near the top of which a man lives, who used to watch a telegraph; his office now is to alarm the town in case of fire. I had a view of the course of the Rhine for several miles, and of the hills beyond it. I saw the confluence of the Mayne with the Rhine, which takes place only half a mile above Mayntz. The hills were much like the Welsh hills, as seen from Chester. The lower parts of the hills are covered with vines. The town was quiet in the evening; less stirring than in York on a Sunday; but there was dancing in some houses, even in the middle of the day; and, we understood, that the cause of the quietness in the town was, that a place of amusement was open in the country, four or five miles off, for dancing and other diversions.

Showers have been flying about every afternoon for four days, and the air is cool.

August 24.—This morning at six, we set off in the diligence to Frankfort. This machine carries six inside, and three in front, and has immense baskets for luggage. We have now got into a country where the simple computation of money by francs and centimes ceases; and a complicated system of florins and krentzers is substituted. A florin is no specific number of francs or centimes, nor any even number of English pence; and the silver pieces in circulation are worth a fractional number of florins and krentzers. It was a bright cold morning. The ticket for the diligence states, that it is forbidden to smoke in the diligence; but one of the passengers asked leave of the company, took out his flint and steel, and struck a light for his pipe. We passed through the village of Hockheim, from which Hock wine takes its name. We met 80 horses, part of the Emperor of Austria's suite, going to Aix-la-Chapelle. Some of them were led horses. There were several waggons with six horses, and several coaches and four. His whole retinue consists of 400 horses. We got breakfast on the road, and passed through a fertile and nearly level country, covered with vines. We arrived at half-past eleven, at the Hotel d'Angleterre in Frankfort, the most showy looking inn we have yet seen. In the environs, we passed several villas of merchants. Every town we have yet seen since we landed on the Continent, has the appearance of decay, except Paris, which may be considered stationary; but here, for the first time, we see a town flourishing and rich; buildings and improvements going on in every direction. The cause is easily explained. A great part of Germany is supplied with commodities of all descriptions from Frankfort; these came up the Rhine and Mayne from Holland. The shops make no appearance; and the trade is quite of a wholesale description. The people were busy in unpacking goods, and fitting up stalls for the great Fair, which is approaching. There are no flagged paths in any of the streets. The houses, though built of brick, are all covered with white plaster to resemble stone. It is pleasant to see trade without smoke; the streets are in general spacious, and many of the merchants' and bankers' houses magnificent; but there are no regularly built streets. The environs are laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, and are extremely pleasant. They have not the same stiffness and formality as the gardens at Paris.—We dined at the table d'hôte at one o'clock (it was scarcely twelve by York time). Lord Wolfe Murray, a Scotch Lord of Session, and his Lady, sat next to us. They sailed from Leith to Rotterdam, and came through Holland, and up the Rhine. The Lady seems determined to cross the Samplon into Italy, and my Lord is willing to do as she pleases. She speaks French very fluently, and is a most lively and talkative woman. They recommended us to several inns on the road. They had violent thunder storms in Holland after the heat. Mr. Gogel, the banker, to whom we had a letter of credit, introduced us to the Cassino, a suite of handsome public rooms for reading, dancing, billiards, &c. Forty or fifty newspapers are taken. Those of London are about ten days in arriving. Though the general aspect of the town is so pleasing, it contains few interesting

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interesting objects.—The Dome, or Cathedral, is an old Saxon building; but has nothing interesting. We went into the Protestant Church, which is large and respectably furnished. Service began by singing a psalm, accompanied by the organ; but the style of performance was so harsh and dissonant, that it seemed as if it was intended to make Protestantism as repulsive in its features and address as possible. This, in a Roman Catholic country, is surely bad policy. There were only a dozen people at the Protestant Church, scattered about the building. A neighbouring Roman Catholic Church was quite crowded, and the people joined loudly both in the singing and in the responses, in a style which is quite exploded in our Protestant Churches. It reminded me of the remark of one of the Fathers, that in the primitive Church, the *amens* were like thunder.—The river Mayne is here as broad as the Seine, but the banks as flat as the Ouse at Booth Ferry. It is full of small vessels. We are to spend another day at Frankfort, and then set our faces homeward. After seeing so many towns, there is little in Frankfort which is interesting. One cannot, however, avoid remarking that trade is the grand source of prosperity. We have travelled through a country which has all the fertility of a garden, and yet the towns and inhabitants are poor and in decay. But trade makes Frankfort flourish. Thus, England compared with France is a barren soil; and a great proportion of our country is either wholly unproductive, or is only made productive at a great expense of tillage and manure. The superiority of England arises from its commerce; and I suppose the chief use of agriculture to us is, that it enables us to barter with other nations on more advantageous terms, by not being wholly dependent on them for our subsistence. X.

(To be continued.)

On the Modes of Salutation and amicable Ceremonies observed in various Nations.

WHEN men salute each other in an amicable manner, it signifies little whether they move a particular part of the body, or practise a particular ceremony. In these actions there must exist different customs. Every nation imagines it employs the most reasonable ones; but all are equally simple, and none are to be treated as ridiculous.

The infinite number of ceremonies may be reduced to two kinds, to reverences or salutations, and to the touch of some part of the human body. To bend and prostrate oneself to express sentiments of respect, appears to be a natural notion; for terrified persons throw themselves on the earth, when they adore invisible beings. The affectionate touch of the person they salute is an expression of tenderness.

As nations decline from their antient simplicity, much farce and grimace are introduced. Superstition, the manners of a people, and their situation, influence the modes of salutation, as may be observed from the instances we collect.

Modes of salutation have sometimes very different characters, and it is no uninteresting speculation to examine their shades. Many display a refinement of delicacy, while others are remarkable for their simplicity, or for their sensibility. In general, however, they are frequently the same in the infancy of nations, and in more polished societies. Respect, humility, fear, and esteem, are expressed much in a similar manner; for these are the natural consequences of the organization of the body.

The demonstrations become in time only empty civilities, which signify nothing; we shall notice what they were originally, without reflecting on what they are.

The first nations have no peculiar modes of salutation; they knew of no reverences, or other compliments, or they despise and disdain them.

The Greenlanders laugh, when they see an European uncover his head and bend his body before him whom he calls his superior.

The Islanders, near the Philippines, take the hand or foot of him they salute, and with it they gently rub their face.

The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute.

Dampier says, that at New Orleans they are satisfied in placing on their heads

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heads the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace. This is at least a picturesque salute.

Other salutations are very incommodious and painful; it requires great practice to enable a man to be polite in an island situated in the Streights of the Sound. Houtman tells us, they saluted him in this odd way:—"They raised his left foot, which they passed gently over the right leg, and from thence over his face."

The inhabitants of the Philippines bend their bodies very low, in placing their hands on their cheeks, and raising at the same time one foot in the air with the knee bent.

An Æthiopian takes the robe of another, and ties it about his own waist, so that he leaves his friend half naked. This custom of undressing on these occasions takes other forms; sometimes men place themselves naked before the person whom they salute; it is to show their humility, and that they are unworthy of appearing in his presence. This was practised before Sir Joseph Banks, when he received the visit of two female Otaheitans. Their innocent simplicity no doubt did not appear immodest in the eyes of the *Virtuoso*. Sometimes they only undress partially.

The Japanese only take off a slipper; the people of Arracan, their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the house.

The Grandees of Spain claim the right of appearing covered before the King, to show that they are not so much subjected to him as the rest of the nation.

The Negroes are lovers of ludicrous actions, and make all their ceremonies farcical; the greater part pull their fingers till they crack. Snelgrave gives an odd representation of the embassy which the King of Dahomy sent to him. The ceremonies of salutation consisted in the most ridiculous contortions. When two negro Monarchs visit, they embrace in snapping three times the middle finger.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their salutations the dispositions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmena (says Athenæus) would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they breathed a vein, and presented for the beverage of their friend the blood as it issued.

The Franks tore hair from the head, and presented it to the person they saluted. The slave cut his hair and offered it to his master.

The Chinese are singularly affected in their personal civilities; they even calculate the number of their reverences. These are their most remarkable postures:—The men move their hands in an affectionate manner, while they are joined together on the breast, and bow the head a little. If they respect a person, they raise their hands joined, and then lower them to the earth, in bending the body. If two persons meet after a long separation, they both fall on their knees, and bend the face to the earth; and this ceremony they repeat two or three times. If a Chinese is asked how he finds himself in health? he answers, "Very well, thanks to your abundant felicity." If they would tell a man that he looks well, they say, "Prosperity is painted on your face;" or, "Your air announces your happiness." If you render them any service, they say, "My thanks should be immortal." If you praise them, they answer, "How shall I dare to persuade myself of what you say of me?" If you dine with them, they tell you at parting, "We have not treated you with sufficient distinction." The various titles they invent for each other, it would be impossible to translate.

It is to be observed, that all these answers are prescribed by the Chinese Ritual, or Academy of Compliments. There are determined the number of bows; the expressions to be employed; and the inclinations which are to be made to the right or left hand: the salutations of the master before the chair, where the stranger is to be seated, for he salutes it most profoundly, and wipes the dust away with the skirts of his robe; all these gestures, and other things, are noticed, even to the silent gestures, by which you are entreated to enter the house. The lower class of people are equally nice in these punctilios; and ambassadors pass 40 days in practising them before they are enabled to appear at court. A Tribunal of Ceremonies has been erected, and every

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every day very odd decrees are issued, to which the Chinese most religiously submit.

The marks of honour are frequently arbitrary; to be seated, with us, is a mark of repose and familiarity; to stand up, that of respect. There are countries, however, in which princes will only be addressed by persons who are seated, and it is considered as a favour to be permitted to stand in their presence. This custom prevails in despotic countries; a despot cannot suffer, without disgust, the elevated figure of his subjects; he is pleased to bend their bodies with their genius; his presence must lay those who behold him prostrate on the earth; he desires no eagerness, no attention, he would only inspire terror. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Nov.* 20.

I SEND you the following Anecdote from a Work which contains several curious pieces of intelligence, but which I believe is not much known or consulted at the present day. I have translated the passage as closely as the sense would permit.

Yours, &c. H. COTTON.

Extract from "Nova Literaria maris Balthici et Septentrionis," 1700, *p.* 119.

"In North Jutland, near to the city of Grindsa, for many years lay a large flint, which the neighbouring inhabitants used for driving into the ground the wooden pegs, to which were fastened the tethers of their horses sent to feed amongst the corn. This flint, either casually, or because something seemed to ring in a cavity within it, was broken not long ago, and in it were found 126 silver coins, two of which we have seen, nearly resembling those which are given in p. 248 of this work for 1698. Each of them was struck in England; the one is inscribed, 'EDWARDVS . REX . ANGL.' The other, 'EDWARD . R . ANGL . DNS . HYB.' The inscription on the reverse is the same in each, 'CIVITAS . LONDON.' The flint had no aperture, or an exceedingly small one, and no trace appeared of the mode by which the coins were inserted into the stone. Unless, perhaps, we are to believe, that the aperture, formerly large enough to admit the pieces, had, by the kindness of Nature, in process of time closed up; which point is left for the discussion of natural philosophers."

[N.B. The coin alluded to, as given in a former part of the above publication, is one of our Henry III. which, with several similar ones, was found, either in the county of Rantzau in Holstein, or in Oldenburgh. But the writer of the article mistakes the *moneyers'* names on the reverses, as RICARD . ON . LVND . NICOLE . ON . LVND. &c. for *Bishops of London*, by whose authority these pieces were struck.]

In a subsequent Number of the same year, 1700, p. 248, Otho Sperlingius, a learned lawyer, in a letter to the editors, attempts to account for the circumstance of the coins being thus inclosed; and, after 9 pages filled with all kinds of absurd reasoning, he gravely declares his opinion, that they must have been inclosed in a purse of linen or leather, dropped by some one on the sea-shore, or edge of a torrent, where the united action of the earth and water had rotted the purse, and engendered the flint around them!

In the next year in August (p. 261), Georgius Conradus ab Horn, not satisfied with the solution given by Sperlingius, imagines that the flint was artificially softened, and the coins inclosed, and that afterwards its original hardness was restored. To back this apparently preposterous explanation, he tells a story of a Bedel at Helmstadt, who, by a wonderful liquid, known only to himself, could soften the hardest flints to the consistence of wax, and used often in times of war to secrete his money in flints thus softened, which he immediately rendered solid and inaccessible to others. This extraordinary man had also the art of causing iron keys to float on water; but, unfortunately for the world, he let his secrets die with him.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

THE following Address to his Parishioners on the present exhibition of popular feeling, has been circulated by the Rev. Daniel Shepherd Wayland, M.A. Vicar of Kirton in Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln. Perhaps, at this crisis, you may not think it unworthy of occupying a place in your useful Miscellany.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

"Nothing can be more abhorrent from my feelings, or more contrary to my practice, than to address the flock, of which I am the appointed shepherd, on the

the political dissensions which agitate and convulse the world. I am far from being one of those who would profane the Gospel of peace by the contentions of hostile parties, or make the house of God a vehicle for any topicks which are unconnected with pure and undefiled Religion. I am desirous to snatch one day at least in every week from the contentions and animosities of mankind. But, fallen as I am on evil days, when the foundations of strict morality and spotless character are all but subverted, to raise my feeble protest against those exhibitions of feeling by which, in my opinion, they are undermined, seems a duty which I am called upon to perform, not only as a private Christian, but even as a minister of the Gospel.

"And here, can I fail to look back, with sensations of the bitterest regret, upon that great Queen and illustrious woman, who was, for more than half a century, the brightest ornament of the Court of Britain, as she was its most effectual safe-guard? Who can calculate the benefits of her pure example, of her unstained reputation, of the determined stand which she made against vice, however high in birth and exalted in rank?

"The Court over which she presided was the most correct in Christendom; and the steady lustre which emanated from the Throne, though it shone brightest upon those by whom it was immediately surrounded, shed a radiance as clear, though it might not be as strong, upon the humblest cottage in the most remote part of her dominions.

"When the sad reverse of the picture is before me, and its melancholy consequences are anticipated, can I, as one of the constituted guardians of the public morals, be silent with innocence? I view 'the signs of the times' with the most melancholy forebodings. And, however hopeless I may be that any thing which *I* can say will influence even my own parishioners, amidst the general madness which I see around me, I will raise my own individual voice against those who can triumph in the victory, not of unblemished honour, not of established innocence, not of decency and decorum, but of popular clamour and opposition to 'the powers that be.' I *must* believe that the general tendency to rejoice for one whom her warmest adherents will scarcely venture to praise, whom many of her advocates have openly and decidedly censured, is a sacrifice to party and not to truth; is a departure from Christian morality, a 'loving of darkness rather than light,' an encouragement of those 'whose deeds are evil.'

"Let it be remembered that the triumph, which fills our streets with riot, is not over the enemies of our country, but over many as distinguished by piety and talent as they are by rank and influence. Let it be remembered that the triumph was obtained, not by accusations disproved, not by innocence established, but by considerations of expediency, and divisions upon minor objects, of which the enemies of constituted authority knew well how to avail themselves.

"In the highest and noblest tribunal of our country, amidst all these conflicting opinions, the greater number not only recognized the guilt, but were ready to award the punishment. And is this to be considered as a triumph? And if it *be* one, is it a triumph at which as men, as Englishmen, and as Christians, we should be called to rejoice?

"There *was* indeed a time when we *might* have triumphed. There was a time when the British Court stood alone in the history of nations, when she who presided at its head excluded from its hallowed circle all who were even suspected. Alas! 'How is the fine gold become dim! how is the most fine gold changed!'

"My brethren! do you not see the mischief of all this? Do you not see that it is the triumph, not of the Opposition over the Ministry, not of the lower orders over the higher, but of levity over discretion, of vice over virtue, or profaneness over piety?

"We have wives, and sisters, and daughters: What a lesson of morality do we give them, by thus offering the incense of our praise, almost of our idolatry, to conduct which, to say the least of it, is equivocal, and which the lowest among us might blush to see that of any female whom he loved resemble!

"Who now shall stop the torrent of licentiousness, and tell the unhappy victims of their own passions, that they must be excluded from the pale of virtuous society, and that, if they would retrace the steps of sanctity and honour, it must be through pain and disgrace, through penitence and desertion? No: they will be encouraged in their disastrous career. They will tell us that accusation only renders them more illustrious, and that suspicion will make them "clear and spotless as unsunned snow." They will at least tell us that a woman who is injured may indulge an unbounded licentiousness with impunity, and excuse her own vices by alleging those of her husband. But such are not the women who mourn in secret over the desertion of early love, who, instead of retaliating to gain the miserable applause of the profligate and abandoned, find in the solitary path which they are condemned to tread, every hand stretched

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stretched forth to support them, every eye ready to beam on them with respect and love. 'They have not so learned Christ.'

"But I have done. I have delivered my sentiments with pain, for it is painful to me even to *think* of such things as these; but I have delivered them to satisfy my own conscience, and to tell those over whom I am deputed to watch, as one who must give an account of my charge at the last day, that the victory which is obtained by clamour rather than by truth, the respect which is paid to audacity rather than to innocence, is a ground not of rejoicing but of mourning, not of laughter but of tears. I, for one, find in this the most ample reason for prostrating myself in the deepest humility before the footstool of Divine Mercy, to implore Him to stop the overwhelming tide of profligacy which I fear is rapidly approaching my devoted country. But, blessed be God! 'there is a remnant left.' 'Ten righteous would have saved a city once, and we have many righteous' amidst the madness of party, and the general carelessness about practical Religion which prevails, many, 'of whom the world is not worthy,' in the depths of solitude, and in the hurry of public business, are striving to 'purify themselves even as He' who calleth them 'is pure.' While we are consoled by knowing that they exist, may we have grace to follow their example! So shall we not only edify, and perhaps *preserve* our country, but through the merits of our blessed Redeemer be finally admitted into the joy of our Lord."

Good Mr. URBAN,

MASTER ROBERTE SURTEES hath in ye first Tome of his painfull History of ye County Palantyne of Duresme noted some few p'ticulars touching George Caunt, sometime Master of ye Free Gram' Schole of Houghton * in ye Spring, a man well skilled in instructing youth in grammaticals, and in preparing them for academicals. The following epistle was penned by him to his scholar Master John Milner, then studying the liberal arts in St. Peter's College in ye University of Cambridge; and truly when ye wholesome advice and heartie affections of ye writer are duly weighed, methinks it might not be altogether unworthie of your favourable notice. I have always had muche regard for painful and conscientious Scholemasters. What difficulties the work hath in it to encounter all kinds of tempers, and improve all sorts of wits, to be *ingeniorum et morum artifices*, to fashion minds and manners, to cultivate rude soil, and dispose youth to virtuous behaviour, against their natural inclinations, what cares and pains, what great abilities, of prudence and skill, and all virtue, what a cycle of knowledge it requires to instruct others in the grounds of Literature, to raise their parts, to heighten their fancy, to fix their thoughts, and to crane their genie to the pitch, and so prepare them for the publick service, is a thing more easily discoursed than considered, more talked of than taken notice of. Were parents obliged but for some time to the trouble of instructing their children, they would, methinks, quickly be convinced what respects were fit to be paid to him who undertakes such a charge. But *quorsum hæc*. Promising you the answer of the said Master Milner to the ensuing epistle, at a fit opportunity, I remain your real friend, to love and serve you,

ANT. à WOOD.

"Dilectissime Juvenis,

"Dum Rusticus amnis decursum et defluxum præstolatur, nequicquam diu ad ripam consistit: dumque nos Thompsoni tui (nostrique) reditum expectamus, diu, ah nimis diu hoc respondendi munus intermisi; Hincque factum est, ut hæ, quas statim post acceptas tuas exaraveram, literulæ tam tarde ad manus tuas devolârunt. Tandem vero abjectâ omni remorâ ulteriori procrastinationi non esse locum duxi. Literas tuas accepi, quibus id quod vel maxime scire et audire cupiebam, minime cognovi, hic altum silentium agis; in hoc quod mihi minime dubium fuerat, abunde satisfactum est. Quanti me facias, quanto me amore prosequaris, quantus sim in tuo Diario, luculenter, affabre, graphice depinxisti: Quid boni tibi obtigerit, numnam in Pauperis Scholaris locum et munus adhuc es cooptatus et ascitus, hic *ne my ne gry* (quod dici solet) audio. Quantum ad prius nihil erat quod dubitarem; quantum ad posterius, illud unum erat in votis accepisse, utpote qui tuarum rerum studiosissimus, tibiq' semper fuerim benevolentissimus. Sed dulce decus meum (hoc enim primitiæ tuæ videntur polliceri) nequeo satis mirari, quantum Academia vestra mutatur

* See Surtees's Durham; vol. I. pp. 160, 304.

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tur ab illâ. Nova Philosophia, novus stilus oratorius, nova Epistolographia, novus genius una cum novis liquoribus (antea inauditis) animos invasit Academicos. Summatim ut dicam, nihil non novum. Non secus omnia mirari soleo, quàm Epimenides post diutinum somnum vix tandem expergefactus. Nos humili olim et in terrâ repentè stilo utebamur; vos autem Dædaleis alis ad cœlum usque subvolatis, et pernici volatu inter nubila caput conditis. Quantâ enim, quantâ calami volubilitate, quanto sermonis lepore, quantâ (in seculâ tam vili) Sublimitate, quantâ in salebrosâ rotunditate usus es? Quantus es in excusando scribendi tarditatem? quantus in ingratitudinem tuam in isto munere exaggerando? Quantus in meritis in te meis, quæ quidem nulla agnosco (nisi bene qui voluit dicatur promeruisse) recensendis? Qualia autem, qualiacunq' fuerant, vel eo nomine mihi, tibique gratulor, quod tam amplam tibi rhetoricandi materiam suppeditârunt. Et proinde literas tuas lætus lubensque lego perlegoque, pro Cimelio habiturus. Certè literæ tantâ animi sinceritate, tantâ elegantiâ, tantâ ejusdem materiæ varietate, tantâ verborum rotunditate, tantâ gratitudine refertæ et conscriptæ raro adhuc ad manus meas volitârunt. Hiccine est Clarci mei Genius? siccine Sophomorum, siccine Psittacum tam brevi temporis spatio suum χαῖρε proferre docuit? Tantumne rudem Scholasticam disciplinam tantillo tempore promovit et provexit? Macte juvenis, virtute, pietate, et honestis studiis, cum animalculo illo, formicâ, in dies acervo addas. Herculeas nunquam in studio literario columnas tibi figas, nec cesses discere, donec didicisse pœnituerit. Meo nomine Richardum Belasys et Johannem Bristow per te salutatos velim: Ante omnes autem Tutorem tuum Mrum Clarcum, de quo nihil tam magnificè unquam dicam quin majora longe mereatur, salutandum tibi propino. Cui tot nominibus debeo, ut solvendo nunquam sum futurus. Vobis omnibus læta omnia et felicia animatus exoptat,

Vestrum omnium studiosissimus,

GEO. CAUNT.

Houghtoniæ in-le Spring,
Calend'. Septemb'. Anno 1670."

"Impolitas hasce literulas ad limam revocare et ursinam hanc prolem relambere aliquandiu in animo fuit; tandem vero cum per Hydræ capita repullulantia, per negotiola quædam subinde nascentia, non vacaret: implumi huic aviculæ avolasandi potestatem feci. Tantum est, ne tu sinistrâ manu accipias, quod ego dextrâ porrigo. Si quâ in re tuis commodis subservire potero, non maria non montes pollicebor, sed reapse (Deo volente) præstabo quicquid est amici sinceri et ex animo benevolentis, utpote qui sum

Tuissimus G. C."

The Origin of Kissing.

GORGIAS held the opinion, that women were not to be honoured according to their form, but their fame, preferring actual virtue before superficial beauty; to encourage which in their sex funeral orations were allowed by the Roman laws to be celebrated for all such as had been either precedents of a good and commendable life, or otherwise illustrious for any noble or eminent action. And therefore (lest the matrons or virgins of Rome, the one should divert from their staid gravity, or the other from their virgin professed integrity,) the use of wine was not known amongst them, for that woman was taxed with immodesty whose breath was known to smell of the grape. Pliny, in his Natural History, saith that Cato was of opinion, that the use of kissing first began betwixt kinsman and kinswoman, however near allied or far off, only by that to know whether their wives, daughters, or nieces, had tasted any wine; to which custom Juvenal seems to allude in his Satires; as if the father were jealous of his daughter's continence; or if by kissing her, he perceived she had drunk wine. But kissing and drinking both are now grown to a greater custom among us, than in those days with the Romans. Nor am I so austere to forbid the use of either, though both may be abused by the vicious; yet at customary meetings, and laudable banquets, they, by the nobly-disposed, and such whose hearts are fixed upon honour, may be used with much modesty and continence.

Yours, &c. W. R.

Illustrious Queens, and the Origin of the Lombards.

SEMIRAMIS was Queen of the Assyrians; Camilla, of the Volscians; Nicuella (whom some call Saba) of the Æthiopians; Athalia, of the Hebrews; Thomiris, of the Scythians; Hesther, of the Persians; Cleopatra, of the Egyptians; Zenobia, of the Palmyrians; Amalasemtha, of the Goths; Theolinda, of the Longobards, or Lombards.—This nation first dwelt

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dwelt in Pannomia, and were governed by the King Albinus; the reason why they were first so called, was this: in the time that Justinus, sirnamed the Less, wore the Imperial purple, Narses the eunuch had fought under him many brave and victorious battles against the Goths, who had usurped the greatest part of Italy, from whence he expelled them, slew their King, and freed the whole country from many outrages. Notwithstanding his great good service, he was calumniated to the Emperor, and so hated by the Empress Sophia, that she sent him word, "that she would make him lay by his sword and armour, and with a distaff spin wool amongst her maids;" to which message he returned answer, "that he would make such a thread to put in her loom, that all the weavers in the empire should scarce make good cloth on." Upon this ground he sent to Albinus, King of the Huns, who then inhabited Pannomia, asking him why he would dwell in the barren continent of Pannomia, when the most fertile country of Italy lay open to his invasion? Albinus, apprehending the encouragement from Narses, in the year 668 made his first incursion into the Emperor's confines, of which he having intelligence, caused all the women to untie their hair, and fasten it about their chins, thereby to seem men and make the number of his army appear the greater. The spies observing them, wondered amongst themselves, and asked what strange people these were with the *long beards?* And from hence their names were first derived, which hath since been remarkable as the most pleasant and fertile climate of all Italy from them called Lombardy.—Others say, that when they went to fight against the Vandals, there was a man that had the spirit of prophecy, whom they besought to pray for them, and their good success in the battle; when the prophet went to his orisons, the Queen had placed herself and her women just against the window where he prayed, with their hair disposed as before mentioned; and just as he ended his devotions, they opened their casements and appeared to him, who presently said to himself, what be these Long beards? To whom the Queen replied, "To these Long Beards then, whom thou hast named, let the victory happen." Thus saith the history.

Rhodegondis was Queen of France, but after her not any. Now, some may demand the reason, why the Salic law was made, by which all women were made incapable of succession in the principalities, which (as Polycronicon relates) was this:—The Crown lineally descending to a Princess of the blood, whom, for modesty's sake, he forbears to name, or at least their Chronicles are loath to publish; this lady having many princely suitors, neglected them all, and fell in love with *a butcher* at Paris, whom she privately sent for, and as secretly married; since which time, all of that sex were, by an irrevocable decree, disabled of all Sovereignty.

Cassiope, was the famous Queen of Æthiope: Harpalice, of the Amazons; Hippolite, of Magnesia; Teuca, of the Illyrians. Amongst whom, let me not be so unnatural to merit, or so ungrateful to my country (thrice blest and divinely happy in her most fortunate reign) as not to remember that celebrated Princess *Elizabeth* of England; she was the Saba for her wisdom, an Harpalice for her magnanimity, a Cleopatra for her bounty, a Camilla for her chastity, an Amalasemtha for her temperance, a Zenobia for her learning and skill in language; of whose omniscience and goodness all men heretofore have spoken too little, no men hereafter can write too much. To her succeeded (though not in her absolute monarchy, yet a Princess of unspotted fame, incomparable clemency, matchless goodness, and most remarkable virtue) Queen Anne, whom all degrees honoured, all nations loved, and no tongue was ever heard to asperse with the least calumny.

Yours, &c. W. R.

Mr. Urban, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Dec. 10.*

ONE asking a Lacedemonian, "What had made him live so long?" He answered, "The ignorance of physick."

The Emperor Adrian continually exclaimed, as he was dying, "that the

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the crowd of physicians had killed him *."

An ill wrestler turned physician: "Courage," says Diogenes to him, "thou hast done well, for now thou wilt throw those who have formerly thrown thee †." But physicians have this advantage, according to Nicocles, "That the sun gives light to their success, and the earth covers their miscarriages ‡."

Plato § said, "that physicians were the only men that might lie without controul, since our health depends upon the vanity and falsity of their promises."

Æsop ‖ pleasantly represents the tyrannical authority physicians usurp over poor creatures, weakened and dejected by sickness and fear; he says, "that a sick person being asked by his physician what operation he found of the medicines he had given him?" "I have sweat very much," says the sick man; "that is good," says the physician; another time, having asked him, "How he felt himself after his physick?" "I have been very cold, and have had a great shivering upon me," said he; "that is good," replied the physician: After a third dose, he asked him again, "How he did?" "Why, I find myself swelled and puffed up," said he, "as if I had the dropsy." "Better still," said the physician; one of his servants coming presently after to enquire, "how he felt himself? "Truly, friend," said he, "with being too well, I am about to die."

There was a law in Egypt, by which the physician, for the three first days, was to take charge of his patient at the patient's own peril and fortune; but those three days being passed, it was to be at his own.

A physician boasting to Nicocles ¶ "that his art was of great authority;" "It is so, indeed," said Nicocles, "that can, with impunity, kill so many people."

Æsop ** tells a story, "that one who had bought a Morisco slave, believing that his black complexion was accidental in him, and occasioned by the ill usage of his former master, caused him to enter into a course of physick, and with great care, to be often bathed and drenched: it happened, that the Moor was nothing amended in his tawny complexion, but he wholly lost his former health."

Two pleasant Stories.

The Baron of Caupene in Chalogne and another, had between them the advowson of a benefice of great extent at the foot of the mountains called Lahontan. It was with the inhabitants of this angle, as it is said of those of the vale of Angrougue. "They lived a peculiar sort of life, had particular fashions, clothes, and manners," and were ruled and governed by certain particular laws and usages, received from father to son, to which they submitted, without other constraint than the reverence due to custom. This little estate had continued from all antiquity in so happy a condition, that no neighbouring Judge was ever put to the trouble of inquiring into their quarrels, no advocate ever retained to give them counsel, nor stranger ever called in to compose their differences; nor was ever any of them seen so reduced as to go begging. They avoided all alliances and traffick with the rest of mankind, that they might not corrupt the purity of their own government; till, as they say, "one of them, in the memory of their fathers, having a mind spurred on with a noble ambition, contrived, in order to bring his name into credit and reputation, to make one of his sons something more than ordinary, and, having put him to learn to write, made him, at last, a brave scrivener for the village: this fellow being grown up, began to disdain their ancient customs, and to buzz into the people's ears the pomp of the other

* Liphilinus on Epitome Dionis Vitâ Adriani.

† Diog. Laert. on the Life of Diogenes the Cynic, lib. vi. sect. 60.

‡ Chap. 146, of the Collection of the Monks Antonius and Maximus.

§ De Repub. lib. iii.

‖ Fab. xliii.

¶ P. 652, chap. 146, of the Collection of the Monks, Antonius and Maximus; printed at the end of Stobæus. Barbeyrac thinks this Nicocles, who here banters a certain quack, is the famous King of Salamina, to whom Socrates addressed one of his Orations.

** Fab. lxxv.

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parts

parts of the nation; the first prank he played was, to advise a friend of his, whom somebody had offended by sawing off the horns of one of his she goats, to make his complaint of it to the King's Judges thereabouts, and so he went on in this practice till he spoiled all."

In the progress of this corruption there happened another of more consequence, by means of a physician who fell in love with one of their daughters, had a mind to marry her, and to live amongst them.—"This man, first of all, began to teach them the names of fevers, rheums, and impostumes, the seat of the heart, liver, and intestines,—a science, till then, utterly unknown to them, and instead of garlick, in which they were wont to cure all manner of diseases, how painful or extreme soever, he taught them, though it were but for a cough, or any little cold, to taste strange mixtures; and began to make a trade, not only of their healths, but of their lives. —They swear that, till then, they never perceived the evening air to be offensive to the head, nor that to drink when they were hot was hurtful, nor that the winds of autumn were more unwholesome than those of the spring; that since this use of physick they find themselves oppressed with a legion of unusual diseases, and that they perceive a general decay in their wonted vigour, and their lives are cut shorter by the half." W. R.

DUDCOTE, *or* DIDCOT, *in the Hundred of* MORTON, *co.* BERKS.

IT was supposed by an ingenious Antiquary in its neighbourhood (Mr. Matthews, Attorney at Law of Wallingford) to borrow its etymology from *Thud*, in the Saxon language, or *Toad* in English; he having observed that many, if not most, of the villages in its neighbourhood, derive their names from animals; such as Moulesford, or *Mulesford*; Starwell, or *Starewell*; Stagbourn, from *Stage*, a Serpent, and a multitude of others.

The extent of the Village is two miles and a half in length, one mile and a quarter in breadth, six miles and a half in circumference, and contains eleven hundred and sixteen acres.

The number of houses in it are twenty-seven, which contain about two hundred inhabitants.

The Manor, which holds a Court Baron, has frequently changed its possessors: it was antiently in the hands of the Blounts, and others, until it was possessed by the Stonor family, whose arms are on the North window of the Chancel, and thus blazoned.

Azure, two Bars Dancettée Or, a chief of the last. It was an Oxfordshire family of considerable antiquity, and remarkable for its landed property, which at one time reached from Watlington to Reading, in length at least 15 miles; but the greatest part of the estate is now in possession of the neighbouring gentry by purchase.

John Stonore, whose tomb yet remains in Dorchester Church, was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1330, vid. Kennet's Par. Antiq. fol. 403. 465-6. 474.—*Thos. de Stonore* was witness to a grant of a manor, lands, &c. from Sir Robt. de Poynynges, &c. to Joan, relict of Sir R. Camoys in the year 1416, vid. ut supra, fol. 561-677.—In Wood's MSS. at Oxford, No. 8465, may be found the Pedigree of Stonor, as collected and fairly transcribed by Mr. Sheldon of Beotey (co. Warwick), who was the greatest Collector of Genealogic and Heraldic matter that perhaps ever lived.

The Manor was sold free by Thos. Stonor, esq. in the year 1663, to Mr. White, who disposed of it to Mr. Richard Blake, whose son Henry in the year 1778, sold it to John Baker, esq.

The Church, which is a strong Norman edifice, was probably dedicated to St. Michael, from the feast being on the Sunday next after Michaelmas.

The Register commences in the year 1562.

The Living is a Rectory, with no appropriation of tithes but to the Incumbent. Its antiquity appears in an extract from an antient valuation of the benefices in Berks (an old Manuscript, in folio, in the Archives of the Public Library at Oxon), entitled, "*Liber Taxationum omnium beneficiorum in Anglia*," supposed to have been compiled ann. 20 Edw. I. 1292. Decanatus de Abendon, Ecclesia de Dudecote, 15 marcs.

5 Sept. 1689, 1st W. and M. Robert Lydall, Citizen of London, and Fishmonger, and Richard Matthew, of Hamsted

Hamsted Norris, in co. Berks, gent. for the sum of 430*l.* sold to the Principal and Fellows of Brasen Nose College the perpetual patronage and advowson of Dudcote after the death of John Cawley, D. D. the present Incumbent, and Rector of Henley in Oxon.

	£.	s.	d.
In Lib. Reg.....	20	12	6
Yearly Tenths...	2	1	3

After the death of Dr. Cawley, the College presented

in 1709, John Hyde, B.D.
in 1711, Henry Newcome, M.A.
in 1750, Thomas Cawley, M.A.
in 1768, Ralph Nicholson, M.A.

In the year 1775, when the footway to the Church was new laid, a discovery was made in taking up the old one, which may not unusefully employ the skill of an Antiquarian. Two broad stones, which filled up one part of the causeway, were found, on the reverse, to contain the effigy of an Abbot or Bishop, and a close search supplied the legs and feet of the same, with a pastoral staff or crosier, the top of which was broken off, so that it is not an easy matter to ascertain whether the subject of it was a Mitred Abbot, or otherwise. In the Supplement to "Dugdale's Monasticon," by Stevens, there is a Catalogue of the Abbots of Dorchester, the third of which (to the best of my recollection, for I have no opportunity of consulting the book) is Radulphus de Dudecote, and in Browne Willis's "History of Abbies," vol. II. p. 175, "Ralph de Dudecote occurs Abbot. He died ann. 1294, and was succeeded by William Radford."

Now, it is not impossible, without incurring the censure of a laugh, with which these inquiries are generally attended, to suppose that the above Ralph of Dudecote might be interred in the place of his nativity, and his monument, long held in veneration, was only removed when its decay suggested it, at the time when the Church was new seated, from whence the materials of the good Abbot's monument might with no great impropriety fill up, as far as it went, the Church-way.

I cannot conclude this imperfect sketch of the Village, without an animadversion on the Etymology with which it commences, suggesting no favourable idea of its situation.

The air of it is healthy, and the general longevity of its inhabitants no small recommendation in its favour.

In 1777 was buried Joan, wife of Frances Sayer, aged.....75
In the same year was buried Ann Prater, aged.....93
In 1779 was buried Jane Garlick, aged.....88
In 1780 was buried Francis Sayer, aged.....77
In 1781 was buried Wm. Beezley, aged.....72

Mr. Urban, *Malvern, Oct.* 13.

THERE is so much truth and humour in the following paper, which has accidentally fallen into my hands, that I presume you will think it worth preserving in your publication. B.

The Old Maid's Thermometer.

At 15, anxious for coming out, and for the attention of the men.
16. Begins to have some idea of the tender passion.
17. Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection.
18. Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her.
19. Is a little more difficult, in consequence of being noticed.
20. Commences fashionable, and dashes.
21. Still more confidence in her attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment.
22. Refuses a good offer, because he is not a man of fashion.
23. Flirts with every man she meets with.
24. Wonders she is not married.
25. Rather more circumspect in her conduct.
26. Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable.
27. Prefers the conversation of rational men to flirting.
28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way with a comfortable income.
29. Almost despairs of entering the marriage state.
30. Rather afraid of being called an old maid.
31. An additional love of dress.
32. Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get a partner.
33. Won-

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33. Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible women to flirt with chits.

34. Affects good humour in her conversation with men.

35. Jealous of the praises of other women.

36. Quarrels with her friend who is lately married.

37. Thinks herself slighted in society.

38. Likes talking of her acquaintance who are unhappily married; finds consolation from their misfortunes.

39. Ill nature increases.

40. Very meddling, and very officious.

41. If rich, as a dernier resort, makes love to some young man who is without fortune.

42. Not succeeding, rails against the male sex.

43. Partiality for cards increases, and scandal commences.

44. Severe against the manners of the age.

45. Strong predilection for a Methodist Parson.

46. Enraged at his desertion.

47. Becomes desponding and takes snuff.

48. Turns all her sensibility towards cats and dogs.

49. Adopts a dependant relation to attend upon her.

50. Becomes disgusted with the world; and vents all her ill-humour on this unfortunate relation.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

I HAVE been so much pleased with the collection of Worcestershire Biography*, that I think you will agree with me, that the following extract relative to the Preservers of Charles the Second, will interest your Readers:

"Of the devoted attachment and services of the family of the Penderills, Pendrells, or Penderells, to Charles II. some notice may be expected in a work professing to record the actions of every person worthy notice as connected with the county of Worcester; particularly as Mr. Green, in his History, seems to convey an idea that the family was afterwards neglected by a Government which it endeavoured to preserve. Mr. Green's words are these:—'A descendant of the Pendrills, of the name of John, is now (1796) living in Worcester. His pretensions to the inheritance of the royal grant have been approved by many who have enquired into and have examined them. The preservers of Kings in another nation are proscribed characters. It is a pity, however, that in any kingdom those who have deserved so well should be forgotten, or that their seed should be neglected. Query, who last enjoyed this pension?' I have taken some pains to enquire if this charge of neglect, as asserted by Mr. Green, was correct, and at length I am enabled to lay the following extracts before my Readers, the first of which is from the Worcester Journal:—'On Friday, Dec. 26, 1784, was married, at the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, Geo. Richards, Esq. late of Poland-street, London, to the relict of the late Mr. Shaw, and a descendant of the family of the Pendrils, who preserved the life of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, from which she now enjoys a handsome premium from his Majesty*.' Add to this, I was at length so fortunate as to obtain the following answer to a letter I was directed to send to Birmingham; and for the ready manner in which it met my enquiry, I beg to thank the communicator:

'Sir, *St. Martin's-place, Birmingham, Nov.* 12, 1817.

'In answer to your letter, I hereby inform you that I do receive an annuity of about 24*l.* half yearly; and there is also a Mr. Hill, in this town, a descendant of the Pendrells in a female line, who also receives an annuity on the same account, which is something more than mine; it was originally granted to five brothers, Pendrells; to two of them was granted 100*l.* each *per annum*, and to the other three one hundred marks each *per annum*; it is paid out of certain lands lying in the several counties of Stafford, Salop, Worcester, Hereford, &c. which probably at that time might belong to Government.

'I am, Sir, your humble servant,

'JOHN PENDRILL.

'I believe I am the only descendant in the male line.'

The contributor of this letter is now carrying on the business of a carpenter and joiner at Birmingham, and his son is a printer.

The christian name of Mr. Hill is Richard: he is engaged in a brewery at Birmingham, and is in the receipt of 35*l.* half-yearly.

The portrait of William Penderill, says Mr. Granger, which was done in the

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* This work is reviewed in p. 609.

* Among the descendants of the Pendrils, we may also add, that in December, 1815, died, at Gresley Green, the residence of the Rev. G. W. Kempson, near Wolverhampton, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Thos. Pendrill Rock, of Brewood, surgeon. The name of Pendrill was given to him as a descendant of the loyal Staffordshire Miller, who preserved Charles II.

reign

reign of William III. represents him in the 84th year of his age. Richard Penderill or Penderell's portrait was painted by Zoust, and is engraved by Houston: these six brothers, continues Mr. G. rented little farms on the borders of Staffordshire, and were frequently employed as labourers, in cutting down timber *. Richard died 8th February, 1671, and lies buried in the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, where a monument is erected to his memory †: the author of his epitaph styles him 'the great and unparallel'd Penderel.' Richard was the third of these brothers, and he was commonly called *Trusty Richard;* he and his five brothers lived at or near the White Ladies, in a little farm within the wood; they were employed in cutting down timber, and watching it to prevent its being stolen. They subsisted chiefly upon the profits of some cow grass.—See Pepysian Miscellany, published by Sir David Dalrymple. The portrait of trusty Dick Penderell, engraved by Lamborn, Mr. Granger does not think genuine. At the Restoration, King Charles II. confirmed on Pendrel and his heirs, for ever, the sum of 100*l.* *per annum.*

Of the other characters whom Charles was obliged to for his escape.

Thomas Whitgreaves was of Moseley, in Staffordshire. In the Worcester Journal for 1810, is inserted, 'On Friday se'nnight died, at Moseley-hall, Staffordshire, Thomas Whitgreaves, Esq. the worthy descendant of the faithful preserver of Charles II.'

Jo. Hurlston, or Huddleston, was, at the time alluded to, Chaplain to Mr. Thomas: he was a Benedictine Monk. Wood, who gives some account of him, says, he prevailed upon him to commit to writing the adventures of Boscobel Wood ‡; surely this could not be the account that bears the signature of Thos. Blount.—Huddlestone administered extreme unction to Charles II. when on his death-bed, at the request of James Duke of York. See an account of the death of that Monarch, by Huddleston, in the memoirs of King James, written by himself, vol. II. p. 748.

Mrs. § Jane Lane married Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington-hall, Warwickshire, Bart. Mr. Evelyn, in his Diary, mentions that she visited him at Paris in November, 1651: [September 6th of this year was the fatal Battle of Worcester.] In the European Mag. for October, 1794, is a copy of a letter from Charles II. regretting that 'he cannot at present reward Mrs. Lane according to his wishes and her deserts:' this is dated during his exile. Her sister, Mrs. Lettice Lane, was blind many years before she died in 1709. She assisted her sister Jane in polishing pebbles, by rubbing them one against another. See Nash, vol. II. p. 168.

Many particulars respecting Boscobel House, and the Royal Oak, are to be found in your previous volumes. In vol. LIV. p. 294; the late David Wells, esq. (under the signature of Observator) communicated the original Latin Inscription as cut in stone on the wall encircling the Royal Oak; and in vol. LX. p. 35, the same intelligent Correspondent gave a full account of the state of Boscobel House and the Royal Oak, as they existed in 1790.—Your excellent Correspondent Mr. Parkes has also furnished you with two Views and an Account of Boscobel House, vol. LXII. 113; vol. LXXIX. 105.; and in the latter volume with a View of the Royal Oak, as it appeared in 1809, with an Inscription on a Brass Plate, which had been put up in 1787, instead of the former in stone, which had been destroyed. This Brass Plate is also now removed, as well as the brick wall that surrounded the descendant of the Royal Oak; which has been encircled with a very lofty handsome iron railing. A curious account of a series of historical paintings representing the principal persons concerned in concealing the King at Boscobel, is given in vol. LXXIX. p. 291.

Mr. Parkes has also furnished you with a view and account of the remains of the Priory of White Ladies, vol. LXXIX. p. 809; and in vol. LV. p. 89, Mr. Wells communicated drawings of some tiles, &c. from the ruins of that Priory.

It will be gratifying to your Readers to learn, that the estate of Boscobel has fallen into hands who duly reverence a spot so celebrated in the annals of Loyalty. It now belongs to Mr. Evans, the respectable banker of Derby; who has fitted up the house in an extremely elegant and appropriate manner; with all due attention to preserve every relique that may interest the curious visitor. J. B. N.

REVIEW

* A female descendant of the Pendrells, whose maiden name was Simmons, (and who married the Rev. W. Lens, see vol. XC. i. 190.), received a pension, we believe of 100*l.* a-year. Edit.

† Engraved in Smith's Views, to illustrate "Pennant's London."

‡ Charles, after his restoration, gathered some acorns from the Royal Oak at Boscobel, set them in St. James's Park, and used to water them himself. Vide Tour through Britain, 1753.

§ Mrs. was at that time the title of Spinsters.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

108. *Biographical Illustrations of* Worcestershire: *including Lives of Persons, Natives or Residents, eminent either for Piety or Talent: to which is added, a List of Living Authors of the County. By* John Chambers, *Esq. Author of "The Histories of* Malvern, *and* Worcester." 8*vo. pp.* 612. Longman *and Co.*

MORE than once we have commended Mr. Chambers as a Local Historian. He now appears in a still more appropriate character,—as an ingenious Artist, commemorating the worth and talents of such of the "Natives or Residents" in Worcestershire, as have distinguished themselves either by their actions or their writings.

We quote the following sentiments as congenial to our own:

"The local Biographer," says Mr. C. "has many opportunities of correcting mistakes of the Author distant from the scene of action, and thus preventing the perpetuity of error, and I am not conscious of leaving a point uncertain through fear of trouble or a feeling of indifference."

"If I shall be considered by some to have fallen into the same errors as the conductors of the Biographia Britannica, who are so wittily reproved by Cowper, I offer in extenuation that the history of minor characters often involves dates and circumstances of considerable importance. —In recording the lives of persons of general notoriety, I have usually been very concise, confining myself principally to such matter as is not generally known, or lies scattered in many books; but of such as have been natives of the county, I have copied from every source of information to prevent reference to any other work."

The Memoirs are of various lengths, according to the information obtained; but none of them so long as to be tedious—or so short as to be unsatisfactory. One of the most important is that of Dr. Nash, the venerable historian of the county; from which we shall extract the conclusion:

"It seems uniformly the custom with the topographers of Worcester to abuse each preceding collector, from whose materials they have gained their earlier information; this applies to Habingdon, Thomas Hopkins, and Lyttelton. Dr. Nash, must, however, be omitted in this charge; and his work will be found, by those who have perused it throughout, to be as correct, and to contain as much valuable matter, as any similar one of such magnitude, the production of an individual. There is a gentleman in this county every way fitted for the task of writing its history, who has for many years been making a collection which shall supersede Dr. Nash's book. I trust it will be published, and in such a style as the present public encouragement of such works, and the great perfection of English art, will allow. Perhaps I may be permitted to hint that the manner in which Ormerod's Cheshire is given to the publick, particularly in the decorative part, reflects as high credit on the Author and on the Subscribers, as it does on the period and the country that produced it."

We shall here stop to notice two slight errors in this article:

P. 463. for "Mr. Montague Brown" read "Mr. Montagu Bacon."

P. 466. Mr. Rose did not translate the Worcestershire Domesday, but furnished the "Dissertation" which accompanies it.

In another capital article, Mr. Chambers has gone out of his way, if not to commit an error, to create a doubt,—"Bp. Hurd in 1765 was made Preacher of Lincoln's Inn." So stands (and rightly stands) the text; but (adds Mr. C. in a note) "1775, according to Dyer's Camb."—With all due submission to the learned Historian of Cambridge, the date given by Mr. Nichols, and confirmed by the good Bishop himself, is correct. Dr. Hurd was made Bp. of Lichfield in 1775.

These, however, are trifles light as air in a work of general utility.

We have seen a copy of this elegant work illustrated by upwards of 50 beautiful drawings of the portraits of eminent men whose lives are given in the volume.

109. *Three Months passed in the Mountains East of Rome, during the year* 1819. *By* Maria Graham, *Author of "Journal of a Residence in India."* 8*vo. pp.* 305. Longman *and Co.*

OF this amusing Volume Mrs. Graham informs the Reader,

"Her object is, to describe the present state of the near neighbours of Rome; to show the peasants of the hills as they are,

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are, and as they probably have been, with little change, since 'Rome was at her height;' to give such an account of their actual manners as may enable others to form a judgment of their moral and political condition, and to account for some of those irregularities which we do not easily imagine to be consistent with the civilized state of Europe, but which for centuries have existed in the patrimony of the church."

To avoid the great heat of Rome during the summer of 1819, Mrs. Graham, and two other persons, determined to go to some of the neighbouring villages to spend a few days. Accident determined in favour of Poli, by some antiquaries believed to be the antient Empulium, by others the antient Bola. It was certainly a town of the Æqui. It is 20 miles distant from Rome; and here the travellers fixed their head-quarters, and made from it several pleasant excursions.

This is almost a new field of enquiry, and the result is very interesting. Though so near to the great city, Literature and the Fine Arts are in a very low ebb.

"A few of the better sort of women, and there are eight or ten who have left off their country costume and adopted the French style of dress, make parties into the country and walk together in the evening, and sometimes play at cards. These, instead of spinning, or knitting, embroider flounces and frills; but books never enter into their amusements or occupations; and even music is only cultivated by the priests. Of these there are only five in Poli, including the village schoolmaster; and a friar or a monk is almost as much stared at by the children here, as he would be in a country town in England. Their parents, indeed, remember two well-peopled monasteries belonging to Poli, but these were among the first to sink at the Revolution.

"A very fine house, now belonging to the chief proprietor here, was about the year 1790 flourishing as a convent of Breton monks, but Brittany being involved in the general fate of France, the funds for the support of the convent failed, and the community sold their house and land, and dispersed. San Stefano, close to the great gate at Poli, is little better. A single monk, who is the schoolmaster, and a lay-brother who cooks for him, are all the remaining inhabitants of the once richly-endowed Spanish monastry of San Stefano. The school was founded some centuries ago by the lady Giacinta of the Conti family, and is free to all the young Polese. They are taught reading, writing, and Latin, and Italian grammar, but no arithmetic. Their Latin studies consist of sentences from Cicero, part of Cornelius Nepos, the Testament, and certain religious tracts. Formerly this was a kind of preparation for the priesthood, but the profession is out of fashion at Poli since the reduction of the monasteries. The Italian Authors they read are entirely religious. A short catechism, the Christian doctrine of Belarmine, a history of the Bible, but not a chapter unprepared, and the lives of the saints, complete the studies of the school of Poli, and probably those of most of the free schools in Italy. —The charity of the foundress of the boys school also supports a school-mistress to teach the girls to read, to sew, to spin, and to knit.—Education, imperfect as it is here, displays its advantages in the conduct and sentiments of some of the peasants. We met with one remarkable instance of its influence in a young man who was usually our guide in our little expeditions. His powers of reasoning were acute, and his observations, wherever his religious faith did not interfere, far above any thing we had expected in this rude and remote place. If by chance he got near the doubtful grounds of faith, he always checked himself, saying, 'These subjects are better not touched upon. I do not think the worse of you for differing in your belief from me; but I believe it would be mortal sin in me, unenlightened as I am, to attempt to examine the grounds of my own, and thereby expose myself to the perils of heresy or discontent.' On all other subjects he was very frank and intelligent, and exceedingly curious about the productions of our country, and the customs of our country people. We had the curiosity to borrow the common school-books from Agabitto, for so our friend was called, and could not help being struck with the extreme care which the Church of Rome has watched to effect its own purposes in the instruction of even the youngest child. The Italian Santa Croce, or Christ's-cross-row, contains, besides the letters and syllables, some prayers in Italian, others in Latin, which the little children are instructed to repeat, without, however, understanding them. The creed, a short catechism, and a manufactured copy of the Decalogue. In this last, the second commandment is completely omitted, to accommodate the pictures and images of the Romish worship, and the 10th is split, to make up the number. Indeed we do not see how the commandment against idolatry could be retained where the practice is so prevalent. The women wear a Madonna and child in their rings, the men sew a crucifix into their jackets; these are caressed and invoked

invoked in every peril, and we had more than one occasion to observe that these images were considered as something more than mere symbols."

The manners and habits of life of the banditti who infest this and the adjacent country, are well described; and the whole work is highly interesting.

110. *An Historical Sketch of the Progress of Knowledge in* England, *from the Conversion of the* Anglo-Saxons, *to the end of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth. *With Notices of Learned men, and Specimens of the Antient Language and Poetry. By* James George Barlace. *4to. pp.* 358. Arch.

THIS "Sketch" was begun when the Author was only 14 years of age, for his own amusement and information, at a time of confinement, from suffering the amputation of his right arm.

"The work is divided into eight periods, each beginning with an "Introductory Sketch," the chief intention of which is, to give some idea of the state of Religion and Government during each period.—The subjects of Divinity and History, the elegant and useful Arts, the Sciences, Literary Foundations, Commerce, Language, &c. are severally noticed, and Specimens of Language given at the conclusion of every period."

"The Specimens of old poetry shew the genius of our countrymen, and also are good examples of the state of our language."

"A short Glossary is added, to explain the obsolete words used in these Specimens."

When the melancholy circumstances, under which it was composed, are considered, it is really a singular work, and highly creditable to its juvenile Author.

111. *Winter Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of* Scotland. *By* James Hogg, *Author of "The Queen's Wake," &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo.* Whittaker.

THE Author of these Tales, a man of no common celebrity in his own Country, where he is usually designated "The Ettrick Shepherd," is the Author of a whimsical superstition called, "Brownie of Bodspah;" and in the present work he may claim a higher degree of excellence. His "Tales," which are all founded on popular traditions, have various degrees of merit, and though some of them are unpardonably vulgar (but not indelicate) in their language, others are extremely pathetic, and some of them possess even fine writing.

We copy a few lines from "The Bridal of Polmood."

"Last autumn on my return from the Lakes of Cumberland to Edinburgh, I fell in with an old gentleman at the village of Moffat, whose manners and conversation deeply interested me. He was cheerful, unaffected, and loquacious, to a degree which I have not often witnessed; but his loquacity was divested of egotism—his good humour communicated itself to all present, and his narratives were fraught with traditionary knowledge, the information to which, of all others, my heart is most fondly attached. Having learned, in the course of our conversation, that he was bound for Edinburgh, and that he had already been twice disappointed of obtaining a passage by the Dumfries mail, my friend offered to accommodate him with a seat in our carriage; telling him that we had a spare one, and that instead of incommoding us, he would oblige us by his company. He accepted of our proposal, not only with apparent satisfaction, but with an easy and cheerful grace which seemed peculiar to himself; and early next morning we proceeded on our journey.

"As we ascended the lofty green mountains which overlook the vale of Annandale, the sun arose, and the scene became inconceivably beautiful and variegated. The dazzling brightness of the distant Solway it was almost impossible to look upon—the high mountains of Queensberry and Lowther, on the West, were all one sheet of burning gold; while the still higher ones to the Eastward were wrapt in a solemn shade. In almost any other circumstances I could have contemplated the scene with the highest sensations of delight, and gazed upon it without satiety and without weariness. The shades of the mountains were still lessening as the sun advanced, and those shadows, along the whole of their fantastical outline, seemed to be fringed with a delicate rainbow. This phenomena I pointed out to our traveller, who said it was common, and occasioned by the first slanting rays of the sun being reflected from the morning dew. On looking more narrowly to the surface of the mountains, I perceived it was sprinkled with a garnish of silver globules, brighter and more transparent than the purest gem; yet so tiny, that the weight of a thousand scarcely caused the smallest blade of grass to stoop, or bent the web of the gossamer."

To give a matter of fact quotation, we shall extract from "The Shepherd's.

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Shepherd's Calendar," Mr. Hogg's account of some remarkable storms.

"These constitute the various eras of the pastoral life. They are the red lines in the shepherd's manual—the remembrancers of years and ages that are past—the tablets of memory by which the ages of his children, the times of his ancestors, and the rise and downfall of families, are invariably ascertained. Even the progress of improvement in Scots farming can be traced traditionally from these, and the rent of a farm or estate given with precision, before and after such and such a storm, though the narrator be uncertain in what century the said notable storm happened. 'Mars year,' and 'that year the hielanders raide,' are but secondary mementos to *the year nine*, and *the year forty*—these stand in bloody capitals in the annals of the pastoral life, as well as many more that shall hereafter be mentioned.—The most dismal of all those on record is *the thirteen drifty days*. This extraordinary storm, as near as I have been able to trace, must have occurred in the year 1620. The traditionary stories and pictures of desolation that remain of it, are the most dire imaginable; and the mentioning of the thirteen drifty days to an old shepherd, in a stormy winter night, never fails to impress his mind with a sort of religious awe, and often sets himon his knees before that Being who alone can avert such another calamity. —It is said, that for thirteen days and nights the snow-drift never once abated—the ground was covered with frozen snow when it commenced, and during all that time the sheep never broke their fast. The cold was intense to a degree never before remembered; and about the fifth and sixth days of the storm, the young sheep began to fall into a sleepy and torpid state, and all that were so affected in the evening died over night. The intensity of the frost wind often cut them off when in that state quite instantaneously. About the ninth and tenth days, the shepherds began to build up huge semicircular walls of their dead, in order to afford some shelter for the remainder of the living; but they availed but little, for about the same time they were frequently seen tearing at one another's wool with their teeth. —When the storm abated, on the fourteenth day from its commencement, there was on many a high-lying farm not a living sheep to be seen. Large mishapen walls of dead, surrounding a small prostrate flock likewise all dead, and frozen stiff in their lairs, were all that remained to cheer the forlorn shepherd and his master; and though on low-lying farms, where the snow was not so hard before, numbers of sheep weathered the storm, yet their constitutions received such a shock, that the greater part of them perished afterwards; and the final consequence was, that about nine-tenths of all the sheep in the South of Scotland were destroyed. — In the extensive pastoral district of Eskdale-moor, which maintains upwards of 20,000 sheep, it is said none were left alive, but forty young wedders on one farm, and five old ewes on another."

"The next memorable event of this nature is *the blast o' March*, which happened on the 24th of that month, in the year 16—, on a Monday's morning; and though it lasted only for one forenoon, it was calculated to have destroyed upwards of a thousand scores of sheep, as well as a number of shepherds. There is one anecdote of this storm that is worthy of being preserved, as it shows with how much attention shepherds, as well as sailors, should observe the appearances of the sky. The Sunday evening before was so warm, that the lasses went home from church barefoot, and the young men threw off their plaids and coats, and carried them over their shoulders. A large group of these younkers, going home from the church of Yarrow, equipped in this manner, chanced to pass by an old shepherd on the farm of Newhouse, named Walter Blake, who had all his sheep gathered into the side of a wood. They asked Wattie, who was a very religious man, what could have induced him to gather his sheep on the Sabbath-day? He answered, that he had seen an ill-hued weather-gaw that morning, and was afraid it was going to be a drift. They were so much amused at Wattie's apprehensions, that they clapped their hands, and laughed at him, and one pert girl cried, 'Aye, ße tak' care, Wattie; I wadna say but it may be thrapple deep or the morn.' Another asked, 'if he wasna rather feared for the sun burning the een out of their heads?' and a third, 'if he didna keep a correspondence with the thieves, an' ken they were to ride that night.' Wattie was obliged to bear all this, for the evening was fine beyond any thing generally seen at that season, and only said to them at parting, "Weel, weel, callans, time will try a'; let him laugh that wins; but slacks will be sleek, a hogg for the howking; we'll a' get horns to tout on the morn.' The saying grew proverbial; but Wattie was the only man who saved the whole of his flock in that country.—The years 1709—40, and 72, were likewise notable years for severity, and for the losses sustained among the flocks of sheep. In the latter, the snow lay from the middle of December until the middle of April, and all the time hard frozen. Partial thaws always kept the farmer's hopes of relief

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relief alive, and thus prevented him from removing his sheep to a lower situation, till at length they grew so weak that they could not be removed. There has not been such a general loss in the days of any man living as in that year. It is by these years that all subsequent hard winters have been measured, and of late by that of 1795; and when the balance turns out in favour of the calculator, there is always a degree of thankfulness expressed, as well as a composed submission to the awards of Divine Providence."

"But of all the storms that ever Scotland witnessed, or I hope ever will again behold, there is none of them that can once be compared with the memorable 24th of January 1794, which fell with such peculiar violence on that division of the South of Scotland that lies between Crawford-muir and the Border. In that bounds there were seventeen shepherds perished, and upwards of thirty carried home insensible, who afterwards recovered; but the number of sheep that was lost far outwent any possibility of calculation."

In this latter storm, Mr. Hogg was himself a sufferer, and he describes it with much feeling and lively interest; but for this and many other articles not less entertaining, we refer to the work itself.

112. *Court News; or the Peers of King Coal: and the Errants; or a Survey of British Strata: with Explanatory Notes.* 8vo. *pp.* 64. Longman *and Co.*

THE hunter after scandal will be disappointed in this volume; which is no more than an elegant little Poem on a scientific subject, "excited by the perusal of King Coal's Levee, but originally planned for a limited circle of friends."

"The Errants is wholly founded on the Table of Order of Superposition of Strata, by the Rev. W. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy in Oxford, &c. placed at the conclusion of Phillips's Geology of England and Wales, from which latter work the Author has extended and endeavoured to elucidate the subject."

The Poem is thus opened:

"Since the papers inform'd you King Coal held a Levee,
Where his grandees assembled each tribe in a bevy,
I have just met a friend who sat there in a cranny, [of many.
And has told me the state, and the riches
First, nine primitive great ones were seen to advance, [glance,
Whose banners unfolded, displayed at a
That no plant or live creature had gain'd them renown, [their own.
But some crystallized things more decided
They were headed by Granite, a duke of much might, [height:
Whose crest was displayed at a very great
His supports were Felspar, and old sturdy Quartz, [their hearts;
While Mica's kind help claim'd a share of
His domains, it was said, were prodigious extensive, [sive."
Although his display was not very expen-

113. *The Rector's Memorandum Book: being the Memoirs of a Family in the North. Small* 8vo. *pp.* 272. Rivingtons.

ALTHOUGH we do not generally approve of Texts of Scripture, and Scripture phrases, being interlarded with tales of fiction, yet fastidious must be the critic who would object to the good Rector's interesting narrative, founded upon the strictest rules of religion and morality; exemplifying in the amiable artless Caroline, that under disappointments and mortifications, such as are usually deemed insupportable, a pious and well-regulated mind may still find the means of enjoying cheerful serenity, and of dispensing happiness around.—The perusal of these Memoirs has afforded us much pleasure, and we hope they will give equal satisfaction to our readers.

114. *The Means of doing Good; pp.* 211. Nicholson, Stockport.

THIS Liliputian Manual *(mullum in parvo)*, contains useful hints on a great variety of interesting subjects; and the Compiler assures the Reader of it, that

"Not a single proposal will be made in this small volume, which would not, if perused, afford a more durable satisfaction to the mind, than a solution of the most abstruse problems of science. Nothing shall it contain unworthy of perusal. No object will be proposed, respecting which every good man will not say, 'It were well if it were accomplished.'"

115. *Early Education; or the Management of Children considered with a view to their future Character. By Miss* Appleton, *Author of "Private Education," &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 352. Whittakers.

MISS APPLETON'S book is very proper for the perusal of young mothers. We must however object to one passage (p. 292), that it is of little moment, whether children learn to read at an early age or not. Now we are

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are decidedly of opinion, that they cannot learn to read *too soon*, and though solitary exceptions may occur to delay producing no evil, yet, according to our observation, neglected children in general acquire habits which render subsequent application very irksome. Besides, what can so well prevent children from mischief, gadding, mixing with servants, &c. or introduce habits of self-command and obedience, as the early discipline of school. Other important objections to Miss A.'s observation *obviously suggest themselves.*

116. *A Letter on Parents acting as Sponsors for their own Children, with Remarks on some of the Reasons usually offered for wishing to do so; originally addressed by a Clergyman to one of his Parishioners, and now respectfully submitted to the Attention of all those who profess to be Members of the Church of* England. 12*mo.* *pp.* 12. Greave, Manchester.

THIS sensible Letter, we are told, was originally intended to be confined to a particular parish, but having been approved by a friend, in whose judgment the writer confides, he is induced to give it a chance of wider circulation by printing a second edition.

"Since it was written, the Lord Bishop of Chester has delivered his triennial charge to the Clergy; and it affords great satisfaction to the writer to state that his Lordship notices the impropriety of parents being allowed to stand for their own children, and requests the Clergy more strictly to enforce the Canon by requiring other sponsors."

"The 29th Canon indeed adds, that 'no person shall be admitted godfather or godmother to any child before the said person hath received the holy communion.' So lamentably is the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper neglected in the present day, that were Clergymen strictly to enforce this order, it is doubtful whether sponsors could always be procured; but they who do their duty to their God and Saviour are certainly the most likely to make faithful godfathers and godmothers, and it behoves parents to confine their choice, as much as possible, to such persons."

117. *A Serious and Admonitory Letter to a Young Man, on his renouncing the Christian Religion, and becoming a Deist. By the Rev.* J. Platts. 12*mo.* *pp.* 12. Hunter.

THIS Letter is expostulatory, not argumentative, though the latter form was fitter for the subject, it being absurd to think of *convincing by persuasion* or *remonstrance*. But Mr. Platts, as we think, deemed the other form to be beyond the understanding of his probable readers.

For our parts, we see no more unphilosophical absurdity in believing, that God sent Christ upon the earth, than that he enabled a piece of iron, rubbed with a certain stone, always to point to the North, or a mixture of salt water and zinc to form a Galvanic battery. Deism, adduced as an argument against Christianity, absurdly implies ratiocination *à priori* with respect to the Divine actions, which is *manifestly* impossible. For similar causes cannot be assigned to the actions of two beings, who have not similar necessities; and therefore philosophical reasoners do not profess to understand and define things, incapable of premises. And to such persons, although in every age a considerable fancy trade has been carried on in Religion, Deism, as the only possible true system, can be no other than mere hypothesis, drawing conclusions *from nothing*, and terminating *in nothing*. Christianity claims a matter of fact basis, prophecy, miracles, and a perpetual co-action of Providence. Dr. Wheeler's admirable lectures show, that certain phænomena cannot be resolved by any other system than that of the Bible: of course, such other systems are unsound.

118. *Sacred Leisure; or Poems on Religious Subjects. By the Rev.* Francis Hodgson, *A. M. Vicar of* Bakewell, *Author of "The Friends, a Poem;" &c.* 12*mo.* *pp.* 149. Taylor *and* Hessey.

THIS volume is adapted to the use of serious persons, and contains "A Poem of Cain and Abel," "Jonah," and several shorter pieces.

The first Poem will be found interesting; and from among the shorter ones we select "The Warning of the Libertine."

"O ye, who dream the youthful dream,
And rest in Pleasure's rosy bowers;
Who float down Folly's rapid stream,
Regardless of the wasted hours:
"Attend to one, who knows too well
The vain pursuit of all ye seek;
By pity urged his shame to tell,
Though deep it burns his blushing cheek.

"Youth,

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"Youth, health, were his; and many a flower
Of opening mind his dawn displayed;
Ah why, in one unguarded hour
Sprang the rank weed, that bloom to shade?

"Neglected prayer his fall began:
Oh, fall not ye by like neglect!
But, casting off the shield of man,
The common doom of man expect.

"'Tis prayer that keeps the guileless youth
Untainted still in vigorous toil;
'Tis prayer, that sows the seed of truth,
And cultivates the teeming soil.

"All powers of darkness fly from prayer,
For angels watch that holy bed;
And wings of white, o'ershadowing there,
Chase the foul shape, and phantom dread.

"Oh, gracious bond of man and Heaven,
Blest prayer! by thee we truly live;
Thou harbinger of man forgiven,
Thou hope of all that Heaven can give."

119. *The Emigrant's Return, a Ballad; and other Poems. By* J. M. Bartlett. *Foolsc. 8vo. pp.* 156. Chapple.

WE are not fond of poetry which has a metaphysical cast. The sentiment, such as we suppose a Muse would feel and utter, would be that of an accomplished female, founded on sensation and taste, not on abstruse deduction. The comprehension of it would be intuitive, and the impression excited, sympathetic. Philosophy, which is the anatomy of nature, is indeed most instructive, but not a study pleasing to the eye, and all skeletons are concealed by muscular draperies of endless form and beauty. The misfortune is, however, that the analogies, which are useful for the poetical representation of objects, are not numerous. The sun, moon, seasons, storms, and the flower tribe, seem to form almost the whole contents of the poet's tool-chest: but with these only can he work well, when, like Lord Byron, his materials are the richly-veined woods of a fine imagination. But the acquisition of these materials is a study, is a regular habit of registering and remembering fine impressions, like that of a painter or sculptor, noting and preserving the best attitudes, gestures, and features of passion and character.

But there is another mode of certain success, namely, simplicity: it has that effect, because the impression requires no act of reflection, for that weakens it. All that is necessary is, that the ideas should be pleasing *in se*. By these, however, we do not mean the *loquelæ* of the nursery, which have the same relation to the beauties of simplicity, as a Dutch painted figure in a toyshop, has to a fine cast in plaster of Paris.

We have made these remarks by way of preface to a duet of Mr. Bartlett's, (set to musick) founded entirely on simple ideas. It is entitled, 'The Farewell."

"She.—Farewell! farewell! these struggling sighs,
My bosom's pangs must tell;
Farewell! farewell! my tearful eyes,
Must weeping, bid farewell!
He.—Dear maid! though far, as ocean rolls,
My pilgrim footsteps stray;
This love, like light around the poles,
Shall cheer my joyless way.
Both.—Farewell! farewell! when far apart,
Bestow a thought on me;
Farewell! farewell! my constant heart,
Will dwell with love and thee.
Farewell! farewell!
She.—Farewell! farewell! *but yet awhile,*
Prolong that look of love;
Farewell! farewell! no other's smile
Shall tempt my thoughts to rove.
He.—*Dear Maid! but oh!* what words can speak,
My soul's last fond—regret,
Believe me, love, my heart may break—
It never can forget.
Both.—Farewell, &c."

We have not much faith in these gaudy resolutions, but they do very well for poetry. The ideas marked in Italics are fine, except the "Dear Maid! *but oh*"—we hate *But ohs*. We do not think them one straw better than *Hip! Holloa!* which we shall expect soon to see introduced into serious poetry, as an improvement. We shall take our leave of Mr. Bartlett's poetry, which, when he chuses, is *very good*, with an exquisite idea in p. 139;

"When hope was young—and life was joy—
And *time basked in enjoyment's rays.*"

120. *Original Pathetic, Legendary, and Moral Poems, intended for young Persons, being inculcative of the Principles of Religion and Virtue, clothed in the alluring garb of Amusement. By* Richard Bennet, Carlisle-House School, Lambeth. *12mo. pp.* 56.

THOUGH we do not approve of "First Sighs of Love," as proper poetry

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poetry for school-boys, who perhaps might do better if they never wrote poetry at all, yet Mr. Bennet is not to blame for what is commonly made an accomplishment in schools. The Prologues and Epilogues are the best pieces.

121. *The Sun, a Poem. By the Author of "Religion, a Poetic Satire," &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 16.

THE Author has sent us a Remonstrance, about our Review of his "*Religion;*" but, if any person chuses to take the character of a nightman in a Masquerade, we do not see how he can fairly expect commendation for his taste; or that we should risk the respectability and interest of our journal, by puffing a Jacobin Reformer's invective, pretending to a Christian character, yet speaking evil of dignities. The "*Sun*" is inoffensive; and were it a painting, instead of a poem, might do for a sign. We wish it had been so, for we think it would have paid the Author better, who has more plain sense than poetical talent. That we are not oppressing literary merit, take the following lines in the "Sun:"

"O glorious orb! *there's none that knows*
The matter that does thee compose."

Notwithstanding the exceeding badness of his poetry, we believe the Author, from his letter, to be a good kind of a man, spoiled by mob politicks and Dissenting religion.

122. Tentamen; *or an Essay towards the History of* Whittington, *sometime Lord Mayor of* London. *By* Vicesimus Blinkinsop, *LL.D. &c.* Wright.

THIS is intended as "a dainty dish" for a certain popular Alderman.—The Writer divides his subject under the following heads:

"1. His political principles—2. His trade, and what it really was—3. The quality of his intellect—4. The quantity of his intellect—5. Whether the bells did preternaturally ring his recall to London; or whether it were merely the force of his own vanity which gave this favourable meaning to an idle sound—6. Whether he really was mal-treated, as tradition reports, by a kitchen-maid—7. What sort of company he kept—8. What the Cat was by which he rendered himself chiefly notorious, and whether his famous expedition to catch the Cat was undertaken prior or subsequently, to his second Mayoralty."

The Author in this "Tentamen," more particularly confines himself to the 8th division, namely, that which relates to his memorable Cat; upon which we have a curious old ballad.

We conceive this production to be one of the best satirical pieces which have issued from the press for some time. It is replete with humour and irony.

123. *Remarks on the Cow Pox, designed for general reading; in which the universal Adoption of Mr.* Bryce's *Test is strongly recommended. By* Jonas Malden, *M. D. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 23. Longman *and Co.*

MR. BRYCE'S Test consists in a second inoculation on the fifth or sixth day after the first; and, if that first be valid, such second inoculation will be so much accelerated in its progress, as to have the circular blush formed round it within a few hours after the first, increasing with its increase, and fading, as it fades; if on the contrary, the first innoculation *has not affected the constitution*, the second inoculation will proceed by a *slow progress* throughout all its stages. Dr. Malden writes in a liberal gentlemanly manner; and in justice to Dr. Jenner, he very properly shows, that by simple precautions only, the Vaccine is made as secure a preventive as the Small-Pox. We say, as the Small-Pox, for both diseases may, and sometimes do, occur twice in the same subject, because the predisposition or susceptibility is not overcome by the first disease. See *Jones's Surgical Lectures, p.* 138.

124. *An Introduction to Arithmetic: in which the Primary Rules are interspersed with a variety of Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Information. By* Richard Chambers. *A new edition, revised and enlarged.* 12mo. *pp.* 90. Sherwood *and Co.*

IN this edition the Author has introduced

"Those alterations and improvements which his experience as a Teacher has enabled him to make; and he flatters himself that he has so far simplified the rules as to render them clear and intelligible to young persons, while the great number of examples that he has arranged in the order of progressive difficulty will materially facilitate their arithmetical studies."

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Topographical Libraries.

OUR Publication has now, for nearly a century, encouraged the study of Antiquity and Topography, through all the changes of public taste. We therefore feel some interest in being the means of circulating a plan for the promotion of our favourite pursuit. There are now few County Towns in which a Stock Library is not established; and it is proposed that the managers of these Libraries should make it a peculiar object to collect the Topography of *their own Counties*. This is not difficult nor expensive, and may be of infinite utility. The City of Lincoln has already set an example with some success, but the following Report will best explain the object and the details.

Report.

The design of the Topographical Collection will best appear from a short view of the Catalogue, which contains an account of such articles as are now in the possession of the Lincoln Library. It is divided loosely into such heads as naturally present themselves for arranging such a miscellaneous body of documents.

1. The first head consists of *Printed Works*, relating exclusively or principally to any part of the county. The titles of these books are entered at length. It is to be lamented, that among them there is not to be found any regular County History; a deficiency which cannot be attributed to any want of interesting materials, as no county has exhibited more extensive agricultural improvements, or greater efforts in drainages or other public works; and certainly few present a more extensive field of ecclesiastical antiquities. The magnitude of the undertaking, and the want of an accessible collection of documents, has hitherto prevented any adequate attempt. It has, however, had the effect of inducing ingenious persons to undertake accounts of their own neighbourhood. Such works are numerous and valuable; the greater proportion are already in the library, and it would not require a large sum to make the collection in some degree complete. This, it is presumed, would meet the wishes of the proprietors, among whom the antiquarian department has always many readers. So small, however, is the interest which other counties feel in any Topography but their own, that many works on the subject are very scarce, some unique, and of some no copy is known to be in existence.

2. Under the next head, references are made to such *parts of miscellaneous works* belonging to the Institution, as relate to Lincolnshire. Many of these are more important than some works written expressly on the County Topography, and sometimes occur, where the title of the book would not lead us to expect such information. This branch, however, must always remain imperfect, though the Library contains many such publications of considerable value. The great parliamentary returns are a deficiency, which it may hereafter be proper to supply.

3. A distinct head has been devoted to *local Acts of Parliament*. These are very numerous and important, and include acts for drainages, canals, inclosures, roads, harbours, houses of industry, and many other local objects. With these, very important interests and rights of property are involved, yet there is no accessible collection on the subject. Many of these acts are only found in manuscript, and it is an actual fact, that Commissioners have sat under Acts of Parliament, of which only one copy could be found in the County.

4. A head is allowed for the proceedings of *public Bodies* under Charters or Acts of Parliament. To this class may be referred addresses, and lists of voters at elections, exhibiting an interesting view of the state of public feeling and political parties, and the state of property at different periods and at different places. This class includes also charters, the proceedings, surveys, and orders of the Commissioners and Trustees, and such pamphlets and other papers as have appeared on public subjects, often serving as salutary cautions or judicious precedents for the future. It is indeed sufficiently obvious, that any person comes with the greatest advantage to the discharge of a public office, who has an accurate view of its previous management, its failures and successes.

5. It is very creditable to the county of Lincoln, that the next head is of considerable magnitude. It relates to all *private Associations*, for benevolent, intellectual, or other purposes; it contains rules of such bodies, lists of their members, reports of their proceedings, and all other papers which may illustrate their constitution and management. It includes Wills

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Wills and other documents relative to Charitable foundations, papers concerning Hospitals, Dispensaries, Saving Banks, Friendly Societies, Religious Associations, Libraries, Book Clubs, Reading Rooms, Schools, with a number of bodies, whose existence is not sufficiently known to the public. There are many wealthy and benevolent persons, to whom such a collection would afford opportunity of selecting the most proper objects of support. It would also suggest improvements in their management, by showing how similar institutions are conducted elsewhere, and would suggest their establishment where they do not already exist.

6. A division for *Miscellaneous Papers* has been allowed. It would include Prints, Plans, Drawings, Monumental Inscriptions, Genealogies, Manuscript Articles of ecclesiastical and parochial history, surveys of manors, with a large mass of miscellaneous materials, of great value to future inquirers, and highly useful to persons in want of any local information.

A place in this Catalogue has been set apart for such documents as are *not* in the collection of the Library. This will have the advantage of directing the attention of the proprietors to such articles as are wanted to complete the design. It will be useful in itself, as showing the extent of the department, and as pointing out where any very rare or valuable document can be referred to, in the possession of an individual or public body.

A few words should be added as to the progress which has been made in this design. The attention of the Institution was first directed to it by the President of 1818, but from peculiar circumstances, nothing material could then be effected. The Committee have however, since that time, leaned very favourably towards the purchase of such topographical works as have been proposed to them. In the present year, certain members of the Committee were requested to turn their attention to it, and to expend a sum for carrying the design into effect. They have made some progress already. Circulars have been written to the principal Booksellers of the County, many of whom are themselves good Antiquaries, giving an extensive view of the plan, and requesting them to send a priced list of articles in their possession, that an order might be given for such as are not already in the Library. Application has also been made to some professional Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who have shewn a most liberal feeling on the subject. This source, however, has only been slightly drawn upon; neither has application yet been made to such gentlemen as have been in the habit of acting as Commissioners under Acts of Parliament, and who have it in their power to render very valuable assistance. There are also many literary Gentlemen of eminence in the County, to whom application will best be made, when the Collection has taken an established form. The principal reliance, however, must be upon the exertions of the Society itself. It will be proper to appoint annually some active member of the Committee, who may take an interest in the subject, to expend a liberal sum upon this department. It will also be proper to impress upon the Proprietors at large, that the great mass of a topographical collection is not an object of direct purchase, but must be left to the industry of individuals. No article should be considered too trifling for this purpose; though each may have a small intrinsic value, yet the whole collected may be interesting and important for the purposes of reference and comparison; nor should it be forgotten, that this is a design in which it is in the power of every one to be useful.

E. F. B.

Celebration of Oliver Goldsmith's Birth-day.

IN page 445, we briefly noticed the celebration of the Birth-day of this eminent poet, which took place on the 29th of November at Ballymahon, in the county of Longford, in the immediate vicinity of which the Poet was born, in the house of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Oliver Jones, Curate of Forney, on the 29th of November, 1728.

On the opening of the business, the Rev. Mr. Graham, of Lifford, addressed the meeting nearly in the following words:

"We are assembled here, Gentlemen, upon an occasion as interesting to the scholar, the philosopher, or the statesman, as any other which has occurred in this island for many centuries. We are all sufficiently aware of the great value of education, particularly of that description of it which has been denominated Classical—how it distinguishes one man from another, almost as much as nature has distinguished man from the order of beings below him in the creation. Education of that kind acquires and preserves rank in society, as well as the means of supporting that rank. Countless families have risen by it into opulence and distinction—witness the descendants of men of the different Learned Professions, who are now in almost every county of Ireland proprietors of that soil on which the founders of their families, with difficulty, obtained the rudiments of the education which raised them from

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from the lower walks of life, to be Rulers of the land, to sit among Princes: and as many at least have, by the neglect of education, fallen in a generation or two from the highest walks of life, into the lowest state of obscurity and indigence. Connected most intimately with the cause of Education, is that of Literature, by which the minds of mankind are smoothed, harmonized, and rendered capable of calmly investigating truth, and separating it from falsehood; and by it, next to the divine influence of the Christian faith, are men rescued from that degraded demi-savage state, which ever prevails in the absence of Education, rendering them unsocial, diffident, suspicious, and hostile to the slightest gleam of the light of knowledge, which never fails to prove offensive to eyes habituated to darkness—

"*Omnes hi metuunt versus, odere Poetas.*"

The press is ever charged with electric horrors for them — "*Quisquis tibi timet, odit, horret.*" From such persons only may we expect either opposition or want of support on the present occasion, and of such a Trulleberian race did Goldsmith himself speak in his letter to his brother-in-law, Daniel Hudson, Esq. directed to the post-office of Ballymahon, on the 27th of December, 1757, in which the following passages may be found: "Unaccountable, indeed, is it, that a man should have an affection for a place, who never received, when in it, above common civility, who never brought any thing out of it but his brogue and his blunders. But to be serious, let me ask myself what gives me a wish to see Ireland again—the country is a fine one, perhaps? No. There are good company in Ireland? No, the conversation is there made up of an obscene toast, or an improper song, the vivacity supported by some humble cousin, who has just folly enough to earn his dinner. Then, perhaps, there is more wit and learning among the Irish? No; there is more money spent in the encouragement of a favourite race mare there, one season, than given in rewards to men of learning since the times of Usher."

"But the times, Gentlemen, are now altered for the better in all parts of the British Empire, as well as in Ireland. We now hear of Poets purchasing estates, of Booksellers enrolled among the Legislators of the Realm; and when a man writes, none of his friends (as in the days of Goldsmith) imagine that he starves, or that he lives in a garret. We, therefore, consider this to be a favourable opportunity of paying a debt of public gratitude, too long due, and hitherto most shamefully neglected, and, therefore, have called this meeting, in the hope of its proving the means of drawing the public attention to the subject of a *Monument in honour of Oliver Goldsmith*, that prodigy of talent and purity, considering the time in which he lived, and the low state of Literature in the country which produced him. His Poetry stands unrivalled at this day, for true sublimity and genuine pathos. Disdaining the meretricious ornament and gaudy imagery which characterizes more than one of our modern Poets, his finds the way at once to the heart; and such is the classical purity of his muse, that no sentiment is to be found in his charming Poems, which the most scrupulous father would withhold from the pure and uncorrupted mind of his child. The same observation may be made of his Prose; his unrivalled Vicar of Wakefield, his Citizen of the World, his Essays, his Abridgment of History—in fact, to use the words of a distinguished Christian philosopher, who was never known to give such unqualified praise to any other writer, ancient or modern,

"Nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit,
Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit,
Sive risus essent movendi,
Sive lachrymæ,
Affectuum potens, at lenis dominator,
Ingenio sublimis, vividus, versatilis,
Oratione grandis, nitidus, venustus."

"But, superadded to his general merit as a Poet, a Philosopher, and Historian, Goldsmith possesses a more endearing claim, if possible, upon the veneration of his country; unlike Swift, Congreve, and others, he never denied his country, or left it a matter of doubt to posterity; on the contrary, we see that although he had left it early and poor—though he could boast of having received no more than common civility in it, and but little of that even from persons on whom he had the strongest claim, the love of Ireland was ever uppermost in his mind wherever he went. Her lovely scenery is immortalized in his poems, and he never gave up his intention of returning to the spot where first he drew his breath, "till he resigned that breath in the arms of a beloved countryman, who attended his death-bed with the tender solicitude of an affectionate brother." To his brother, the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, at Lissoy, was his "Traveller" addressed, and to the post office of Ballymahon the packet, containing that immortal Poem, was directed. That Lissoy is the identical spot from which he drew the enchanting scenery of his "Deserted Village," has been demonstrated by the late ingenious Dr. Newell, of Cambridge University, who a few years ago republished his poems, with drawings of the Parsonage-house, the Church, the Mill, and the Hawthorn tree, accompanied by notes, which put the matter beyond all doubt to those acquainted with the local history of the country;

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country; and this demonstration, Gentlemen, came from the pen of a learned Englishman, notwithstanding a line or two in the Poem which would seem to indicate that the description was intended for an English village:

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When ev'ry rood of ground maintain'd it's man."

"The scene of his celebrated Comedy, "The Mistakes of a Night," was laid in the town of Ardagh, in this immediate neighbourhood, as related in Otridge's splendid edition of his works, and confirmed to me by the late Sir Thomas Fetherston, Bart. a short time before his death. Some friend had given the young Poet a present of a guinea on his going from his mother's residence in this town, to a school in Edgeworths' town, where, it appears, he finished his education, of which he received the rudiments from the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Vicar of this parish. He had diverted himself on the way the whole day, by viewing the gentlemen's seats on the road, until the fall of night, when he found himself a mile or two out of his direct road, in the middle of the street of Ardagh. Here he inquired for the best house in the place, meaning an inn; but being wilfully misunderstood by a wag, a fencing-master of the name of Kelly, who boasted of having been the instructor of the celebrated Marquis of Granby, he was directed to the large old-fashioned residence of Sir Ralph Fetherston, the landlord of the town, where he was shewn into the parlour, when he found the hospitable master of the house sitting by a good fire. His mistake was immediately perceived by Sir Ralph, who being a man of humour, and well acquainted with the Poet's family, encouraged him in the deception. Goldsmith ordered a good supper, invited his host and the family to partake of it, treated them with a bottle or two of wine, and at going to bed, ordered a hot cake to be prepared for his breakfast; nor was it till his departure, when he called for the bill, that he discovered that while he imagined he was at an inn, he had been hospitably entertained in a private family of the first rank in the country.

"It was originally intended, Gentlemen, to hold this first anniversary of the birth of our Poet in Dublin, where, at this season of the year, we might hope for an attendance far more numerous than under any circumstances could be hoped for here; but it occurred to some of us, bound by ties whose force the Poet felt, that in this neighbourhood, if not in this very spot, directly opposite to the house in which he dwelt for many a year with his widowed mother, the proceedings ought to commence, which will, we hope, lead to the erection of some testimonial equally worthy of his memory and the spirit of a County which claims the honour of his birth.

"The necessity of our being among the first to carry so just and so patriotic an undertaking into effect, may be readily proved. I need not inform you, Gentlemen, that the natal spot of Goldsmith, as well as that of Homer, is in some danger of being disputed by posterity. Such has been the blundering stupidity of several of the early Editors of our Poet's Works, in the biographical scraps which they prefixed to them, that one of them tells us he was born at Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, merely because he had many relations in that neighbourhood, and among them his cousin german, the grandfather of my venerable friend here, John Goldsmith, of Ballyoughter, Esq.; and in the very same page almost, gives us his epitaph, written by Dr. Johnson, directly contradicting that allegation in these words, which are inscribed on his monument in Westminster Abbey:

"Natus in Hiberniâ Fornix Longfordiensis
In loco cui nomen Pallas."

"Another biographer, worthy to be classed among the early editors of Shakspeare, gives the original words of this epitaph, and translates them thus in a parallel column, transferring the birth place of the poet into the county of Wexford—"He was born at Fernes, in the province of Leinster, at a place where Pallas had set her name." An unlucky mistake respecting the natal spot of our poet, occurs also on the books of Trinity-College, owing to the residence of his uncle, Henry, at Lissoy, or the circumstance of his father having resided there—the entry runs thus:—"1744, Olivarius Goldsmith, Siz. Filius Caroli Clerici, ann. agens 15, natus in Comitatu Westmeath, educatus sub Perum M. Hughes—Tutor, M. Wilder." But, notwithstanding these very contradictory statements, we may give full credit to the united testimony of many respectable persons, including some of the nearest relations of the Poet, but lately gone to their graves, that Oliver Goldsmith, who has been, in the same spirit of error, so often denominated a Doctor, was born within a mile and a half of Ballymahon, on the southern bank of the river Inny, at Pallas, in the parish of Cloncalla, commonly called Forney. The walls of the house are yet standing; the roof fell in but two years ago; it is distinctly visible from the canal between this and Tenelick, and in it, perhaps, rather than on any other spot, even his beloved "mount before Lissoy gate," should his monumental pillar be erected. The name of the townland in which this interesting ruin stands is spelled Pallice in our barony books; but those who

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who can feel the charm of classic allusion under such a temptation, will readily pardon the great Antæus of Literature, the author of the Dictionary of the English Language, for having once in his life-time spelled a word erroneously. This evidence, Gentlemen, I consider to be conclusive; for Dr. Johnson cannot be supposed to have known that such obscure places as Pallice or Forney existed, except from the lips of the Poet himself, who was on the most intimate terms of friendship with him.

"If we, in Ballymahon, have on this occasion dwelt with too much minuteness upon this disputed point, our best apology is, that the contending for the honour of the birth-place of such an ornament to his country, is a pardonable ambition; and it will be recollected, too, in favour of our claim, as well as in apology for our maintenance of it, that one of the wishes dearest to the Poet's heart, when unable to return to the place of his nativity, was, that "his brother and his sister, Lissoy and Ballymahon, would altogether make a migration to him into the county of Middlesex."

"We have now, Gentlemen, only to read some of the many interesting letters addressed to us on this occasion, and afterwards proceed to the consideration of the most practicable means of accomplishing the object of our meeting. Our undertaking is an honourable one, but we should recollect *in limine*, that the success of it depends upon causes entirely beyond our control. It is, as it were, a touchstone of the times we live in; if it succeeds, the Statesman and the Philosopher may augur favourably of the rising intelligence and prosperity of our Island—if not, the very effort will stand in record on the pages of our history, to protect this generation, at least, from the Bœotian imputation of insensibility to the honour which devolves upon our Country, for having produced such a man. As for him, to use the language of one of his earliest admirers,

——"His own harmonious lays
Have sculptur'd out his monument of praise;
These shall survive to Time's remotest day,
While pillars fall, and marble tombs decay."

Extracts of Letters read at the meeting.

From Mr., now Sir Walter Scott, dated in April 1818, observing that the neglect of the birth-place of Goldsmith is rather discreditable to the country which derives so much honour from his birth.

From a gentleman present at the meeting, whose exertions, on this occasion, received the unanimous thanks of those assembled at it, John Hogan, of Aubern, Esq.

"Circumstances led me in the early part of my life to the knowledge of part of Goldsmith's family, and to the acquaintance of his nephew, Mr. William Hudson, whose beautiful elegy on the death of several members of his family, including the Poet, bears the strongest marks of hereditary genius *, and the lost stanza of which I make no doubt of being able to recover. You may suppose I became interested in every thing belonging to the Poet. When I settled on the spot, I attempted to replace some of the almost-forgotten identities that delighted me forty years since. I rebuilt his "Three Jolly Pigeons," restored his "Twelve good Rules, and Royal Game of Goose," inclosed his "Hawthorn tree," now almost cut away by the devotion of the literary pilgrims who resort to it; I also planted his favourite hill before Lissoy gate—that spot which presented to his eye the most agreeable horizon in nature; and had not family affairs led me to reside in England for some years, I should have done a great deal more to gratify myself, and to point out the localities of the charming scene of "The Deserted Village."

"Some years past, a Gentleman named Newel, a fellow of Cambridge, came over here on a literary tour, and sketched these scenes alluded to in the Poem, with great truth and spirit. On his return to England, he published an edition of Goldsmith's Poems in thin quarto, embellished by those views, and enriched by copious notes on the "Deserted Village," proving the scenery of Lissoy to have been uppermost in the Poet's mind, while composing it. He meant to have followed this up by soliciting subscriptions for some public testimonial to the memory of Goldsmith, on the spot of the "Deserted Village," and even on that mount before Lissoy Gate, which he mentioned with so much enthusiam in one of his letters, but Mr. Newel died before he could accomplish his wish."

Several other letters were read to the meeting.

John Hogan, Esq. being called to the Chair—it was Resolved, that a Committee and Secretary, should be appointed for the purpose of managing the concerns of this undertaking: and it was also Resolved, that Lord Viscount Newcomen and Co. be requested to receive the subscriptions.

On the motion of John Hogan, Esq. seconded by John Lyons, of Ladystown, Esq. the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Rev. John Graham, for his laudable exertions in forwarding the object of this Meeting — and the 29th of Nov. 1821, was appointed for the next Anniversary to be held at Morrison's Hotel, Dawson-street, Dublin.

At six o'clock, the Company sat down

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIX. pt. I. p. 162.

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to dinner, with choice wines, fruit, &c. &c. and a Northern Harper poured forth the fascinating mazes of Hibernian musick, ever and anon recurring to the sweet strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

John Goldsmith, esq. on his health being drank, returned thanks, and detailed some interesting particulars of the family. He said he had been educated at Lissoy, by the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, his father's cousin-german, and that the gratification he felt that day was beyond the power of expression.

The Company enjoyed themselves to a late hour, and separated with reluctance from a scene dear to all.

LANGUAGES.

According to a "View of all the known Languages and their Dialects," published by M. Fred. Aderburg, Counsellor of State to the Emperor of Russia, their number amounts to 3,064; viz. in all Asia 937, European 587, African 276, and American 1,264.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Since the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the year 1804, the knowledge of the living languages has been cultivated to an extent wholly unprecedented. By the instrumentality of this pious and benevolent Institution, the Holy Scriptures have been translated, printed, and widely circulated, in whole, or in portions of them, in no less than *one hundred and thirty* different languages and dialects: of this number *eighty-two* of those translations are entirely new. By means of versions newly effected in the Oriental tongues, more than half the present population of the globe have had the pages of Divine inspiration exhibited in a tongue which they can read and understand. The study of those languages has also led to the establishment of literary institutions. Among others, there is one of great promise at Malacca, under the designation of the *Anglo-Chinese College*. The object of this institution is the cultivation of Chinese and English Literature, and the diffusion of Christianity. It was founded by the Rev. Dr. Morrison; and the Rev. Wm. Milne is appointed President and one of the Tutors. The University of Glasgow, well aware of Mr. Milne's learning and efficacy in this remote but important station, has unanimously conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity.—The Rev. Drs. Morrison and Milne have completed an entire translation of the Holy Scriptures in the Chinese language.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

Some new discoveries of great interest and importance have been made in the Vatican Library by M. Mai, the principal librarian.

In a Greek *palimpsestе* manuscript (where the first writing has been effaced in order to make the parchment serve a second time) containing the Harangues of the orator Aristides, the learned librarian has succeeded; in discovering a part of the Extracts of Constantine Porphyrogenetus, belonging to the Chapters of Sentences, Harangues, Succession of Kings, Inventors of Things, and Sententious Answers. As the Byzantine Prince had made extracts from a multitude of historical and political works, which have been long lost to the world, this discovery has naturally promised an ample harvest of interesting gleanings. M. Mai announces, that he has discovered parts of the lost books of Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Dion Cassius, and fragments of Aristotle of Ephorus, of Timeus, of Hyperides, and of Demetrius Phalereus. The names of some other authors from whom extracts have been made are not given. There are also some fragments of the Byzantine writers, such as Eunapius, Menander of Byzantium, Priscus, and Petrus Protector, historic authors of a very interesting period. Among the fragments of Polybius, there is one of the 39th book, in which he announces that the 40th and last was to treat of Chronology.

In another *palimpsestе* M. Mai has found a political treatise posterior to the time of Cicero, in which that orator is quoted, with many other Greek and Latin authors.

ROYAL ATHENÆUM OF PARIS.

The programme of the Royal Athenæum of Paris, for 1820, assumes that the Society is now in the 36th year of its establishment, under the successive names of Museum, Lyceum, and Athenæum. It has weathered all the storms of the Revolution, having never suspended its labours or ceased to be frequented. From its sittings have issued a number of celebrated works, such as the course of Literature of La Harpe, the system of chemical knowledge of Fourcroy, the history of Italian Literature, by Gieguiné, &c. besides daily Lectures on different branches of the Sciences. There are three distinct halls, one for conversation, and society, another for reading, and a third for the ladies. All the journals and principal periodical works are taken in, and there is a well-furnished library. Under the name of Museum, the unfortunate Pilatre de Rosier was its principal support; but in 1785, after his death, Monsieur, the Count de Provence (now Louis XVIII.), assisted by characters of rank and talents, enlarged its plan, &c. appropriated till then only to the Sciences. It then assumed the name of Lyceum.

SELECT

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SELECT POETRY.

BALLYMAHON.

A Poem.

By the Rev. J. GRAHAM, *M. A.*

"*Monumentum et pignus amoris.*"—VIRG.

"I WOULD wish from my heart, that you and my sister, and Lissoy, and Ballymahon, and all of you, would fairly make a migration to Middlesex; though, upon second thoughts, this might be attended with a few inconveniences—therefore, as the mountain will not come to Mahomet, why Mahomet shall go to the mountain; or, to speak plain English, as you cannot conveniently pay me a visit, if next summer I can contrive to be absent six weeks from London, I shall spend three of them among my friends in Ireland. In the meanwhile, such is my *maladie du pais* (as the French call it), if I go to the opera where signora Columba pours out all her mazes of melody, I sit and sigh for the fire side at Lissoy, and Johnny Armstrong's last good night from Peggy Golden. If I climb Flamstead hill, than where nature never exhibited a more magnificent prospect, I confess it fine, but then I had rather be placed on the little mount before Lissoy gate, and there take in for me the most pleasing horizon in nature." *Oliver Goldsmith to Daniel Hudson, Esq. at Lissoy, near Ballymahon, December 27, 1757.*

SWEET BALLYMAHON*! built upon a plain [grain,
Rich in fair flocks† and herds, and golden
Through whose green bosom, smiling as she goes, [flows,
The beauteous Inny‡ to the Shannon
Near far-famed Loughree, where once from Killaloe, [few;
Sailed Thomond's monarch, with a chosen
Moving along in military pride,
His army marching by the Shannon side.
Bright in the annals of old Erin's fame,
Was that great day which gave to thee thy name,
When valiant MAHON, on thy fertile field,
Compell'd the troops of Brefoy's chief to yield;
While proud O'Rourke, in Shruel's bloody stream, [name.
Lost with his shield his honour and his
Far, lovely village! from thy blest abodes, [rodes,
The love of home my busy mind cor-
Leads me to look on life like sleep or death, [breath;
Absent from thee, where first I drew my
And oft in Fancy's fascinated eye,
The brilliant scenes round thee can I descry;
Tirlicken's§ heights bright rising towards the sun,
Once forfeited, again by valour won,

* A market and Sessions town, in the county of Longford, 52 miles from Dublin.

† On the 21st of May, 1802, ten five years' old bullocks were sold at Ballymahon, for 400 guineas, and ten four-years' old heifers for 300 guineas. These cattle were the property of Lord Oxmantown (afterwards Earl of Rose), and for size, shape, and fat, could not be equalled; they were fed on grass and hay.

‡ The river Inny is celebrated in the ancient history of Ireland, for a battle fought near its confluence with Loughree, in the county of Longford, in the year of our Lord 960, between Mahon, king of Thomond, and Feargal, the son of Ruarc, a circumstance which gave the name of Ballymahon to the market town now standing on the spot where the battle was fought. Mahon, the elder brother, and immediate predecessor of the celebrated Bryan Boru, having made a truce with the Danes, collected at Cin Curths, and the places adjacent to Killala, a large number of troops and flat-bottomed boats, in which he embarked with a select body of troops; he passed up the river Shannon, making descents on different parts of the Connaught side of the river, raising contributions every where, till he reached Lough Ree. Here he landed his whole force, and marched into the country of Ruarc. Near the banks of the river Inny, not far from its confluence with Lough Ree, Fergal, the son of Ruarc, Prince of Brefoy, who had watched the motions of this invading army, made a desperate attack on Mahon; a bloody battle ensued, in which Fergal was defeated. In his flight, he plunged into the river, where he threw away his shield, which fell into the hands of Mahon, and was for ages afterwards preserved as a trophy by his posterity, and used in their wars with the princes of Connaught. An account of this battle is preserved in a poem in the book of Munster, and in O'Halloran's History of Ireland.

§ The present mansion-house of Tirlicken was built by the last Lord Annaly, whose family inherited the Sankey estate in the county of Longford, but the old house was the residence and property of Sir Connell O'Farrell, knight, who was restored to his estates by the Act of Settlement, in 1662, in consideration of his having (with four other distinguished members of his ancient family, who were restored to their properties in the county of Longford, by the same act) served under King Charles II. during Cromwell's usurpation.

When

When for a banished king, in worst of times,
O'Farrell fought and bled in foreign [climes,
Great Tenelick *, where once the noble Gore
Indulg'd his taste for legendary lore;
Renowned for hospitality afar,
His was the home of all the Northern Bar;
Choice was their fare—nectareous was their bowl,
But sweeter far their Attic flow of soul.
In bright collision, round went jest and scar, [tug of war."
"When Greek met Greek, and tried the
Round these green dales, with vocal hound and horn, [morn,
The joyous train oft waked the blushing
And man and horse, with dusty sweat bedewed,
The bounding stag o'er Annaly pursued.
The scene's changed now, Time rolls relentless on, [gone;
The wind pass'd over them, and they are
The wit that "set the table in a roar,"
Sunk in the tomb, astonishes no more;
Deer, hounds, and horsemen all, their course have run,
Faded, like shadows, with the setting sun.
Newcastle † too, still mourning for the loss [Ross;
Of her late Lord, the Noble Earl of
Wise, good, and kind, renown'd for heart and head,
We lov'd him living, and lament him dead.
Full oft at midnight hour I muse alone,
On many a worthy friend now dead and gone—
But most on those who cheer'd my early day, [away
And, ere the golden hour had pass'd
Led me, with stedfast ardour, to engage
In timely studies of the classic page,
And on bright Inny's flowery banks to stray, [lay.
Thundering old Homer's grand heroic
Dear and delightful haunts of joy and love! [rove.
Where tuneful Goldsmith often used to
From Castlecore to Ballymulvey grove;
Where first he tried his muse's tender wing,
And made these rocks, and woods, and vallies ring.
To him, sweet Bard! none held a friendly hand,
Early and poor he left his native land;
As here his aged mother dwelt in woe,
"Remote, unfriended, solitary, slow,
He passed the lazy Scheldt and wandering Po,"
And in his face "the rude unfeeling boor,
With ruthless hand, oft clos'd his rugged door."
To England's wealthy capital returned,
There, like a meteor, his genius burn'd;
But while his fame became a Nation's pride, [died.
His heart was broke, he sicken'd, and he
Oh! what rich pleasure could that heart enjoy,
From one last view of Pallas ‡ or Lissoy §;
How would it bound, one moment to have seen
Gay Forney hill or Ballymahon Green,
George Conway's ‖ sign-post, Anthony's old mill,
Or Ballybranigan's deep murmuring rill,
Ere his kind soul to kindred spirits fled,
Or those he lov'd were number'd with the dead.
Dear but forsaken friends and shades, farewell! [dwell,
Though far away I am constrained to
My heart, like his, when fancy sets me free,
Turns, Ballymahon, constantly to thee—
To thee, when sober Autumn cools the day,
One annual visit I could wish to pay,
And journeying far o'er mountain, moor, and plain, [main:—
See the few friends who yet in thee re-
An honour'd sire, for king and country bold, [old,
Descended from "a race renowned of
Whose war-cry oft has wak'd the battle swell,"
When Caledonia's foes before them fell:
A worthy brother, whom wild war's alarms [arms,
Called forth, in early youth, to martial

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* The residence of a noble branch of the Gore family, now extinct—of which, the most remarkable were George Gore, second Judge of the Common Pleas, and the late Lord Annally, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose high classical attainments and princely hospitality, are still remembered in the county of Longford.

† The late Earl of Ross died in London on the 20th of April, 1807. His death was an irreparable loss to the county of Longford, and is deeply felt there yet.

‡ Oliver Goldsmith was born at Pallas, near Forney hill, on the 29th of November, 1728, See p. 618, and his epitaph, p. 620.

§ The residence of the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, brother of the poet, and Curate of Kilkenny, West, in the county of Westmeath.

‖ The respectable owner of the old established inn, at Ballymahon, now kept by his niece Mrs. Lee. In a letter from Goldsmith to Robert Bryanton, Esq. published in the Anthologia Hibernica, the Poet says, "As Ballymahon may afford you but little news to communicate, pray tell me has George Conway put up his new sign, or Tom Allen got a new wig."

Digitized by Google Prais'd

Prais'd and belov'd, a faithful sword to wield,
From Indian climes to Netherlands' proud field;
One only sister, skill'd, with tender art,
To give sweet comfort to a parent's heart:
A matchless model of true filial love,
Whose worth's recorded in the rolls above:
And at pale eve, from human eye remov'd,
I'd wish to see the tombs of those I lov'd;
Their grass-grown graves—but, here the scene I close,
Nor burst the cerements of sepulchred woes.
In resignation to the will of heaven,
Thankful for countless blessings kindly given;
For blessings felt so dear, and prized so well,
I dare not trust my heart their names to tell,
Save only one — an humbled, cheerful mind,
Dispos'd ev'n here, some happiness to find!
Yet not unwilling to those realms to fly,
Where God shall wipe the tears from every eye;
And countless myriads their voices raise,
In one sweet hymn of everlasting praise!

Lifford, Sept. 9, 1820.

TO ——

I WOULD not have a host of friends,
Dissembling for their several ends.
Him happier far I deem
Few friends possessing; but those few
So firm, so generous, so true,
They live in his esteem.

And, but that solace heaven denies,
One far above the rest I'd prize;
And round my heart I'd fold her.
And late a fair celestial form
Appeared, that widow'd heart to warm,
But only left it colder.

Yet not extinct the vital spark,
Which, given to chase th' unwholesome dark
Of lone celibacy,
Will sometimes brighten into flame,
And play around this suffering frame,
In cruel mockery.

As, turning to the East, I'd fain
Behold that beauteous sun again,
Which rose upon my view
In other climes; illuming, cheering;
It's bright and glowing rays appearing
Throughout Heaven's circling blue.

To Friendship then I calmly turn;
I still would feel, yet would not burn
Again with Love's devotion.
Rather than live once more to know
Its vain regrets, its fruitless woe,
I'd seek my M. in ocean.

What need of friends a numerous boast,
Whist —— and ——, themselves a host,
Still bear me in their hearts?
Whose smiles each anxious hour will cheer,
And lighten every care, while here
We play our several parts.

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G

The following lines are from an unpublished Poem, connected with some of the localities of the village of STAVELEY, co. DERBY, *described in page* 577. *They refer to the Rev.* FRANCIS GISBORNE *(see page* 579*), and are more than poetically true.*

YOU ask, perhaps, if with becoming grace
The VILLAGE PASTOR fill'd his sacred place;
I knew him well; in dress and manners plain,
Read, and approved by all the village train.
A Priest in works, a Patriach in age;
His life transcribed from Charity's fair page.
Indeed, his hand dealt largely to the poor,
And want and misery hail'd his open door,
Nor e'er return'd unblest, nor unreliev'd,
For much he gave, as he had much received; hard,
Not that he tyth'd the village crops too
But Providence ordain'd his rich reward.
His name was echoed by the poor around,
And many a heart grew lighter at the sound.
But not alone to casual alms confined,
His liberal hand obeyed a liberal mind;
Full oft around his board in reverent state,
A goodly row of ancient widows sate,
Invited to partake the grateful meal,
His hospitality rejoiced to deal:
For them he slaughtered too the fatted steer,
What time glad Christmas festal closed the year.
The village matron, should disease assail
Herself, or neighbour, thither told her tale;
Nor fear'd in sickness, she should feebly pine,
If fallen strength required a little wine;
Or if in fever jellies might allay they.
The hot distempered palate, there were
Or if, when convalescence feebly claim'd
Some soothing hand, but left that hand unnam'd,
The kind attention of the Parson's wife
Might cheer the hopes of slow, reviving life.
Alas! he never had a wife: with tears
The villagers deplored the lapse of years
Whose long succession had their honours shed—
A crown of hopeless gray upon his head.
Hopeless for them, as one sad day they must dust—
Weep grief's last tribute o'er his childless
The last most honoured relict of a race
Of generous benefactors to the place.
This thought could prompt the village parent's sigh,
Lest CHARITY herself with him should die!
And their poor children born beyond his day,
Might sink to painful indigence a prey.
While thus they mourn and antedate his loss, cross.
Hope, mercy, promise, consecrate the

J. H.

STATISTICAL.

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STATISTICAL VIEW OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN Great Britain, the number of men, capable of rising in arms, en masse, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847, or about four in every seventeen males.

The total number of inhabited houses in England, in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1690, they were 1,319,215. In 1759, the surveyors of the house and window duties returned 986,412; and in 1781, 1,005,810.

In 1801, the proportion of persons to a house in England were five and two-thirds; in Wales five; in England and Wales, five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two fifths; and in Great Britain, five and five-ninths.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females, 5,492,354, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

There are, in Great Britain, six millions of males, and in Ireland, three millions; of whom, in the year 1812, 807,000 were in arms, that is in the proportion of one to eleven.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700; every month, about 25,592; every week, 6,398; every day, 914; and every hour, about 40.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men is fifty to fifty-four.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly; and of sixty-three marriages, three only are observed to be without offspring.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places there are on an average, four children born of each marriage. In cities and large towns the proportion is seven to every two marriages.

The married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males, as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as three to one; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as four to five.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is, to those who die during the warm season, as seven to four.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

Half of all that are born, die before they attain seventeen years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as one to sixty-five.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February, and March.

The greatest number of births is in February and March.

The proportion of males born, to that of females, is as twenty-six to twenty-five.

From calculations, founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of 3125 reaches one hundred years.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain there are 132 females to 100 males; and, in the manufacturing towns, 113 females to 100 males.

According to the population returns in 1811, the number of males in proportion to that of females, within the walls of the city of London, is as 100 to 138.

In the city of Westminster, the proportion is 100 males to 117 females. In 1801, the proportion was as 100 to 115.

In the borough of Southwark, the number of males to the females is as 100 to 144. In 1801, the proportion of this part of the metropolis was as 100 to 111.

Taking the whole population of the metropolis, according to the last enumeration, at 1,099,104, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 128.

The small-pox in the natural way, usually carries off eight out of every hundred. By inoculation, one dies out of three hundred; but, according to Dr. Willan, one in two hundred and fifty dies of inoculated small-pox.

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, the number of deaths in London, from small-pox, was seventy-four out of every thousand.

In the last thirty years of the same century, the deaths from the same cause were about one-tenth of the whole mortality, or ninety-five out of every thousand. Inoculation for the small pox has, therefore, actually multiplied the disease, which it was intended to ameliorate, in the proportion of five to four.

It is estimated that, of the number of persons who are blind, one in four lose their sight by the small-pox.

Out of more than 40,000 cases, which had fallen under the observation of an eminent physician, he never met with one in which a person with red or light flaxen hair had the small pox to confluence.

The clergy of the church of England, including their families, form about one eightieth part of the population of England.

In the county of Somerset, the number of males to that of females, is in the proportion of 87 to 100; and in the four western counties of England, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, the number of males is to that of females, as 88 to 100.

It appears from tables, from 1772 to 1787, that nearly one in eight of all the cases of insanity, are imputable to religious fanaticism.

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Accord-

According to Dr. Simmons, 6000 insane patients have been admitted into St. Luke's Hospital in the course of the last thirty years, half of whom have recovered. Out of 6000 patients, 78 were aged 79 years and upwards, only one in five of whom were cured.

According to the population returns of 1811, taking the integral number of twenty; there were in England, seven employed in Agriculture; nine in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts; and four who lived either on rentals of lands or houses, or on the interest arising from accumulation of money. In Wales the farmers are to the manufacturers as two to one, or the three above-mentioned classes in the proportion of eight, four, and two.

A nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford to employ the one hundredth part of its population in the profession of arms. The quota which England could afford, according to this proportion, in addition to its military and naval establishment previous to the peace of 1814, without exhaustion, would be 170,000, of which 70, 000 would suffice for the navy, and 100,000 for the army.—

In the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed, for taking an account of the Population of Great Britain, and of ascertaining the increase or diminution of different places, since the last census. The following plan is proposed:

The Overseers of the Poor, or some substantial Householder of every Parish and Place in England, and such Persons as shall be appointed in Scotland, shall take an Account of the Number of Persons found within each Parish and Place, and set down the particulars according to the form in an annexed Schedule.

Printed copies of the Act and Schedules shall be transmitted by the King's Printer to the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks in England; the Acts to be distributed by them to the Clerks of the Divisional Meetings, and the Schedules to the different Persons appointed for England: and printed Copies of the Act shall also be transmitted to the Sheriffs, &c. in Scotland, and Schedules for Distribution.

In England the High Constables shall, at the Easter Sessions 1821, receive from the Clerks of the Peace, &c. the Schedules, and forthwith deliver one to the officiating Minister, &c. and one other to an Overseer or substantial Householder of each Parish or Place, who shall, with the Assistance of the Churchwardens, &c. upon May 28, 1821, take an Account of the Number of Persons therein, and inform themselves, by going from House to House, of certain Particulars, and prepare Answers to Questions, according to the Form in the Schedule.

Officiating Ministers in England shall transmit an Answer to the Questions in the Schedule relative to Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, before the 21st June 1821, to the Bishop of the Diocese; who shall transmit the same, before 11th July, 1821, to his Archbishop, to be laid before the Privy Council by the 1st of Aug. who shall cause an Abstract to be laid before Parliament

Justices in England shall appoint a Time and Place (between the 25th of June and 21st of July 1821) for the Overseers or Householders to attend with Returns and Answers to the Six first Questions stated in the Schedule, and cause Notice of such Time and Place to be given to them and the High Constables; and the Overseers, &c. shall then deliver Returns upon Oath.

Justices in England shall receive the Answers and Returns, and administer the Oath in the Schedule, with Power to examine the Overseers and Householders upon Oath, and adjourn their Meetings not later than the 21st July 1821; and shall deliver the Answers and Returns to the High Constables, who shall indorse the Returns, and transmit them to the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks by 28th July, 1821.

The Sheriff Deputes, &c. in Scotland, shall appoint Schoolmasters, or other fit Persons, to take Account of the Matters required by this Act; and the Sheriff's Officers, &c. shall deliver the Schedules to the Persons, so appointed, who shall take an Account of the Number of Persons, and inform themselves of certain Particulars, by proceeding from House to House: and preparing Answers to Questions according to the Form in the Schedule.

The Sheriff Deputes, &c. in Scotland, shall appoint a Time (not sooner than the first, nor later than the last Day of June, 1821) for the Schoolmaster or other fit Persons to attend with Returns and Answers to the Questions in the Schedule, which the Sheriff, &c. shall receive upon Oath, with Power to examine the Persons upon Oath, and shall cause the Return to be indorsed; or he may direct the Returns and Answers to be verified upon Oath before any Justice of the Peace.

The Accounts taken throughout Great Britain for preparing the Answers and Returns shall be preserved by the Churchwardens, &c. in England, and other Persons in Scotland, and delivered over to their Successors; and the Clerks of the Peace, &c. in England, and the Sheriff Deputes, &c. in Scotland, shall transmit the Returns to the Secretary of State by 1st August 1821, an Abstract of which shall be laid before Parliament within three months.

Persons employed to have an Allowance for their Trouble and Expences: in England from the County Rates and Poors Rate. In Scotland from the Land Tax.

HISTO-

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers have been hitherto engaged in stormy discussion respecting the validity of some of the late Elections. These have all terminated favourably for the elected and the Ministers; but too much violence has been displayed in the attempts made to prevent the minority from being heard. By an Ordonnance issued the 20th inst. the King has instituted a Royal Academy of Medicine, which is to be divided into three branches, Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy. A certain number of foreigners in these three branches are to be admitted as associates.

SPAIN.

A conspiracy for restoring the old despotism has been discovered at Grenada, and the ringleaders apprehended. There had been disturbances for several days at Cadiz, in consequence of the populace calling out for the trial of the authors of the massacre of the 10th of March. The military were at length called out, and order re-established. The Spanish militia, amounting to 80,000 men, have been completely new modelled.

Rodrigues, who had been Chief of the Staff to General Campana, and who is accused of being one of the principal actors in the horrid massacre at Cadiz on the 10th of March, has been delivered up by the Provisional Government of Portugal. One of the Journalists points out some serious inconveniences which must result from the recent prohibitory Commercial Decrees of the Cortes, so far as they apply to certain articles of importation from this country. The interior of Gallicia still continues to be infested with banditti.

GERMANY.

The Allied Sovereigns at Troppau are said, among other avocations, to have been devising a new system of restriction over the German Press, upon which subject a communication is expected to be made by the Austrian and Prussian Ministers at Frankfort, as soon as the Diet shall have resumed its sittings. It is understood that the chief feature of this new-fangled project is the establishment of a General Board of Literary Censorship at Leipsic: and it is proposed to be decreed that no work shall be exposed for sale at the fairs there, without having obtained the sanction of the Board. The Government of Wirtemberg, in reply to a communication respecting this project, is said to have expressed its determination to remain faithful to that provision of the Constitution which guarantees to its subjects the Liberty of the Press.

The King of Saxony has issued a Decree in which he renews the Constitution of the Saxon Diet, as it was established in 1728, with some slight modifications, without granting any new right of representation to the proprietors of the States not noble, or to the inhabitants of the towns. It also confirms the provision by which none can be appointed Commissioners of the Diet, except those of the Noblesse. This Decree is expected to give rise to very animated discussions in the Diet.

A letter from Dresden of the 4th, says "The spirit of fanaticism has again made its appearance under increased circumstances. In the duchy of Berg, the sectarians are multiplied to an alarming extent. Females of every age assemble together, under others, who call themselves "The Mothers of Sion." They pretend to have visions and revelations, and the new converts have more respect for these deluders than for the established worship; but the greater part of them frequent the castle of Count ———, who passes for an inspired man, and gives lectures, which are listened to with admiration. The Count visits the poor and sick in his neighbourhood; but when he is seized with a fit of inspiration, he cries out like a man possessed with the Devil. Not long ago he menaced a poor sick woman with damnation. She was so terrified that she died in the most horrible convulsions, thinking herself past redemption.

NAPLES.

The following highly-interesting documents have been received from Naples: one is a translation of a Message from King Ferdinand to the Deputies of the Parliament of Naples, informing them of letters that he had received from the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, inviting him to repair in person to Laybach, and announcing his determination to accept of the invitation; the other, is the letter of invitation from the Emperor of Austria (said to be conceived in the same terms as those of the other two Sovereigns); in which, Ferdinand says, there was no alternative, as the Sovereigns had declared

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declared that they would treat with no other person, not even with the Princes of his Royal Family.—The moment this Message was published in the Parliament, dissatisfaction was every where heard. The people viewed the proposed departure of the King as a treacherous measure, and the cry was universal that he should not be allowed to go. The debates on the Message were very warm, and some Deputies characterized it as unconstitutional. There is, however, no doubt of the King's departure for Laybach.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE KING OF NAPLES.

"*Troppau, Nov.* 20.

"Sir, my Brother, and very dear Father-in-law,

"Unhappy circumstances have prevented my receiving the letters addressed to me by your Majesty during a period of four months. The events, however, to which those letters have probably related, have not ceased to occupy my most serious meditations, as well as those of the Allied Powers assembled at Troppau to deliberate in unison on the consequences with which these events menace the rest of the Italian Peninsula, and perhaps the whole of Europe. In determining on this common consultation, we have only acted in conformity with the transactions of 1814, 1815, and 1818—transactions of which your Majesty, as well as Europe at large, knew the character and object, and upon which that tutelary alliance is founded—solely designed to guarantee from all danger the political independence and territorial integrity of all its states, and to ensure the repose and prosperity of Europe at large, by the repose and prosperity of each of the countries of which it is composed. Your Majesty, then, cannot doubt that the object of the Cabinets assembled here is to reconcile the interest and well-being, the enjoyment of which the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would lead you to desire for your people, with the duties of the Allied Monarchs to their own states, and the rest of the world. But my Allies and myself should feel happy to fulfil these solemn engagements, with the co-operation of your Majesty, and we now, faithful to the principles we have proclaimed, demand this co-operation. It is solely with this view that we propose to your Majesty to assemble with us in the city of Laybach. Your presence, Sire, we are sure, will hasten a reconciliation almost indispensable; and it is in the name of the dearest interests of your kingdom, and with that watchful solicitude of which we believe that we have given more than one testimony to your Majesty, that we now invite you to receive new proofs of the true friendship which we bear you, and of that frankness which forms the basis of our policy.

"Receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration and unalterable attachment with which I am,

Your Majesty's true brother, son-in-law, and ally,

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

Letters were also addressed to the King of Naples by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, but precisely in the same terms.

In an Address by Ferdinand I. to his Deputies of Parliament, he observes, "The Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, united in Congress at Troppau, have sent me three letters, in which they invite me to repair in person to Laybach, to form part of a new Congress, to be held in that place. In taking on me this care to convince you of my love and solicitude for the nation, I desire that a deputation of four members, selected from the Parliament, may accompany me, and be witnesses of the dangers that threaten, and the endeavours that may be made, to enslave us.

"It is necessary, however, that until the termination of these negociations, Parliament do not propose any new measure in the different branches, but that affairs may remain in the state in which they are at present, limiting its care to the part it is already called on to take in the organization of the army, and that all the arrangements, dictated by time and circumstances, may continue in the new year as they were fixed in that which is about to expire. It is my decided wish that the greatest economy in expenditure may be adopted in all the departments, as soon as the situation of affairs will permit.

"I leave with you, in parting, all that I hold most dear. You will continue to feel those sentiments of attachment which you have ever professed for my Royal Family.

"I confirm my beloved son, the Duke of Calabria, in his functions of my Vicar-General, as expressed in my act of the 6th July, and 11th Oct. of this year.

"I am convinced that you will receive this communication as a proof of my sentiments for you, and of that necessity which obliges us to prefer the salvation of our country to every other secondary interest."

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has, at length, deigned to receive from the Neapolitan Minister at Constantinople a copy of his Sovereign's Letter, but with a special declaration on the part of the Sublime Porte, that it was to be considered only as an article of newspaper intelligence, devoid of interest.

AFRICA.

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AFRICA.

Advices to the 3d of September have been received from our settlements on the African coast. It will be recollected that the inhabitants of Cape Coast had engaged to pay to the King of Ashantee a contribution of 500 ounces of gold, in return for a stipulation on his part to abstain from disturbing the tranquillity of their territory. This engagement was entered into with the permission of the Governor and Council of the British factory, who, at the same time, annexed a condition to the treaty, that the King of Ashantee should recognise the inhabitants of Cape Coast as British subjects. The advices from Cape Coast Castle state, that the treaty is in a course of fulfilment. The natives have been assisted by the Council, under the sanction of the African Company, with a grant of 200 ounces of gold, and they had made much progress in collecting the remainder of the tribute, for the receipt of which an Ambassador from the King of Ashantee was waiting at Cape Coast Castle. For this assistance rendered to the natives they have engaged to keep the country round Cape Coast clear of underwood, which, it is supposed, will render the climate much less detrimental to the health of the settlers. The expence will be defrayed out of the funds for repairing the roads and for the general improvement of Africa. A letter from Fort Accra, dated August 29th, contains a short narrative, characteristic of the firmness and vigilance of the Commanders of the British ships of war appointed for that purpose, in checking, by every means in their power, the disgraceful traffic in slaves. His Majesty's ship Pheasant, Capt. Kelly, having anchored in the Danish roads on the 25th, received information that the Captain of a Spanish schooner had sent on shore, at Dutch Town, a number of slaves, and placed them in the custody of one of his agents, to be detained there for him till his return from a voyage to windward. Capt. Kelly sent on shore to demand the surrender of the slaves, allowing only a few hours for compliance; at the expiration of which, having learned by a signal, previously agreed on, from the fort at Accra, that no slaves had arrived, he commenced a cannonade on the town. The chief men of the place became alarmed for their safety, and sent to announce their intention to deliver up the slaves, if a stop was put to the firing. They shortly after sent in 20 slaves; but Captain Kelly, relying on the information he had received that the actual number was 53, recommenced firing, upon which the remainder were sent over. Care had been taken to point the guns above the roofs of the houses, so that little or no damage was done to the town, and the inhabitants were more frightened than hurt. They were, however, properly admonished for their conduct, and threatened with the utmost severity in future if they presumed to repeat it.

BRAZILS.

A mail has arrived from the Brazils, brought to Falmouth by the Diana packet, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 27th of October. On the 24th of that month the Creole sloop of war arrived there, with dispatches from Lisbon, giving an account of the Revolution in Portugal. The whole Court was thrown into the utmost consternation by the news, and the King was said to be particularly affected on the occasion. It was strongly rumoured, on the receipt of the intelligence, that the Prince Royal would immediately proceed in a ship of war for Lisbon. But this report was speedily contradicted, and it was said Don Miguel was to be dispatched to settle all the disputes, and to make concessions. The greatest anxiety prevailed respecting the reception of Marshal Beresford at Lisbon, and the manner in which the changes there would be looked upon by the British Government. At the date of the packet leaving Rio Janeiro, nothing decisive appears to have been determined upon. Letters have been received from Pernambuco, to the 14th ult. by way of Liverpool. The alarm excited among the merchants there, by the accounts from the mother country, had been such as to cause a total suspension of business. There had been a movement in the interior, which created considerable agitation; a party of the military having, it was reported, attacked the inhabitants, and massacred several of them; but it was not understood what was the cause of the outrage. His Majesty's ship Icarus had arrived at Pernambuco from Rio and Bahia, and was to sail for Maranham on the 19th of November. The intelligence of the Oporto insurrection first reached Pernambuco on the 25th Oct. by the Chesterfield packet.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 4th of October have been received. Late in September the federal party nominated Col. Rodriguez Governor of the city and province; but his tenure of that post was more short and disturbed than that of any of his numerous predecessors. On the third day after his elevation a body of troops from Ensenada entered Buenos Ayres, and were drawn up by the orders of the new Governor in one of the squares. The suspicion immediately arose and spread rapidly among the Civic Authorities, that Rodriguez was the secret friend of Puyerdeon and Tagle, and meditated their restoration to power, with the return of

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of anti-federalism. The civic guard was called out, and in the evening of the 28th of September the citizens of Buenos Ayres were alarmed by the report of musketry in the very heart of the city; of the cause of which very few of them were able to supply an explanation. The firing ceased about 10 o'clock, and an interval of silence succeeded, but without inspiring the confidence of security—the doors of the houses remaining shut, and no one venturing to stir abroad. At one in the morning of the 29th the firing was renewed, continuing with little intermission till day-break, when it was succeeded by the ringing of bells, shouts of victory, and other evidences of triumph. The victory had declared itself for the Culbido, at the head of the civic guard, and one of its first consequences was the immediate expulsion of Rodriguez from power. Many persons, it is said, lost their lives. The next care of the City Magistrates was the appointment of a Committee to elect a new Governor, and to arrange the return of Deputies to the Congress. The result was not known when these advices were dispatched.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Dec. 21. Those extensive, elegant, and far-famed premises, the Kingston, or Lower Assembly Rooms, *Bath*, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss of property is stated to be very great. The insurances effected amounted to 13,400*l.* How the accident happened is not known; the vaults, or rather the rooms under those appropriated for balls, reading-rooms, &c. were used as a private theatre, and a play had been performed there that evening; next to which was a carpenter's shop, and adjoining that a large quantity of oil; consequently a fire breaking out amidst such inflammable matter could not be otherwise than destructive. A gentleman named Houlton, one of the proprietors, had lately fitted up a suite of rooms in the premises, with much taste and elegance, for his residence, where he had collected musical instruments, pictures, and many fine specimens of art, which can never be replaced; the whole of these were destroyed. The loss to the renter, Mr. Mills, a worthy industrious man, with a large family, is very great. Fortunately no lives were lost. The elegant chandeliers, pictures of Beau Nash, &c. were all consumed. Some gentlemen were playing cards at the time the fire broke out, but such was its fury it could not be got under.

Dec. 28. This day, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. was installed Lord Rector of the University of *Glasgow*. An unusual interest was excited to witness the ceremony, and the Hall was crowded in ten minutes after the doors were thrown open. At three o'clock Mr. Jeffrey entered amidst unmixed applause, preceded by the mace, and followed by Mr. Campbell of Blyshwood, M. P. who is at present Dean of Faculty; the Principal, Mr. Kirkman Finlay (the late Rector); and the Professors. A number of Mr. Jeffrey's friends from Edinburgh also accompanied him; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Murray, Professor Pillans, and other distinguished characters. After this installation, which occupied but a very short time, Mr. Jeffrey addressed the audience in an eloquent speech.

One of those natural curiosities, which some persons affect to believe does not exist, called a Mermaid, has arrived on board the Borneo, J. C. Ross, master, now lying in the Thames, from Bencoolen, in Sumatra. It is of a perfect human form from the head to the middle, and the rest consists of a tail of a fish resembling the dolphin.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

At the Town Hall, Southwark, Hannah Baker, a miserable old woman, was charged with stealing an egg from a stall, and an apple, orange, turnip, or potatoe, from others, in the Borough-market. When searched, there were found in a bundle of rags in her bosom, notes to the amount of 173*l.* and in her pocket, silver, making in all 204*l.* 18*s.* She refused to tell where she lived; but from documents found on her, the Officer discovered that she lived in Garden-row, Shadwell, with her son, an industrious but poor young man, who never suspected his mother of being possessed of so much wealth, though he had always believed that his father, who was a sailor, had died leaving some money. She was discharged, as no one appeared to prosecute; and the money was given up to her son.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

In consequence of repeated complaints from the respectable inhabitants of St. George's-fields, a private search warrant was issued from Union-hall Office on this night, for the apprehension of all

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all reputed thieves, disorderly characters, and prostitutes, who might be found about after a prescribed hour. About 12 o'clock, the whole of the Officers, aided by a strong detachment of Special and Parish Constables, the whole under the direction of the Chief Clerk, set out on their mission. They first traversed Dover-street, where they found all the night-houses open, and heard musick and dancing. They entered the first, and found it full of women, some of whom were full dressed, and others had only their under garments on; there were no men, or if there had been any, they had found means of escape. Having apprehended the whole of this wretched assembly, and lodged them in the watch-house, the Constables returned, and succeeded in securing another house-full of similar company, with the addition of a number of men, whom they found carousing, and dancing on the tables, many of the females being absolutely but half dressed. In the whole, they apprehended *sixty* individuals of both sexes, who were yesterday morning placed at the bar of this Office. Mr. Allen, the Sitting Magistrate, assisted by Mr. Harrison (Chairman of the Quarter Sessions), examined the delinquents most minutely, and from their various statements, it would seem that the Borough is the general receptacle or head-quarters of all that is bad. Many of the women said they lived in Pye-street, and the Almonry, Westminster, but had gone to the *ball* in Dover-street; others had gone there for a similar purpose from Whitechapel, Horsleydown, and other parts. The Officers assured the Magistrates that this was not their first appearance in the neighbourhood, the whole of them being old offenders. They then went into a review of all the misdeeds they had known the prisoners guilty of during the last few years; but to follow them through their calculation (which was certainly curious) would take more room than our limits will admit of. They however drew such a picture of Dover-street, and the other haunts of those miserable beings, that many of our Readers will be apt to view them as inhabitants of another region. It would appear from this account, that in summer the girls entertain themselves in the morning, by turning out in the streets to play shuttle-cock, trap-ball, &c. and it is no uncommon thing to see from two to three hundred of them engaged in these kind of amusements, their hair dishevelled, and wearing nothing above their waists, save and except their night-clothes! whilst every alley and corner is filled with skulking ruffians, ready to pounce on all whose curiosity or imprudence might draw them to the disgusting scene. At night they are fancifully dressed (if being half naked can be called so); they sit in the lower rooms on sofas, and the windows are all open; if a stranger passes, he is instantly recognised, marked out, and plundered—for in this little *colony* it is a matter of course that "his oaks must be felled" for the common good. The Magistrates expressed themselves determined by every means in their power to eradicate this evil, and they immediately committed the whole of the prisoners to gaol, to be fed on bread and water, and kept to hard labour.

Friday, Dec. 22.

Mr. J. Monro, a musician, applied to the Sitting Magistrate at Bow-street, for instructions under the following circumstances:—Mr. M. said, the Magistrate was, of course, aware of the custom of bands of musicians who were called *Waits*, going about serenading during Christmas; but it was not, perhaps, generally known, that in Westminster there was a society of persons who were designated the "Ancient Society of Waits," and were regularly sworn and licensed under the authority of the "Court Burgesses." The number of Waits was limited, and each had a separate district allotted to him by general agreement. The expence of obtaining this privilege amounted to nearly 20*l.* for each person, and when admitted he was sworn, in the same manner that Constables are, to keep the peace, &c. He (Mr. Monro,) was one of that body, and had a warrant which he now produced. The warrant was upon parchment, sealed with the Seal of Westminster, and signed by Mr. Finley, Clerk to the Court of Burgesses. It sets forth that Mr. Munro was one of the "Ancient Waits of the City and Liberty of Westminster, duly authorized to serenade the good Inhabitants of the said City!" It also enjoined him to procure a silver badge stamped with the arms of Westminster, "to be worn in order that he might be known as one of the Ancient Waits."—He was under the necessity of providing several musicians at the rate of two guineas a-week per man, and with this band he serenaded the inhabitants of his district, every second night, during a limited term, viz. from the 29th of November until the close of the Christmas holidays, his chance of remuneration depended entirely upon the liberality of those to whom he paid his nocturnal visits. Of late years the privilege which was purchased at such considerable expence had been encroached upon by itinerant musicians, who went about

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about on the Waits "rest nights," and at the close of the season, by means of sham badges, of "baser metal," which they shewed to the inhabitants, they obtained the donations which properly belonged to the "regulars."—The object of this application was to learn if some measures could not be adopted to prevent this encroachment. The Society had existed when Westminster was a mere village; and the warrants were originally issued under the authority of then High Steward. Sir R. Baker said, he had no hesitation in declaring that persons playing in the streets after midnight, were liable to apprehension, under the Vagrant Act, unless they had some sort of licence. Mr. Munro then asked, if the obtaining of money, in the character of a sworn Wait, could be punished? and the Magistrate said, it could; by a prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—At a Meeting of the General Committee for affording shelter to the Houseless, pursuant to the Resolutions passed at the Mansion-house, it was resolved that a Committee of 18 members be chosen to carry into effect that part of the Report which relates to the preparation of a proper place for the reception of the Destitute, if the weather should prove severe, when Mr. Hick stated, that in furtherance of the object, he had moved in the Common Council that it be referred to a Committee, and that until the Report were made, it would be desirable that the London Workhouse should be lent to the Houseless Committee as a place of temporary refuge.

Sunday, Dec. 31.

A confidential servant of the French Ambassador, whose name is Grenier, and who is employed by his Excellency to carry dispatches to and from London to Harrow, was about seven o'clock this evening, most violently attacked, about seven miles from town. His horse appeared suddenly to be stopped by two foot passengers, who stood in his way, and said something to him in a low tone of voice, which, from his very imperfect knowledge of the language, he could not understand. As he was endeavouring to clear his way, three men on horseback suddenly rushed up to him and surrounded him, at the same time commencing an attack upon him. They were armed with sabres or cutlasses, and the foremost of them was very expert in the use of his weapon. Mr. Grenier, to escape the brutal fury of his assailants, put spurs to his horse and galloped away; they followed him with all their speed, and continued to cut him whenever they were near enough to reach him, and inflicted several severe wounds. Seeing now no means of escape, as his assailants were nearly as well mounted as himself, Mr. Grenier took the precaution of suddenly darting aside into a bye-road; he thus got a-head of his outrageous assailants, who, however, still pursued, but luckily did not overtake him till he arrived at an inhabited house and called for succour; his pursuers then made off. The inhabitants of the house, seeing the alarming condition of Mr. Grenier, his clothes being cut in several places, and blood flowing from different parts of his person, immediately gave him shelter, and dressed his wounds. He has since been removed to Portland-place, and though he has been most severely injured, there is hope that he will recover. His Excellency the French Ambassador sent an account of the outrage to Lord Sidmouth, as the head of the Home Department, and his Lordship immediately ordered the amplest and speediest means of inquiry to be resorted to. Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, after an interview with his Lordship, repaired to Portland-place, and took Mr. Grenier's deposition. Owing to the darkness of the night, when he was attacked, he could give no description of the persons who attacked him, any further than that the two men on foot seemed to be labouring men, and the three on horseback had cutlasses and cloaks. A Proclamation has been issued, offering a reward of 200*l.* for the detection and apprehension of the offenders.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 26. *The North-West Passage; or, Harlequin Esquimaux,* a Comic Pantomime. The scenery, including views of the Frozen Sea and icebergs, with the Discovery ships, the crimson snows, and the Prince Regent's Straits, presents a lively picture of those grand, but desolate regions. The Pantomimic part was lively and successful.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 26. *Harlequin and Friar Bacon; or, The Brazen Head,* a Pantomime. It is founded on the old story of the Monkish Legends, which represents the celebrated philosopher and mechanist, Roger Bacon, as a person of necromantic skill and powers, which enable him to command the spirits of darkness. The harlequinade abounds in burlesque incident and ingenious transformation.

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PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Dec. 23. This Gazette notifies, that on the 19th inst. his Majesty conferred the Order of Knighthood on Major-general G. Airey, on his appointment as Knight Commander of the Order of the Guelph.

The Duke of Wellington, sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton.

Dec. 30. Brevet Major T. Summerfield, to be Major of 83d Foot.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. T. Orman, Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Thetford, *vice* Rev. H. C. Munnings, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Champnes, Ogbourne St. George V. near Marlborough; being the fifth person of that name and family that has successively held that preferment.

Rev. C. Bird, Chollerton V. near Hexham, Northumberland.

Rev. C. A. Belli, M. A. (of Prittlewell), Witham V. Essex.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. B. Roberts, D. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Barnwell All Saints R. with Barnwell St. Andrew R. Northamptonshire.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 29. At Vevey, Switzerland, M. Antoine S. Polegieux de Falconnet, of Vevey, to Sophie, daughter of the late W. Faerholme, esq. of Chapel.

Lately. The Rev. H. Salmon, Rector of Culworth, Northamptonshire, to Miss Oakley, of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire. —The Rev. bridegroom is in his 89th year, and the lady considerably less than one-third of that age.

Dec. 2. Fred. Green, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, to the Hon. Mrs. Sloane.

12. Lieut.-col. Robert Torrens, to Esther, daughter of the late Ambrose Serle, esq. Commissioner of the Board of Trade.

19. Robert Tindal, esq. to Miss Robinson, both of Chelmsford.

21. R. Aubrey, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Frances, only dau. of the late John Lewis, esq. of Monmouth.

Mr. Wm. Bailey, of Chiswell street, Finsbury-square, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late J. Swallow, esq. Berks.

Fred. Shore Nodin, esq. of Crutched Friars, to Lynnia, daughter of William Atkinson, esq. of Grove End, St. John's Wood.

23. Mr. Frederick Wilkinson, of Wandsworth, to Miss Frances Lotham Plaistow, of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.

26. Mr. John Cruddas, of High Holborn, timber merchant, to Miss Sophia Leverton, niece of Wm. Leverton, esq. of Forest Gate, West Ham, Essex.

Rev. George Carter, Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Norwich, and Vicar of Trowse with Lakenham, Norwich, to Anne Murray, daughter of Capt. R. Browne, of Norwich.

Mr. C. Chawner, of Lichfield, to Miss Pinckney, of Brixton Hill.

27. James Cazenove, jun. esq. of Old Broad-street, to Susan, daughter of the late Edward Knapp, jun. esq. of Winchester.

Wm. Fullarton Lindsay Carnegie, esq. of Spynie and Boysack (Angus), to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Christian Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk.

Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, Curate of Frome, and Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, to Fanny, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Ireland, Vicar of Frome.

28. Wm. Gibney, M.D. of Cheltenham, to Frances, daughter of the late Wm. Dwarris, esq. of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

J. Stevens, esq. of Bear Hill Cottage, Berks, to Mrs. Bennett, of Turnham-green.

Edward, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Holroyd, to Caroline, daughter of the late C. Pugsley, esq. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

Anthony Errington, son of the late Capt. A. Hunt, R. N. to Sophia, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. White, R.N.

Mr. Hudson, of North House, Epsom, to Miss Kearsley, of Langley Hall, Newbury, Berks.

29. Richard Runcorn, esq. of Manchester, to Henrietta Anne, daughter of John Bradock, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

The Hon. Miles John Stapleton, son of Lord Le Despencer, to Anne Ryam, dau. of the Hon. T. Norbury Kerby, deceased, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Edward Byam, deceased, both late of the island of Antigua.

30. Mr. Edward T. Clark, of his Majesty's Customs, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Dickeson, of Eastcheap.

Mr. Rich. Smith, of the Strand, to Hannah, widow of the late J. T. Laycock, esq.

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OBI-

OBITUARY.

Rev. John Ashbridge.

In our Number for February, p. 186, we mentioned the death of the Rev. John Ashbridge, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. We have since that time received the following Biographical notice of him from a Correspondent in that University.

John Ashbridge was born at Heath, in the year 1788. He received the rudiments of his education from his father, the Rev. Joseph Ashbridge, Vicar of Hault Hucknall, in the county of Derby. At the age of 14 he was, through the interest of Sir Henry Crewe, placed on the foundation at Repton School, where he remained until the year 1806, when he was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Under the very able instruction of the Rev. Dr. W. B. Sleath, he had acquired a sound and extensive acquaintance with the best parts of classical literature: and being gifted with great acuteness, and unwearied industry, he did not fail to turn the advantages of his education to a good account in the the enlarged competition of the University.

At the first annual examination in the Hall of Trinity College, he obtained a distinguished place in the *first class.*—During the following year he exhibited the same devotedness, and the same original powers in his mathematical studies, which he had before done in his application to scholastic learning; and at the next public examination of the College, when the highest honours were awarded to the best proficients in mathematical investigations, connected with some of the branches of Philosophy, he was declared inferior to no man of his year.—The life of a student, spent in the bosom of the University, cannot be expected to abound with incidents fit to be recorded in this place. Many anecdotes of private worth, and of successful application in the severest departments of abstract science, might indeed be mentioned; but it is not now considered necessary to intrude them on the public.

In the year 1810, he proceeded to the degree of B. A. and on that occasion gained the Mathematical honour of *Sixth Wrangler:* a very high distinction, especially in the estimation of those who knew with what ardour he had cultivated many departments of antient learning.

While Mr. Ashbridge continued to reside in Trinity College, almost all the ordinary subjects of literature and science in turn occupied his attention. Philological researches, connected more especially with the older Latin Classics, had long supplied him with the materials for severe and successful investigation. He proved his intimate knowledge of that language, by gaining on two successive years one of the prizes which are given by the *Representatives of the University* for the best prose Latin Essays on some specified subject.

In the year 1812 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, at a time when there were only two vacancies, and many powerful competitors. Having arrived at that standing in the University when most men terminate their academical career, he did not, as is too generally the case, relax his exertions; but continued to study the best authors of antiquity, and at the same time to familiarize himself with all the refluements of modern analysis. Nor did his labours terminate in mere idle speculation. For he entered into active correspondence with some of the first mathematicians of the country, accumulated materials for an introduction to the more difficult parts of the *higher calculus*, and contributed many papers to our Philosophical Journals. Among his Essays of this kind, may be mentioned an anonimous treatise *on the figure of the Earth*, which appeared in *Leybourn's Mathematical Repository.* Amidst these investigations, he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the German language, which he justly considered as a key to all Philological inquiries connected with our own literature. It is proper here to mention his great progress in many departments of *Biblical Criticism;* his ardent admiration of the works of many of our older Divines, whose lives and writings were the constant subjects of his panegyrick.

In the year 1818 he was appointed *Senior Moderator of the University.* No one was better qualified for undertaking the arduous duty of determining the respective merits of those who were candidates for the public honours of the *Senate House.* Unfortunately, however, a declining state of health, probably brought on by long-continued intemperate study, induced him to relinquish the appointment, and commence a tour on the Continent. Until his strength was worn down by sickness, he did not for a moment lose sight of the objects to which he had devoted himself; continuing to accumulate materials for a philological work on the early history of the Latin Language, and to make himself acquainted with the Teutonic dialects of modern Europe. He arrived

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rived at Naples in the month of June 1819. Though in a state which indicated a great exhaustion of body and of spirits, he was still able to join in social intercourse with a small circle of friends, among whom he was fortunate in being able to count the names of two distinguished scholars of his own country, Mr. Elmsly and Mr. Matthias. From these Gentlemen he received the most kind and unremitted attentions at a time when the offices of friendship were most wanted. The unfavourable symptoms, to which we have before alluded, were, after some time, succeeded by a low fever, against which he was never able completely to rally, and by which he was in a few weeks brought down to the lowest state of debility. Not long before his dissolution, a slight change in the symptoms of his illness gave a momentary gleam of hope to his friends. He attempted, during that interval, to write a letter to his sister; but his strength failed him before he could complete it. A short time afterwards, the hand of Death put an end to the kind hopes of those who were about him, and shut out his earthly prospects for ever.

It is unnecessary now to enlarge on the premature loss which the public has sustained; a loss which those only can appreciate who were formerly acquainted with the subject of this short memoir. In contemplating their irreparable loss, there are many topics of consolation to which his nearest friends will long be happy to turn their thoughts. During his lingering illness he received the most unbounded proofs of kindness from those by whom he was attended. Nor were the consolations of religion withheld from him. They were daily and affectionately administered by the Rev. Mr. Turner, the English Chaplain at Naples, to whom the relations of Mr. Ashbridge owe a deep and lasting debt of gratitude.

Jean Lambert Tallien.

The most memorable event in the life of Tallien (whose death was noticed in p. 447) which will record his name with honour, even to the latest ages, was his being the immediate cause of the downfall of Robespierre, who, by a series of political intrigue, had obtained the reins of power, and preserved them by the most outrageous cruelty. Tallien observed the wanton violence of the Government; and determined to relieve his country from the tyranny which disgraced it. He wished to accomplish his object in the ordinary course of political change; but the following accident impelled him to a more decided conduct; evinced the ardour of his character, and showed the error of an opinion, that he was without personal courage.—He eminently possessed the power of engaging female affection; and had formed a tender friendship with the frail, but beautiful Madame Cabarus, so celebrated in the Revolutionary History; but, at the period in question, mutual jealousy had interrupted their attachment. She was thrown into a dungeon by order of Robespierre; and, when it was conceived she had been sufficiently terrified by imprisonment, and the prospect of the guillotine, she was offered life and liberty if she would betray the councils of Tallien, and enable his enemies to ruin him. Although her lover had been faithless, and had deserted her, she refused the offer with indignation: and, with great difficulty, had the following letter conveyed to him:

"The Minister of Police has announced to me that to-morrow I am to appear at the Tribunal,—that is to say, I am to ascend the scaffold. I dreamt last night that Robespierre was no more; and that my prison doors were opened. A brave man might have realized my dream; but, thanks to your notorious cowardice, no one remains who is capable of its accomplishment."

Tallien answered merely—"Be prudent, as I shall prove brave; and, above all, be tranquil."

The next day he hurried to the Tribunal, and, regardless of danger, accused the miscreant Robespierre in his own presence. The eloquence of Tallien had always been commanding and impressive; but on this occasion, it was compared to the impetuous flowing of a river, whose course had been prematurely stopped. He pourtrayed the vices of Robespierre and his companions: the cruelty and the other excesses of their Government, which had deprived France of her most illustrious citizens. Then, taking a dagger from his bosom, he rushed towards the statue of Brutus, his own immortal prototype; and swore, that he himself would stab the tyrant to the heart, if his countrymen did not deliver themselves from their disgraceful bondage. His language, his action, and his animated eye, were irresistible; for they recalled the Roman hero to the minds of all the auditors. Robespierre was astounded, and attempted to defend himself. The moment was critical; the life of Tallien hung upon a thread; but his eloquence prevailed, and the tribunal regained its lost character. The tyrant was sent to the scaffold; Madame Cabarus and other intended victims were saved, and the reign of terror was abolished.

DEATHS.

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DEATHS.

1820. *Lately.* IN Montagu-square, Nicholas Elliott, esq.

In the Minories, aged 108, a woman named Mumford.—She retained all her faculties to the last. She was a remarkably intelligent woman, and was much esteemed in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Holmes, the Musician.—He was the first performer of his day on the bassoon, and, if he was ever equalled, can never be excelled for science, skill, taste, and expression on that instrument.

In his 87th year, Mr. George Simpkin, of Finedon, who, for more than fifty years, was a regular contributor to several periodical publications, and particularly to the Gentleman's Diary.

Derbyshire.—At his native place, Belper, aged 68, James Harrison, esq. of Hanover-square, London.—He was an elder brother of the late Mr. Samuel Harrison, the celebrated tenor singer.

Devonshire.—In one of Dovey's almshouses, Exeter, aged 100, Mary Heath; six months after the death of her sister, Elizabeth Heath, in the same house, aged 103.

Essex.—Mr. Joseph Greenwood, one of the Society of Quakers, who lately died at Coggeshall. He bequeathed five pounds to each of the Friendly Societies in that place, of which there are seven in number. This is certainly an act of great liberality, and, we have no doubt, will be productive of much benefit to the individuals by whom it is to be shared; but there is still another trait in the character of Mr. Greenwood, for which he was so justly respected while living, and which so well deserves to be recorded after his death. At a certain part of Mr. Greenwood's life, he met with difficulties, and had occasion to rely upon the liberality of his creditors, who accepted a composition in discharge of their several demands. Some years afterwards, when, by industry, Mr. Greenwood had recovered from his state of adversity, and the sunshine of prosperity beamed down upon his humble endeavours, actuated by that principle which the honest man will ever promote, he called his creditors again together, and paid them not only the deficiency of the first sum, but also the interest upon the debt.

Hants.—Major T. J. Harrison, of the Royal Artillery. He was interred in Portsmouth Garrison Chapel with the military honours due to his rank.

Lincolnshire.—At a very advanced age, Mr. Lewis Grummitt, formerly an eminent grazier. It was from an hospitable joke of this worthy man's, that Dr. Goldsmith took the hint of *Marlow* mistaking the house of *Mr. Hardcastle* for an inn, in the comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer.* The circumstance was as follows:—Mr. Grummitt, late one night, met a commercial traveller, who had mistaken his road, and enquired the way to the nearest inn or public-house. Mr. G. replied, that, as he was a stranger, he would shew him the way to a quiet respectable house of public entertainment for man and horse, and took him to his own residence. The traveller, by the perfect ease and confidence of his manner, showed the success of his host's stratagem; and every thing that he called for was instantly provided for himself and his horse. In the morning he called, in an authoritative tone, for his bill; and the hospitable landlord had all the recompence he desired in the surprise and altered manners of his guest. Many other whimsical acts of kindness are related of him.

Shropshire.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Chambers, said to be the oldest provincial Comedian in the kingdom. He had appeared on the Shrewsbury Stage during the last 30 years. His merits as an actor were inconsiderable; but in private life he was much respected.

Somersetshire.—At Westbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Franklin, the lineal descendant of the celebrated Dr. Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Queen Mary.

Aged 87, James York, of Compton Martin. He had been Clerk of the above parish between 60 and 70 years, and had been married to his wife (who survives him) 63 years, and had by her 21 children.

In Green Park Place, Bath, aged 44, Lady Christiana-Elizabeth Keith, daughter of the late Earl of Kintore.

James Parker, esq. Solicitor, of Axbridge. Whilst attending the funeral of a friend at Stock, near Wrington, he was seized with apoplexy, and although medical assistance was immediately procured, expired in about an hour and an half.—He has left a widow and two sons.

Warwickshire.—Aged 107, John Cranmer, of Much Park-street, Coventry.

SCOTLAND.—At Crookedholm, in the parish of Kilmarnock, in his 100th year, Duncan Wright.—During the greater part of that long period he mostly gained a livelihood by carrying salt from the Western salt-works, which he sold in Kilmarnock, and the country around.

IRELAND.—At Bishopscourt, while sitting in his chair, W. Ponsonby, esq. the only son of the late distinguished W. P. esq. M. P.—He had for many months been in a declining state of health.—Among the many instances of untimely death daily mentioned in our obituary, there is none, we are convinced, that will be more sincerely lamented than the one it is now become our painful duty to record.

At Springmount, near Mallow, Mrs. Newman,

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Newman, relict of the late John Newman, esq. of Dromore House (Cork), and dau. of Sir Richard Cox, bart. of Denmanway.

ABROAD.—At Algoa Bay, Mr. Thomas Calton, surgeon, formerly of Nottingham. He went out as a settler.—He has left a widow and five children, who are come home passengers in the Kinnersley Castle transport.

At Guntoor, in the East Indies, William Adamson, esq. of the Civil Service, Madras, son of the late Alexander Adamson, esq. of Bombay.

At Java, aged 27, James Crawfurd, esq. youngest son of Samuel Crawfurd, esq. of Isla, North Britain.

June 25. At Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, near Market Harborough, aged 65, Mr. John Norman, clerk of that parish. He was a man of strong natural abilities, which had he also possessed prudence, would, doubtless, have advanced him to a much superior station in life. He chiefly followed the occupation of a land-surveyor; but was also an able astronomer and mathematician; and last year published an Almanack, in imitation of the celebrated Francis Moore. In a communication to the *Northampton Mercury*, in Aug. 1806, he predicted that "the Summer of 1821 would be a very dry one, from the planets Saturn and Jupiter meeting in conjunction in June next in the fiery sign Aries, being the same sign they were in, in the year 1762, which was a remarkably dry summer, such a one as has not happened in England since. The next time of their meeting was in 1782, in the sign Sagittarius, and that was a very wet season. The last time of their meeting was in July 1802, in the sign Virgo, and the latter end of that year was so very dry, that there was a great scarcity of water until the snow fell in winter. Thus it appears how different the seasons are when these two planets meet in different parts of the heaveus."

Dec. 12. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the Rev. E. B. Johnson, late of Dulwich College.

In his 77th year, Henry Parry, esq. of Northampton-square.

At Hastings, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Dickason, esq. of Montagu-street, Russell-square.

In Berkeley-square, aged 53, Theodore Hen. Broadhead, esq. M.P. for the Borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

At No. 1, Carmarthen-street, Mr. Wm. Toulmin, attorney.

In Leicester-place, Leicester-square, aged 24, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Clifton, surgeon.

At Worcester, aged upwards of 60, Pat. De Courcy, esq. solicitor, a descendant of a branch of the Kinsale family.

At Farnington, aged 85, Bridget, widow of the Rev. Marmaduke Lewis, Rector of Lullingstone, Kent.

Dec. 14. In her 32d year, Mary, wife of Mr. John Gilbert, of High-street, Borough.

Aged 59, Mr. Robert Cooke, of St. Bride's-passage, Fleet-street.

In Surrey-street, Strand, aged 55, Chas. Simpson, esq. late of Litchfield.

Mary-Susanna-Penelope, wife of Wm. Dodd, esq. of Judd-place East.

At Morpeth, in his 69th year, John Wilson, esq. of Hepscot, near that place.

At Sidmouth, aged 22, Jas. Buchanan, esq. of Brasenose College, Oxford, and student of Lincoln's-inn.

Dec. 15. In Buchanan-street, Glasgow, in his 79th year, Rob. Thompson, esq.—As a manufacturer, he was among the first, if not the very first, who introduced the cotton manufacture into Glasgow.

Aged 62, John Holt, esq. of Wordsley, near Stourbridge, Worcester.

At Dublin, Colonel Nesbitt.

At Epsom, aged 21, Charles Parish, esq. of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Dec. 16. Dinah, wife of Mr. James Cull, of the Strand.

In her 51st year, Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hasted, of Threadneedle-street.

At Clifton Wood, Bristol, at an advanced age, Levi Ames, esq.

In his 30th year, George-Mitchell Sawyers, M. A. late of Kilmarnock.

At Torquay, Devonshire, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Leaf, esq. of East Dulwich, Peckham Rye, Surrey.

In Queen-square, Westminster, J. Hopkins, M. D. In the course of his practice he attended, as *accoucheur*, nearly 16,000 females.

Dec. 17. In her 77th year, the widow of Thomas King, esq. late of Maze-hill, Greenwich.

At Hamble House, near Southampton, Eliza, widow of Edward Taylor, esq.

Aged 72, Mr. Willis Hardham, yeoman.—What is remarkable, he was grandfather, uncle, and great-uncle to upwards of 200 persons, who are all living.

In Upper Cadogan-place, Eliza, daughter of the late Harry Verelst, esq. of Astonhall, Yorkshire.

In Albermarle-street, aged 84, Margaret, daughter of the late Wm. Adam, esq. of Blair Adam, in Kinross-shire.

At Southampton, Hants, Henry, son of the late Major Cole, of Twickenham.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, in her 25th year, Eliza, wife of Mr. James Rorauer.

At Brixton Hill, in his 68th year, Wm. Pugh, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, George Irving, esq. of Broad-street Buildings.

The wife of Mr. J. Hughes, of Drury Lane Theatre, and sister to Mrs. Orger.

Dec. 18.

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Dec. 18. At Peckham, Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Martin Ready.

At Acton, Margaret, daughter of Thos. Gainsborough, esq. R. A.

Sophia, wife of Mr. Wm. Bristow, of Brompton.

At Fawley Parsonage, near Southampton, Louisa, daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester.

At Berry, near Gosport, George, son of Captain M'Kinley, R. N.

At Gubbins Park, Herts, the wife of Thomas Kemble, esq.

Dec. 19. Aged 42, Mr. John Pirie, of Gray's Inn-lane.

At Twickenham, in his 80th year, Mr. Howard, formerly of Phipp's Bridge, Mitcham.

Aged 63, John Clarke, esq. of Belle Vue House, Ramsgate, late of Enfield, Middlesex.

At No. 19, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Anne Rous Dottin, widow of the late Sam. Rous. Dottin, a Captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards.

At Knaresborough, aged 83, Mr. Wheelhouse. — On the same day, at Knaresborough, aged 83, Mr. Benson.—It is rather remarkable, that the two deaths here recorded were those of two Gentlemen who were born in the same year, lived in the same town, and who died on the same day.

In his 59th year, N. Ashhurst, esq. Town Major of Portsmouth Garrison. His funeral obsequies at the Garrison Chapel, on Friday, presented a scene honourable to his memory: the numerous body of Officers of both Army and Navy (including General Sir George Cooke, K. C. B. and Admiral Sir George Campbell, G. C. B.) was followed by a long train of private friends.

Dec. 20. At Totteridge, Herts, in his 62d year, Rob. Davies, esq. of Southwark.

At his residence in Pentonville, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation, in his 39th year, John Twemlow, esq. of Chequer-yard.

At Bishopsgate, near Egham, in her 17th year, Barbara-Matilda, sister to Thos. Coventry, esq. of North Cray, Kent, and niece to the Earl of Coventry.

In Marlborough-buildings, Emily-Juliana, daughter of the Hon. J. Browne.

Dec. 21. In his 15th year, John, son of George Frederick Lockley, esq. of Half Moon-street.

At Reading, aged 52, Widows Golding, esq. surgeon.

In her 61st year, the widow of the late W. Hulme, esq. of Gillingham, Kent.

At Bath, Chas. Bacon, esq. of Moor Park, Surrey, and of Grosvenor-place, in that city.

Dec. 22. In his 21st year, Joseph Hibbert Newman, son of Mr. James Newman, of Capworth-street, Leyton, Essex.

In Conduit-street, aged 66, the relict of Wright Thomas Squire, esq. of Peterborough.

At Bishopstrow, Wilts, in his 24th year, the Rev. Edward Montague, youngest son of Admiral Sir George Montague, G.C.B.

Dec. 23. In his 71st year, the Rev. John Thos. Jordan, B. D. Rector of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, and of Bircholt, Kent, and many years Senior Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Dec. 24. At Brighton, in her 71st year, the widow of the late John Beale, esq. of Kingston, Surrey.

At New House, near Coventry, John Hopkins, esq. late of Friday-street.

Dec. 26. In her 14th year, Augusta-Maria, daughter of Jos. Terry Hone, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, and of Gloucester.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of the late B. Booth, esq. and sister to Lady Ford.

Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Pitt, of Somers-place, New-road, near Euston-sq.

Dec. 28. At Belvoir Castle, the Rev. Sir John Thoroton, Resident Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, and Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire.

Dec. 29. Mr. John Bennett, Sub-Treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford.

ADDITION TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XC. PART I.

P. 182. The late *Henry Andrews*, of Royston, the celebrated calculator, was born at Frieston, near Grantham, of poor parents. At the age of six years he would frequently stand in his shirt, looking at the moon out of the chamber window, at midnight; and when about ten years of age, he used to fix a table on Frieston Green, in clear frosty nights, and set a telescope thereon to view the stars. Soon after, he would sit for weeks together by the fire side, with a table spread full of books, making astronomical calculations. At a suitable age he was sent from home to earn his living, and the first situation he filled was at Sleaford, as servant to a shopkeeper; after this he went to Lincoln, to wait upon a Lady, and during this servitude used, at every opportunity, to make weather-glasses and weather-houses. His last situation of this kind was in the service of J. Verinum, esq.; and

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and his master, finding him so intent on study, allowed him two or three hours every day for that purpose. On the 1st of April, 1764, he went to Aswarby Hall, the seat of Sir Christopher Whichcote, to view the great eclipse of the sun, which was visible on that day, where a number of Ladies and Gentlemen had assembled for the purpose; and as he had previously calculated a type of this eclipse, he presented the same to the company, shewing them the manner of its appearance in a dark room upon a board, and after it was over, they unanimously declared that his calculations came nearer the truth than any given in the Almanacks. A short time after this period he opened a school at Basingthorpe, near Grantham, and afterwards engaged as an usher in a clergyman's boarding-school, at Stilton. He then settled in Cambridge, where he proposed to reside, in the expectation that he might derive some advantage in prosecuting his studies, from the men of science in the University; but the noise and bustle of the town not being agreeable to him, he left Cambridge, and came to reside at Royston, where he opened a school at the age of 23 years, and at this place continued, as schoolmaster and bookseller, until the day of his death, which happened after a short illness, on the 26th of January, 1820, at the age of 76 years, having enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till his last illness. He had a very extraordinary genius for astronomy, which he cultivated through life; for more than 40 years he was a computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*. He was greatly esteemed for his integrity, and modesty, by every scientific man who was personally acquainted with him, or with whom he had been connected, particularly by the late Astronomer Royal (Dr. Maskelyne), who valued him much, and who, in relation to the *Nautical Ephemeris*, was in constant correspondence with him for nearly half a century; and also by Dr. Charles Hutton, by whom he was for many years employed as an assistant in making the customary calculations for Moore's and the other Almanacks published by the Company of Stationers.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1819, TO DECEMBER 12, 1820.

Christened	Males... 11993	In all		Buried	Males... 9794	In all					
	Females 11165	23,158			Females 9554	19,348					
Whereof have died,		5 and 10	887		40 and 50	2069		80 and 90	662		
under 2 years	4758	10 and 20	667		50 and 60	1878		90 and 100	119		
Between 2 and		20 and 30	1484		60 and 70	1632		100 2	102	1	
5 years	1975	30 and 40	2006		70 and 80	1208		101 0	103	0	

Increased in the Burials this Year 120.

DISEASES.					
Abscess	90	Hæmorrhage	25	Venereal	11
Apoplexy and Suddenly	235	Hooping Cough	794	Worms	18
Asthma	702	Inflammation	1247		
Bedridden	1	Inflammation of the Liver	66	Total of Diseases	19098
Cancer	69	Insanity	223		
Childbed	208	Jaundice	77	CASUALTIES.	
Consumption	3959	Jaw locked	1	Burnt	22
Convulsions	3066	Measles	720	Choked	1
Croup	104	Miscarriage	3	Drowned	96
Diabetes	1	Mortification	220	Excessive Drinking	2
Diarrhœa	9	Old Age and Debility	2220	Executed*	10
Dropsy	791	Palsy	176	Found Dead	5
Dropsy in the Brain	332	Rheumatism	10	Fractured	2
Dropsy in the Chest	90	Rupture	82	Frightened	1
Dysentery	6	Scrophula	7	Frozen	1
Epilepsy	9	Small Pox	792	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	78
Eruptive Diseases	12	Sore Throat and Quinsey	15	Murdered	1
Erysipelas, or St. Antho-		Spasm	46	Scalded	1
ny's Fire	13	Stillborn	725	Strangled	2
Fever	1109	Stone	18	Suffocated	7
Fever, (Typhus)	47	Stoppage in the Stomach	8	Suicides	21
Fistula	3	Suddenly	248		
Flux	6	Teething	409	Total of Casualties	250
Gout	48	Thrush	79		

* There have been Executed in London and the County of Surrey 38; of which number 10 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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P. 126, b. line 11. *for* fatal, *read* total.

P. 175, b. l. 16. *for* Doven, *read* Dodson.

P. 199, l. 15. *for* Some greater principle than mere determinate, *read* then, more determinate.

P. 258 notes, l. 6. *for* Hill, *read* Well—

l. 14. *for* oppressed, *read* oppressive.

P. 296, b. l. 34. *for* peeped above the hills, *read* peered, &c.

P. 308, l. 4. *for* wining, *read* wincing.

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